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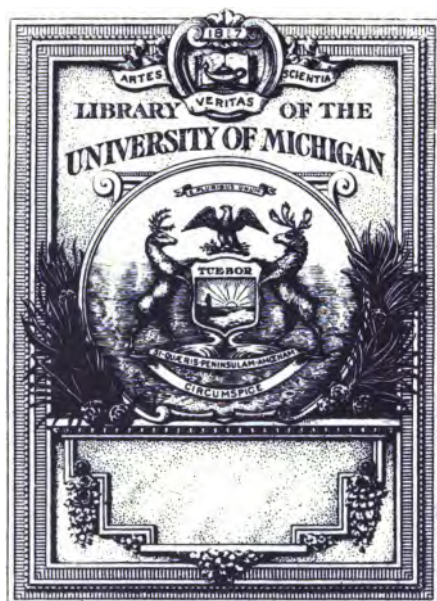
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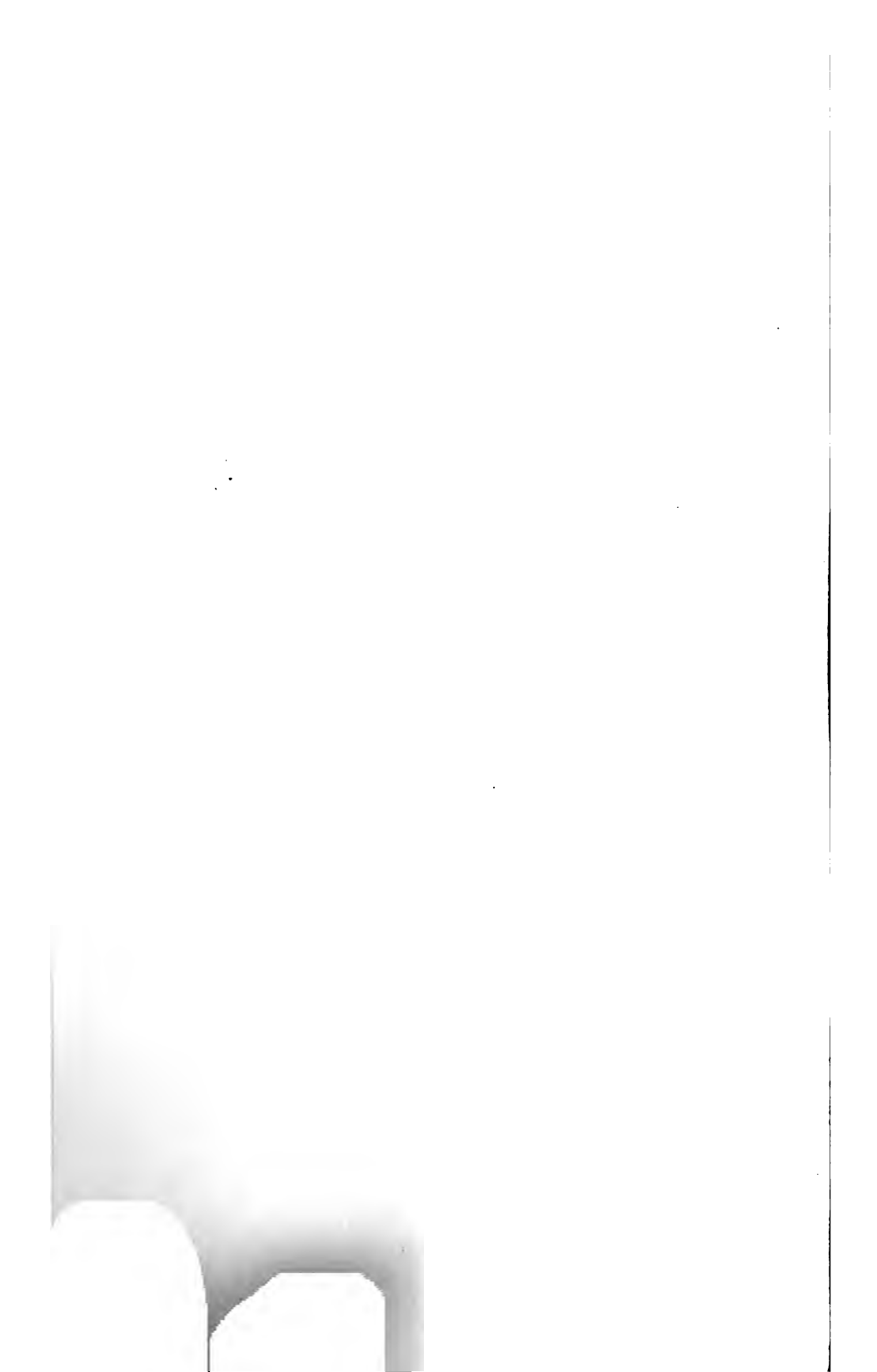
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T H E
British Chronologist;

COMPREHENDING
EVERY MATERIAL OCCURRENCE,
ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, OR MILITARY,
RELATIVE TO
ENGLAND AND WALES,

FROM THE
INVASION OF THE ROMANS

TO
THE PRESENT TIME:

INTERSPERSED

With Processions at Coronations, Instalments of the Military Honours,
Marriages, Funerals of Sovereigns, &c. &c.

A L S O,

The Valuation of suppressed Religious Foundations at the Reformation; the Introduction
and Growth of Taxes, annual Grants, and Increase of the National Debt;
together with the Price of Grain and Provisions at Different Periods.

To which is added
An INDEX to the WHOLE.

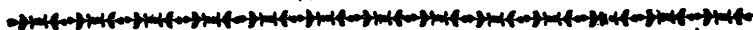
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T H E
B R I T I S H
C H R O N O L O G I C A L H I S T O R I A N .



G E O R G E I.

1714. **G**EORGE I. duke of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, and elector of *Hanover*, succeeded to the crown on the demise of queen *Anne*, by virtue of several acts of parliament, for securing the Protestant succession.

He was born May 28, 1660, and was the eldest son of *Ernst-Augustus*, bishop of *Osnaburg*, duke of *Hanover*, and elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburg*, by the princess *Sophia*, fifth and youngest daughter of *Frederic V.* elector *Palatine* and king of *Bohemia*, and the princess *Elisabeth*, daughter of *James I.* king of *England*.

Upon the death of the Queen, the Privy-council being assembled according to the act of 4 & 5 of *Anne*, for the better security of her Majesty's person, and the succession of the crown of *England* in the Protestant line; three instruments of the same tenor were produced by the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the Lord-chancellor, and *Monseigneur Kreyenberg* the resident of *Hanover*, under the hand and seal of the elector of *Brunswick*, his then Majesty, nominating nineteen persons, to be added to the seven great officers appointed by the said act, to compose the Regency. The first seven were, *Thomas Tenison*, lord archbishop of *Canterbury*; *Simon Harcourt* lord *Harcourt*, lord high chancellor; *John Sheffield* duke of *Buckingham*, lord president; *Charles Talbot* duke of *Shrewsbury*, lord high-trea-

surer; *William Legg* earl of *Dartmouth*, lord privy-seal; *Thomas Wentworth* earl of *Stratford*, first lord commissioner of the admiralty; and *Sir Thomas Parker*, knight, lord chief-justice of the King's-bench.

The nineteen appointed by his present Majesty were, the lord archbishop of *York*.

Dukes of	{	<i>Shrewsbury,</i> <i>Somerset,</i> <i>Batton,</i> <i>Devonshire,</i> <i>Kent,</i> <i>Argyle,</i> <i>Montrose,</i> <i>Roxborough;</i>
Earls of	{	<i>Pembroke,</i> <i>Anglesey,</i> <i>Carlisle,</i> <i>Nottingham,</i> <i>Abingdon,</i> <i>Scarborough,</i> <i>Orford;</i>

Lord viscount *Townshend*, lord *Halifax* and lord *Cowper*.

The lords justices, or regency, being settled, his Majesty king *George* was proclaimed the same day with the usual solemnity.

The Parliament also met, pursuant to the abovesaid act, and the members spent the three following days in taking the oaths.

The same day the duke of *Marborough* landed at *Dover*.

An order of council was issued, for altering the prayers for the royal family.

Aug. 2. The earl of *Dorset* was sent over to his Majesty by the Regency, to acquaint him with the unanimity of the people in recognizing and proclaiming him; and to invite his Majesty into his *British* dominions.

The *French* king published an arret for legitimating his natural sons, the dukes of *Maine* and *Toulouse*, and capacitating them to inherit the crown of *France* after the princes of the blood.

Aug. 3. The late Queen was opened, and the next day her bowels were interred in *Westminster-abbey*.

Aug. 4. The duke of *Marlborough* made a sort of triumphal entry into *London*, but his coach unluckily broke down at *Temple-bar*, and he was forced to get into another.

Aug. 5. King *George* was proclaimed at *Edinburgh*.

A proclamation was issued by the Regency, authorising all persons in office, or authority, to continue to exercise their respective offices.

The Lord Chancellor made a speech to both Houses of Parliament, in the name of the Regency, giving an account of their proceedings since the Queen's death, in proclaiming king *George*, and taking care of the public peace; and said, They were persuaded the Parliament brought with them so hearty a disposition for his Majesty's service, and the public good, that they could not doubt their assistance in promoting these ends. They recommended to the Commons the settling the King's revenue, and establishing the public credit; and desired, the Houses would proceed with unanimity, and a firm adherence to the King's interest, as the only means to continue the present tranquility.

Aug. 6. The Lords drew up an address to his Majesty, of condolence and congratulation, and to desire his Majesty's royal presence amongst them.

The Commons also drew up an address of condolence and congratulation, expressing their impatient desire to see his Majesty amongst them, and assuring him of their unanimous resolution to maintain the public credit, and to do every thing in their power to make his Majesty's reign happy and glorious; both which addresses were transmitted to his Majesty by the Regency.

An order of the lords justices, for a general mourning, to begin the 15th instant.

King *George* was proclaimed at *Dublin*.

Aug. 11. The Commons voted his Majesty the same revenues the late Queen had, except the revenue of the duchy of *Cornwall*, which was by law vested in the Prince.

Aug. 13. Mr. *Craggs*, who had been dispatched to *Hanover* the 30th of July, being returned from thence with a letter from his Majesty, the Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Regency, made a speech to the Houses, acquainting them, That his Majesty was hastening hither, and had expressed great satisfaction in the loyalty and affection his people had universally shewn on his accession.

Aug. 14. N. S. The Pretender, hearing of the Queen's death, left *Lorrain*, and went to *Verfailles*; but the *French* king refused to see him, alleging his engagements to the *Hanover* succession; whereupon the Chevalier returned to *Lorrain*.

Aug. 21. The Lords Justices gave the royal assent to an act for the better support of his Majesty's household, and also the honour and dignity of the crown of *Great Britain*.

An act for rectifying mistakes in the names of the commissioners for the land-tax, for the year 1714, and for raising so much as is wanting to make up the sum of 1,400,000*l.* intended to be raised by a lottery for the public service in the said year.

And to an act to enable persons now residing in *Great Britain* to take the oaths, and do all other acts in *Great Britain*, requisite to qualify themselves to continue their respective places, offices, and employments in *Ireland*.

At the presenting these bills, Sir *Thomas Hammer*, the Speaker of the House of Commons, made a speech, wherein he said, that the Commons could not enter upon any work more satisfactory and pleasing to themselves, than the providing a sufficient revenue for his Majesty's civil government, in order to make his reign as easy and prosperous, as the beginning of it had been secure and undisturbed; that they could give no greater proof of the trust they reposed in his Majesty's gracious disposition, than putting the same intire revenue into his hands, which her late Majesty died possessed of, whose virtues they all admired, and of whose affection and concern for the religion, laws and liberties of this kingdom, they had so long experience; and they desired, that this might be looked upon as an earnest and pledge of that zeal and fidelity which they should always retain, and upon every

every occasion be ready to demonstrate to his Majesty's person and government.

Then the Lord Chancellor, in the name of the Regency, returned the Houses thanks for the proofs they had given of their duty and affection to his Majesty, and of their zeal for his government.

Aug. 24. The private interment of her late majesty queen *Ann*, was solemnized in the collegiate church of *Westminster*. The lords, the peeresses, lords sons, privy-counsellors, judges, and others who were to attend this solemnity, met about seven in the evening in the House of Peers, the Painted Chamber, and other rooms adjoining, where being called out in order by the officers of arms, they proceeded about ten o'clock thro' the Prince's chamber into the Palace-yard; and thence unto the south-east door of the Abbey, one of the great guns at the Tower firing every minute, until her Majesty was interred. The royal corpse was borne under a canopy of purple velvet, preceded by a great number of her late Majesty's servants, the judges, privy-counsellors, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the great officers. The pall was supported by six dukes. Her grace the duchess of *Ormond* (In the absence of the duchess of *Somerset*, who was indisposed) was chief mourner, supported by the dukes of *Somerset* and *Richmond*, in long robes, wearing their collars of the order, her train borne by two duchesses, assisted by the King's vice-chamberlain, and followed by two other duchesses at the head of fourteen countesses as assistants, all in long veils of black crape; and after them the ladies of the bed-chamber, and the maids of honour, in like veils; then the bed-chamber women, and the gentlemen pensioners closed the procession.

At the entrance into the church, the dean, prebends, and choir, received the royal body with an anthem, and marching before *Norroy* King of arms, who carried the crown and cushion, they proceeded singing into *Henry* the Seventh's chapel, where being arrived, the body was deposited on scaffolds, while the service of the church was performed by the bishop of *Rockester*, dean of *Westminster*, and afterwards interred in the same vault with their late majesties, King *Charles* II. King *William* and queen *Mary*, and his royal highness prince *George* of *Denmark*.

Aug. 25. The Parliament was prorogued to the 23d of *September*.

Aug. 28. Mr. *Murray* arrived express from *Hanover*, and brought orders to the Vol. II.

Regency, for preparing a patent for creating the Prince Royal, prince of *Wales*; and for removing lord *Bolingbroke* from his office of secretary of state: and on the 31st the seals were taken from him, and the doors of his office locked and sealed up.

Aug. 31. O. S. King *George*, with the Prince, began his journey from *Hanover* towards *England*, and arrived at the *Hague* the 5th of *September*, where he remained till the 16th.

Sept. 7. N. S. The treaty of peace between the Empire and *France* was signed at *Baden*.

Sept. 6. Sir *Constance Phipps*, and the archbishop of *Armagh*, were removed from being lords justices in *Ireland*, and the archbishop of *Dublin* and the earl of *Kildare* were sworn in their room.

Sept. 3. An order of council against throwing squibs or fire-works on the day of his Majesty's public entry.

Sept. 11. The duke of *Berwick* stormed *Barcelona*, which was defended with great obstinacy; but in the evening the garrison retired into the new city, and beat the chamade; and on the 12th they surrendered, upon condition to have their lives saved, and that the city should not be plundered.

Sept. 15. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 100,000*l.* for apprehending the Pretender, if he should attempt to land in the *British* dominions.

The Earl Marshal published an order, prohibiting all coaches coming into *Greenwich* park on the day of his Majesty's entry, but those of the great officers, the nobility and their sons; the privy counsellors and judges.

Sept. 16. O. S. King *George*, with the Prince, embarked for *England*, and arrived at *Greenwich* on the 18th in the evening, and was received by the duke of *Northumberland*, captain of the life-guard then in waiting, and the lord chancellor *Harcourt*, at the head of the lords of the regency.

King *Philip* V. of *Spain*, was married by proxy to the princess of *Parma*.

Sept. 17. Lord viscount *Townshend* was sworn one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Lieutenant-general *Cadogan* was appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary at *Antwerp*, to settle the *Dutch* barrier.

Sept. 19. There was a great court at *Greenwich* of all forts; and it was observed, that those who prospered in the late reign, met with a remarkable neglect; particularly lord *Townshend* was sent to tell the

the duke of *Ormond*, who came with uncommon splendor to pay his court to his Majesty, that he had no further occasion for his service; whereupon the Duke returned to *St. James's-square*, without being admitted to his Majesty's presence.

The earl of *Oxford*, late lord treasurer, kissed his Majesty's hand with the croud, but was not vouchsafed any further notice.

The lord chancellor *Harcourt* had prepared the Prince's patent, and carried it to *Greenwich*, but was turned out, and not suffered to enjoy either the honour or profit of passing it; and the great seal was given to lord *Cowper*.

The duke of *Ormond* was removed from being captain-general.

Sept. 20. The King having appointed this day for his royal entry from *Greenwich* through the city of *London*, to his palace at *St. James's*, public notice was given by the Lord Marshal, for all the nobility and others, who were to attend his Majesty, to repair to *Greenwich* park by ten o'clock in the morning, and officers at arms were appointed to rank their coaches in order. About twelve, his Majesty, accompanied by his royal highness the Prince, set out from *Greenwich*, being preceded by a numerous train of coaches of the nobility and gentry, the juniors marching first. When his Majesty arrived at *St. Margaret's-bill* in *Scarb-rark*, he was met by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, Sheriffs, and officers of the city. After which his Majesty proceeded to *St. James's* in the following manner:

A detachment of the Artillery Company.
The two City Marshals on horseback, with their men on foot to make way.

Two of the City Trumpets on horseback.
The Sheriff's Officers on foot, with javelins in their hands.

The Lord Mayor's Officers in black gowns, on foot, two and two.

Two more of the City Trumpets on horseback.

The City Banner, born by the Water Bailiff, on horseback.

The City Officers on horseback, in their proper gowns.

The four Attornies, two and two.

The Solicitor and the Remembrancer.

The two Secondaries.

The Comptroller.

The four Common Pleaders.

The two Judges.

The Town Clerk.

The Common Serjeant and the Chamberlain.

Two more of the City Trumpets on horseback.

The Common-Crier and the City Sword-Bearer, on horseback.

Those who had fined for or served the office of Sheriff or Alderman, in scarlet gowns, on horseback, according to their seniority, two and two, the juniors first.

The two Sheriffs in scarlet gowns, on horseback, with their gold chains and their white staves in their hands.

The Aldermen below the chair, on horseback, in scarlet gowns, two and two.

The Aldermen above the chair, in scarlet gowns, on horseback, wearing their gold chains, attended by their Beadles.

Then the coaches of the Nobility, Great Officers, &c. in the order they came from *Greenwich*.

The Knight Marshal's Men on horseback, two and two.

The Knight Marshal on horseback.

The King's kettle-drums.

The Drum Major.

The King's Trumpets, two and two.

The Serjeant Trumpet, with his mace.
Pursuivants of Arms, uncovered, two and two.

Heralds of Arms.

Kings of Arms.

The Recorder in a scarlet gown, on horseback, uncovered.

The Lord Mayor of *London* in his crimson velvet gown, on horseback, uncovered, bearing the city sword by his Majesty's permission.

The King next came in his coach, and the horse guards closed the procession.

The great guns at the Tower were fired when his Majesty took coach, as also when he passed over *London* bridge; and on his Majesty's arrival at his palace, the cannon in the Park were three times discharged.

Sept. 21. There was a great court at *St. James's*; and among the rest, Mr. *Charles Aldworth*, member of Parliament for *New Windsor*, was there, whom colonel *Chudleigh* was pleased to brand with the name of a Jacobite; whereupon a quarrel ensued, and they both went in a coach to *Marybone* fields, and Mr. *Aldworth* was killed upon the spot.

Sept. 22. His Majesty declared in council his firm purpose to support and maintain the churches of *England* and *Scotland*, as they were severally by law established, which, he said, he was of opinion might be effectually done without impairing the toleration; and he assured them, he should earnestly endeavour to preserve the properties of his subjects.

The

Anno 1714. GEORGE I.

The same day, the Prince Royal was declared prince of *Wales*, and took his place at the council-board; and the great seal having been taken from lord *Harcourt*, and delivered to lord *Cowper*, he was sworn lord chancellor of *Great Britain*; the earl of *Nottingham* was declared lord president of the council, and the earl of *Sunderland* was made lord lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Sept. 24. The duke of *Devon* was declared lord steward of his Majesty's household; the duke of *Marlborough*, captain-general of the land-forces, master-general of the ordnance, and colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards; *James Stanhope*, esq. secretary of state, in the room of Mr. *Bramley*; the duke of *Montrose*, secretary of state, in the room of the earl of *Mar*; the earl of *Wharton*, lord privy seal, in the room of the earl of *Dartmouth*; *Robert Walpole*, esq. was made paymaster of the guards and garrisons, and of the forces abroad, in the room of *Thomas Moor* and *John Howe*, esqrs. the duke of *St. Albans*, captain of the band of pensioners; the duke of *Roxborough*, lord privy seal for *Scotland*, the marquis of *Annandale*, lord chancellor of *Scotland*, in the room of the earl of *Seafield* and *Findlater*.

Sept. 27. The duke of *Somerset* was appointed master of the horse; the duke of *Argyle*, general and commander in chief of the forces in *Scotland*; *William Pitteney* esq. secretary at war; and *Thomas Earle*, esq. lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and governor of *Portsmouth*.

The privy council was dissolved, and a new privy council summoned to meet the first of *October*.

Sept. 29. Sir *William Humpbrys*, knt. elected lord mayor of *London*.

Sept. 30. *Allan Broderick*, esq. was appointed lord chancellor of *Ireland*, in the room of Sir *Constantine Phipps*.

Oct. 1. The king of *Sweden*, after about four years residence in *Turkey*, set out from *Demintab* for his own dominions, being presented with several purges of gold by the Sultan, to defray the charges of his journey.

Oct. 3. The earl of *Godolphin* made conferrer to her Majesty, in the room of lord *Matham*.

Oct. 4. The patent was passed for creating his Royal Highness, prince of *Wales* and earl of *Chester*.

Oct. 5. *Charles Lord Halifax*, Sir *Richard Onslow*, Sir *William St. Quintin*, barts. *Paul Metbuen* and *Edward Wortley Montagu*,

esqrs. appointed lords commissioners of the Treasury.

The duke of *Argyle* made governor of *Portmahon* and the island of *Minorca*.

Oct. 8. The earl of *Dorset* made lord warden of the Cinque ports and constable of *Dover* castle, in the room of the duke of *Ormond*.

Oct. 9. *John Aislaby*, esq. made treasurer of the navy, in the room of *Charles Caesar*, esq.

Oct. 10. The lord-lieutenants and deputy-lieutenants were altered almost all over *England*.

Oct. 11. The Earl of *Orford*, Sir *George Byng*, *George Doddington*, esq. Sir *John Jennings*, Sir *Charles Turner*, *Abraham Stanyan* and *George Bailie*, esqrs. were made commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral.

The earl of *Chester* was made treasurer of the household; *Hugh Boscawen*, esq. comptroller; and *Edmund Dunch*, esq. master of the household.

Oct. 15. The princess of *Wales*, with her two eldest daughters, having landed at *Margate* two days before, and lain one night at *Rochester*, passed through *London* to *St. James's*.

The coronation approaching, patents were ordered for several promotions and creations of the nobility.

Oct. 16. *Charles* duke of *Bolton*, *John* duke of *Rutland*, *Lionel-Cranfield* earl of *Dorset* and *Middlesex*, and *Charles* earl of *Halifax*, were elected knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter.

Oct. 17. The duke of *Sprewsbury* was made lord-chamberlain of the Household.

The duke of *Kent* was made constable of *Windsor* castle, and keeper of the parks and forests there, &c.

Oct. 18. The earl of *Northampton* was made constable of the Tower of *London*.

The earl of *Portmore* was made governor of *Gibraltar*.

Hugh earl of *Chester* was made governor of *Chester*.

Oct. 19. *Matthew Mylner*, esq. was made admiral of the fleet, governor of *Greenwich* hospital, house-keeper of the palace, and keeper of the park there.

Henry Newton, doct. of laws, was made judge of the court of Admiralty.

Oct. 20. King *George* was crowned at *Westminster*, with the usual solemnity; but just as the procession was going by, several people were killed and hurt by the fall of scaffolds in the Palace-yard.

Anno 1174. GEORGE I.

The order of the procession was as follows,
The King's Herod Woman, with her six Maids, strewing the way with herbs.

The Dean of *Westminster*'s Beadle, with his staff.

The High Constable of *Westminster*, with his staff, in a scarlet cloak.

A Fife.

Four Drums.

The Drum-Major.

Eight Trumpets.

A Kettle Drum.

Eight Trumpets.

The Serjeant Trumpeter.

The Six Clerks in Chancery.

The Closet-Keeper of the Chapel Royal.

The King's Chaplains, having Dignities.

Sheriffs of *London*.

Aldermen of *London*.

Masters in Chancery.

The King's Serjeants at Law.

The Solicitor-General.

The Attorney-General.

The King's ancient Serjeant.

Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber.

Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches, two and two.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, in his Judge's robes and coif with his hood and sleeves lined with ermine unpowdered, wearing his collar of SS's gilt.	The Lord Chief Justice of the court of Common Pleas, in his Judge's robes, with his hood and sleeves lined with ermine unpowdered, wearing his collar of SS's gilt.	The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench in his Judge's robes and coif, with his hood and sleeves, lined with ermine unpowdered, wearing his collar of SS's gilt.	The Master of the Rolls, in his robes, &c.
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Eight Children of the Choir of *Westminster*, in Surplices, four a-breast, the youngest first.

The Serjeant of his Majesty's Vestry, in a scarlet robe, with his gilt verge.	The Serjeant-Porter of his Majesty's Palace, in a scarlet robe, with his black Ebony Staff.
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The twelve Children of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, in their surplices, with mantles over them of scarlet cloth.

The Choir of *Westminster* in Surplices, with music-books in their hands, the youngest first.

The Organ-Blower, in a short red coat, with a badge on his left breast, viz.

A Nightingale of silver gilt, sitting on a sprig.

The Groom of the Vestry, in a scarlet robe, with a perfuming-pan in his hand, burning perfumes all the way from *Westminster* Hall to the choir-door in the church.

One of his Majesty's Musicians, in a scarlet mantle, playing on a Sackbut.	One of his Majesty's Musicians, in a scarlet mantle, playing on a double Courtal.	One of his Majesty's Musicians, in a scarlet mantle, playing on a Sackbut.
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Thirty-two Gentlemen of his Majesty's Chapel-Royal, in surplices, with mantles over them, four a-breast.

The Sub-Dean of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, in a scarlet robe and surplice.

The twelve Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in their surplices and rich copes according to their seniority, four a-breast, the youngest first.

The Lord Bishop of *Rocheſter* as Dean of *Westminster*, in a surplice, and a rich cope of purple velvet, embroidered with gold and silver.

The Master of the Jewel-House in a scarlet robe.

Privy-Counsellors not being Peers of *England*, in rich habits.

Two Pursuivants of Arms, in Coats of his Majesty's arms, richly embroidered with gold and silver, upon damasks and fatten, and lined with crimson taffeta, viz.

Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant.

Rouge Croix, Pursuivant.

Barons in their robes of estate, of crimson velvet, with their coronets in their hands, four a-breast, the youngest first.

Bishops

Bishops in their rochets, their square caps in their hands, four a-breast, according to the seniority of their consecrations, the juniors first, excepting those who are in attendance, as supporters of his Majesty.

Two Pursuivants of Arms, habited as before, viz.

Blue mantle, Pursuivant. Postcullis, Pursuivant.

Viscounts in their robes of estate, with their coronets in their hands, four a-breast, the youngest first.

Two Heralds of Arms, in coats of his Majesty's Arms, richly embroidered with fine gold and silver upon satin and cloth of gold, lined with crimson taffata, and wearing their collars of SS's silver, viz.

Somerſet Herald.

Cheſter Herald.

Earls in their robes of estate, with their coronets in their hands, four a-breast, the youngest first.

Two Heralds of Arms, habited as before, viz.

Richmond Herald.

Lancaster Herald.

Marquises in their robes, with their coronets in their hands.

Two Heralds of Arms habited as before, viz.

Windſor Herald.

York Herald.

Dukes in their robes of estate, with their coronets in their hands.

The two provincial Kings of Arms, in Coats of his Majesty's Arms, very richly embroidered with fine gold and silver, upon velvet and cloth of gold, and lined with crimson taffata, with coronets in their hands, of silver gilt, and caps of crimson taffata lined with white taffata, and turned up with ermine, and wearing their collars of SS's of silver, gilt, and their jewels or badges in gold chains about their necks, viz.

Norroy-King of Arms.

Clarencieux King of Arms

The Great Officers in their robes of estate, according to their respective dignities of peerage, with their coronets in their hands, and the Archbishops in their rochets, with their square caps in their hands, viz.

The Lord Privy Seal.

The Lord President of the Council.

The Lord High Treasurer with his white staff.

The Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of all England.

The Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper.

The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of England.

Two persons representing the Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy, in robes of estate of crimson velvet, lined with white farcenet, with deep capes and broad facings, all richly powdered with ermine, and with hats or caps of estate of crimson and gold paduasoy, furred with ermine:

His Majesty's Regalia, all borne by noblemen in their robes of estate, according to their respective dignities, with their coronets in their hands, viz.

St. Edward's Staff,

The Golden Spurs,

The Sceptre with a Cross,

Borne by the Earl of Salisbury.

Lord Vis. Longueville.

Earl of Dorset.

Serjeants at Arms Third Sword, Curtana, Second Sword, Serjeants at Arms
by the white by the by the in their col-
lars of SS's. E. of Lincoln. E. of Sunderland. E. Pembroke. lars of SS's.

The Lord Mayor of London in a crimson velvet gown, wearing a collar of SS's of gold, the city jewel thereunto appendant, and bearing the city mace or scepter.

Garter Principal King of Arms, wearing the coat of arms, collar of SS's, and a badge or jewel belonging to Garter, and carrying his coronet of pure gold in his hand.

The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in a very rich habit, wearing his badge in a gold chain, and bearing the black rod in his hand.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England, in his robes of estate, with his coronet and white staff in his hand.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in his robes of state of crimson velvet, furred with ermine, his coronet set with precious stones, and cap borne by the Earl of Hertford, on a crimson velvet cushion, and wearing a like cap of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, by his Majesty's royal permission, his train supported by Augustus Schutz and Adolphus Oughton, esqrs. the two eldest Grooms of his Royal Highness's bed-chamber, assisted by Henry Killigrew, esq. Gentleman of his Royal Highness's robes.

The

The Earl of *Suffolk* as Earl Marshal of *England*, in his robes of estate, with his coronet and marshal's staff in his hand.

The Sword of State in the scabbard, borne by the Earl of *Derby*, as Premier Earl of *England*, in his robes of estate, and collar of the order.

The Duke of *Montague*, Lord High Constable of *England*, with his coronet and constable's staff or mace.

Gentlemen Pensioners. The Scepter with the Dove, by the Duke of *Argyle*.

The Duke of *Grafton* Lord High Steward, with St. *Edward's* crown, with which his Majesty was to be crowned.

The Orb with the Cross, by the D. of *Somerset*. Gentlemen Pensioners.

Bishop of *Benger*, with the chalice.

Bishop of *Salisbury*, with the bible.

Bishop of *Litchfield* and *Conventry*, with the paten.

THE
K I N G,
In his Royal Robes of crimson velvet, furred with ermine, and bordered with gold lace; wearing the collar of the order of St. *George*, with his cap of estate of crimson velvet, turned up with ermine, adorned with a circle of gold, enriched with diamonds under a canopy of cloth of gold.

Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, supporting the King's canopy on the left side.

Lord Bishop of *Bath and Wells* supporting his Majesty on the left-hand.

The Lord Bishop of *Durham* supporting his Majesty on the right-hand.

Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, supporting the King's canopy on the right side.

The King's train, supported by four Noblemen's eldest Sons, Lord *Warden*, Lord *Mandeville*, Lord *Rialton*, Lord *Desford*.

Augustus Schurz, esq. Master of the Robes to the King's train, Standard-Bearer to the Band of Pensioners.

The Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Captain of the Troop of his Majesty's H. Guards in waiting.

The Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Lieut. to the Band of Pensioners.

A Gentlemen of the Bedchamber to his Majesty.

Two Grooms of the Bed-chamber.

Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Corporals or Exons.

The Yeomen of his Majesty's Guard of his Body, being in number an hundred, march four a-breast, with partizans on their shoulders.

The Corporals or Exons.

The Rear was closed by a Person of Honour, particularly appointed for that purpose.

Thus the whole procession marched on foot upon blue cloth to Westminster-abbey, and the houses on each side being crowded with numbers of spectators, expressing their great joy and satisfaction by loud and repeated acclamations.

Being entered the church, and all duly seated and placed, the lord archbishop of *Gauterbury*, who performed this great solemnity, began with the recognition, which ended with a great shout from each side of the theatre. Then his Majesty made his first oblation, and the Lords, who bore the

Regalia, presented them at the altar. The litany was sung on the east-side of the theatre, by the bishops of *Litchfield* and *Conventry*, and *Norwich*; and after the epistle, gospel, and the *Nicene* creed, the bishop of *Oxford* preached on this text, *Psal. cxviii. ver. 24. This is the day which the Lord hath made, we will rejoice and be glad in it.*

After sermon, his Majesty repeated and signed the declaration or test established by act of parliament, and then took the coronation oath, which he likewise subscribed, and in King *Edward's* chair, placed in the middle

middle of the area before the altar, was anointed by the Archbishop in the form of a cross, on the crown of his head, breast, and palms of his hands, and presented with the spurs, and girt with the sword, and vested with his purple robes; and having received the ring, the orb, and scepters, was solemnly crowned about two o'clock, the people expressing their joy with loud acclamations, the drums beating, trumpets sounding, and the great guns being discharged; whereupon his royal highness the Prince of Wales, and the Peers, put on their coronets, and the Bishops their caps; the dukes of *Aquitaine* and *Normandy* their hats, and the Kings of Arms their coronets.

Then the holy bible was presented to his Majesty by the Archbishop, and his Majesty having received the benediction, sat down in his chair, and then vouchsafed to kiss the Archbishops and Bishops; and being enthroned, his royal highness the Prince of Wales, and the Lords spiritual and temporal, did their homages, and seemingly kissed his Majesty's left cheek, and afterwards touched the crown, while the Treasurer of the Household threw about the coronation medals, they having the King's effigies on one side, and on the reverse, the King sitting in an elbow chair, and *Britannia* crowning him, with this motto,

GEORGIUS Rex, *issug. Oct. 20. 1714.*

Then his Majesty made a second oblation, and received the holy communion, and after the final prayers, retired into King *Edward's* chapel, and being vested in his robes of purple velvet, and the whole proceeding being again put in order, his Majesty returned to Westminster-hall, wearing his crown of estate, and the Peers and King of Arms, their coronets.

The King dined at the table at the upper-end of the hall, with his royal highness the Prince of Wales on his left-hand, and the Nobility and other Persons of Quality were seated at their respective tables, which were ready furnished before their coming in; the hot meat, or first course, for his Majesty's table, for which space was left, was served up with proper ceremony, being preceded by the officers, &c. of the Board of Green-cloth, and by the Lord High Steward, between the Lord High Constable, and the Lord Marshal, on horseback.

And just before the second course, his Majesty's Champion, in complete armour, rode into the hall, between the Lord High Constable, and Lord Marshal before-men-

tioned, and performed the challenge: after which, the King drank to him in a gold cup, which he received as his fee. Sir *Samuel Stasier*, lord-mayor of *London*, and *Daniel Webb*, esq. the mayor of *Oxford*, were cup-bearers to the King in their turns, and received the cups, their fee, as usual. Then *Garter's* Deputy, attended by the other Officers of Arms, proclaimed his Majesty's title in *Latin*, *French*, and *English*.

Dinner being ended, and all things performed with great splendor and magnificence, about seven o'clock his Majesty returned to St. James's, and the day concluded with bonfires, illuminations, and ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of a general joy and satisfaction.

Sir *Constantine Phipps* received his degree of doctor of laws at *Oxford*, on his return from *Ireland*.

Oct. 23. Mr. *Prior*, the *British* resident in *France*, presented a memorial to that court, requiring that the canal and the new works, at *Mardyke*, be demolished.

Nov. 24. The lord *Cobham* was appointed envoy extraordinary to *Vienna*.

The earl of *Stairs* was appointed to go to the court of *France*; though he did not take upon him the title of ambassador, till a considerable time after, on account of the works erected at *Mardyke*, and some other differences between the two courts.

Paul Methuen, esq. was appointed ambassador to the court of *Spain*.

Oct. 29. The King, with the Prince and Princess, accepted of an invitation to the Lord Mayor's feast; and his Majesty ordered 1000*l.* to be paid into the hands of the sheriffs, for the relief and discharge of poor prisoners for debt.

Nov. 1. Dr. *John Radcliffe* died, the most eminent physician of his time: he left 40,000*l.* to the university of *Oxford*, for the augmenting their Library; 150*l.* per annum to the Library-keeper; 5000*l.* to University college; 600*l.* per annum for two travelling physicians, and 600*l.* per annum to St. *Bartolomew's* hospital, &c.

Nov. 2. A proclamation was issued for suppressing of riots.

Dr. *William Fleetwood*, lord bishop of St. *Asaph*, was translated to the see of *Ely*.

Dr. *Wynke*, principal of *Jesus* college in *Oxford*, was nominated bishop of St. *Asaph*.

Nov. 5. Dr. *Richard Willis*, dean of *Lincoln*, nominated bishop of *Gloucester*.

Charles lord *Tyrasley*, was made commander in chief of the forces in *Ireland*.

The

The earl of *Stairs* was made commander in chief of the forces in *Scotland*, in the absence of the duke of *Argyle*.

George Wade, esq. was made major-general.

Robert Lowther, esq. was made governor of *Barbadoes*.

Nov. 11. The king of *Sweden* arrived at *Stralsund* from *Turkey*.

Nov. 14. Sir *Peter King* was made lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, in the room of the lord *Trevor*.

Sir *Samuel Dodd* was made lord chief baron of the Exchequer; Sir *James Montague*, one of the barons of the Exchequer; and Mr. Serjeant *Pratt*, one of the judges of the King's-bench; Sir *Thomas Powis*, one of the justices of the King's-bench; and Mr. Serjeant *Bannister*, one of the barons of the Exchequer, being a little before displaced.

Nov. 15. The dukes of *Marlborough* and *Shrewsbury*, and several other persons of quality, received by the *Frensh* mail the Pretender's declaration, dated at *Lorrain* the 29th of *August*, asserting his right to these kingdoms; whereupon the minister of *Lorrain* was forbid the court.

Nov. 16. An order of council for suppressing tumults and riots.

This month the foreign ministers congratulated his Majesty on his accession; viz. The ministers of *France*, *Moscow*, *Portugal*, the *Sates-General*, *Denmark*, *Genoa*, the *Emperor*, *Prussia*, *Sweden*, &c.

Nov. 22. A proclamation was issued for continuing the public officers in the plantations till further orders.

The latter end of this month the judges salaries were advanced, viz. The three chiefs 2000*l.* a year each, and the puisne judges to 1500*l.* each.

Nov. 27. Several persons were tried and convicted at *Bristol*, for a riot, in insulting the Dissenters, and breaking their windows.

Nov. 29. *Counter*, and the four other prisoners in *Newgate*, who were committed on suspicion of being concerned in the plot against king *William*, moved to be admitted to bail according to the *Habeas Corpus* act, but were remanded to prison.

Dec. 5. Sir *Thomas Frankland*, and Sir *John Evelyn*, barts. were appointed to execute the office of post-master-general.

Dec. 6. A proclamation was issued, for putting the laws in execution against Papists, nonjurors, and disaffected persons; occasioned by the Pretender's declaration, and

some tumults that had happened at *Oxford*, and in several places.

A proclamation was issued, for a thanksgiving for king *George's* accession, to be observed the 20th of *January*.

Dec. 7. The *Turks* declared war against the republic of *Venice*.

Dec. 11. An order was issued by his Majesty, prohibiting the clergy to intermeddle with affairs of state in their sermons, &c.

Dec. 21. Lieutenant-general *Hervey* was made governor of *Jersey*.

George earl of *Orkney* was made governor of *Virginia*.

The lord *Archibald Hamilton* was made governor of *Jamaica*.

Dec. 31. N. S. The earl of *Stratford* had his audience of leave of the States General; and, being presented with a gold chain and medal, of the value of 6000 guilders, he returned to *England*.

1714-15, Jan. 5. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the Parliament.

Lieutenant-general *Hamilton* was made governor of the *Leeward* islands, in the room of colonel *Douglas*.

The earl of *Stratford* having been examined before the council, an order was made for seizing his papers on the 11th of *January*.

Eliza Burges, esq. was made governor of *New England* and *New Hampshire*, in the room of colonel *Joseph Dudley*.

Jan. 9. *John Vine*, a perfumer, was ordered to be prosecuted for a libel, intitled, *Reasons humbly offered to the Parliament, for abrogating the observation of the 30th of January*.

Jan. 11. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 1000*l.* to any person who should discover the author, and 500*l.* for the printer of a libel, intitled, *English advice to the Freeholders of England*; which, the proclamation says, was designed to promote the interest of the Pretender, and to raise disturbances in the approaching election of members of Parliament. The 11th of *August* following, Mr. *Hornby*, a gentleman of one of the inns of court, was taken into custody, being charged with having written the said pamphlet.

Jan. 13. There happened a fire in *Thames-Street*, which burnt down above 120 houses, and destroyed vast quantities of rich merchandize; and above 50 persons perished in the flames; or by other accidents.

Jan. 15. A proclamation was published for calling a new Parliament, to meet the 17th of *March*.

Another

Another proclamation was issued, for discovering and apprehending the persons who wounded and maimed *John Mac Allen*, an officer of the excise in *Scotland*, in the execution of his office.

Jan. 17. A proclamation was issued for electing the sixteen peers of *Scotland*.

Jan. 18. The Imperialists took possession of the provinces of *Luxemburg* and *Limberg*.

About this time *Mr. Steele* was made governor of the play-house.

Jan. 20. Being appointed a day of thanksgiving for his Majesty's accession, the King, with the Prince and Princess, went in the usual state to *St. Paul's*, where they heard a sermon on the occasion, which was preached by *Dr. Richard Willis*, bishop of *Gloucester*.

Jan. 25. The duke of *Bavaria* took possession of his electorate again.

Jan. 28. A call of fourteen serjeants at law.

Feb. 6. The treaty of peace between *Spain* and *Portugal*, was signed at *Utrecht*.

Feb. 18. The prince of *Wales* was chosen governor of the *South Sea* company.

Feb. 28. Lord *Cornwallis* and *James Craggs*, sen. esq. were made post-masters-general, in the room of *Sir Thomas Frankland* and *Sir John Evelyn*.

March 9. The ambassadors of the States General made their public entry, and on the 12th were admitted to their audience.

March 17. *Dr. Gilbert Burnet*, bishop of *Salisbury*, died.

The Parliament of *Great Britain* met; and the Commons being directed to chuse a Speaker, they elected *Spencer Compton*, esq. who was approved by his Majesty the 23rd.

March 21. The King delivered a speech to the Houses, wherein he thanked his loving subjects for that zeal and firmness they had shewn in defence of the Protestant succession, against all the open and secret practices, that had been used to defeat it; and said, he should never forget his obligations to those who had distinguished themselves on this occasion. He reflected on the insecurity of the present peace; told them, that the Pretender threatened to disturb him; that trade was rendered impracticable; and if it was not retrieved, must destroy their manufactures and navigation; and that the public debts were very great, and surprisingly increased since the fatal cessation of arms: he desired supplies; that they would support public credit, and

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make a provision for the prince of *Wales*; and he assured them, that the established constitution in church and state should be the rule of his government; and the happiness, ease and prosperity of his people, the chief care of his life.

The duke of *Montague* was made colonel and captain of the first troop of horseguards, in the room of the lord *Asburnham*; the earl of *Hertford*, colonel and captain of the second troop, in the room of the duke of *Northumberland*; lieutenant-general *Cholmondeley*, colonel and captain of the third troop, in the room of the earl of *Arran*; and lord *Lumley*, son of the earl of *Scarborough*, captain and colonel of the first troop of horse-grenadiers, in the room of lieutenant-general *Cholmondeley*.

In the Commons address of thanks for his Majesty's speech, the paragraph most objected to by the Tories was this:

We are sensibly touched not only with the disappointment, but the reproach, brought upon the nation by the unsuitable conclusion of a war, which was carried on at so vast an expence, and was attended with such unparalleled successes; but as that dishonour cannot in justice be imputed to the whole nation, so we firmly hope and believe, that through your Majesty's great wisdom, and the faithful endeavours of your Commons, the reputation of your kingdoms will in due time be vindicated and restored.

1715, March 25. The lord viscount *Bolingbroke*, observing a storm arising, thought fit to withdraw; and, on the 26th, embarked at *Dover* for *France*.

March 31. *Peregrine* lord *Willoughby of Eresby*, was summoned by writ to the House of Peers.

April 1. The Commons addressed the King to lay the negotiation of peace and commerce, &c. before the House; with which Majesty having complied, a secret committee was appointed to inspect them, consisting of twenty-one members, chosen by ballot; of which committee *Robert Walpole*, esq. was appointed chairman.

These sat *de die in diem*, to discover the defects in the late administration and rendered themselves exceedingly terrible.

Mr. Matthew Prior, one of the late plenipotentiaries, underwent a strict examination by a committee of the privy-council.

April 2. The ratifications of peace between *Spain* and *Portugal* were exchanged.

April 10. *William Thompson*, esq., was made recorder of the city of *London*.

C

April

April 12. *Thomas* lord marquis of *Wharton*, lord privy-seal, died.

April 18. *Watson* and *Mawson*, two printers, were apprehended for printing a paper, containing reflections on the King's speech; and — *Kelsey* was also taken up for dispersing it.

April 22. There was a total eclipse of the sun about nine in the morning; the darkness was so great for three minutes and thirteen seconds, that the stars appeared, and the birds and other animals seemed to be in great consternation.

April 27. Dr. *John Potter*, Regius Professor of divinity in *Oxford*, was made bishop of *Oxford*.

Sir *George Downing* having been married about thirteen years to Mrs. *Mary Forester*, a maid of honour to queen *Anne*, when he was about 15, and she 12, Sir *George*, upon his return from his travels, declared he had no inclination for his bride, and refused to cohabit with her: whereupon she was persuaded to prefer a petition to the House of Lords to be divorced. But it was resolved by a majority of two voices only, viz. 50 against 48, that the petition should be rejected. All the bishops were against granting the divorce.

April 28. *Richard Steele*, esq. knighted by his Majesty.

May 3. War was proclaimed by the *Venetians* against the *Turks*.

May 5. The artillery company prevailed with the prince of *Wales* to be their captain-general; and his Majesty declared his royal highness the prince of *Wales* captain-general of the artillery company accordingly.

His Majesty having granted his royal licence to the Convocation to enter upon business, directed them what subjects they should take under their consideration, in a letter to the archbishop.

May 11. The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty, to be raised by land-tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1715. This tax was two shillings in the pound.

May 15. *Charles Montague*, earl of *Halifax*, and first commissioner of the treasury, died.

May 18. A squadron of twenty men of war, commanded by Sir *John Norris*, admiral of the blue, failed to the *Baltic*.

May 20. *Richard* earl of *Burlington*, was made lord lieutenant of the county of *York*, and of the city of *York*.

Robert Clavering, M. A. was constituted

Hebrew professor in the university of *Oxford*.

Major *Thomas Talmash* was made lieutenant governor of the island of *Montserrat*.

The earl of *Halifax* dying, *Charles* earl of *Carlisle* was made first commissioner of the Treasury; Sir *Richard Onslow*, bart. chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer; and Sir *William St. Quintin*, bart. *Edward Wortley Montague*, and *Paul Methuen*, esqrs. were commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

May 22. *Charles* earl of *Carlisle*, Sir *Richard Onslow*, Sir *William St. Quintin*, baron, *Edward Wortley Montague*, and *Paul Methuen*, esqrs. were made lords commissioners of the Treasury.

May 24. The princess *Carolina*, youngest daughter of the prince of *Wales*, arrived from *Hanover*.

May 28, 29. The first being the King's birth-day, and the last the anniversary of the restoration, there were very great mobs; but the Whigs complained, that, on the 29th, they were insulted by the Tories, if they refused to cry out, *high church and the duke of Ormond*. The windows of several houses were broken, that were not illuminated; and several companies of the trained bands, being upon guard at the Exchange, apprehended some of the rioters.

The guards also began to grow mutinous, on their receiving such coarse cloaths, and especially linen, as was not fit to be worn, on the King's birth-day; and particularly the first regiment of guards, of which the duke of *Marlborough* was colonel. The soldiers threw some of their shirts over into the King's and Duke's gardens in the *Park*; and others they exposed in the streets, crying, *these are Hanover shirts*: and such consequences were apprehended from the fraud, that the duke of *Marlborough* thought fit to make a speech to his regiment, and promise them new cloaths, laying the blame upon the agent, and tradesmen that were concerned in cloathing them: whereupon the latter endeavour to justify themselves in the daily papers; and, though the rogues were so notorious, that orders were sent to the guards at *Whitehall* to burn the new shirts, yet nobody was punished. And indeed the soldiers were too often imposed upon in this manner in the war with *France*, when it was not uncommon for the officers of the guards to burn the new linen sent them over to *Flanders*, at the head of the battalions of guards, being not only coarse, but

but damaged cloth, good for nothing; and the soldiers have had money deducted out of the poor remainder of their pay to find them more.

The reason of this is, the agent too often gives the colonel money to have the benefit of cloathing the regiment, which he endeavours to repay himself, in the first place, by purchasing cloaths of less value than the government allows, and the agent and his tradesmen usually sharp a great deal more; so that it often happened, there was not, in reality, a third part of the money laid out in the cloathing, which the government provided for that purpose.

June 9. The committee of secrecy made their report; but first Mr. *Walpole*, the chairman, moved, that a warrant should be issued by Mr. Speaker, to apprehend such persons as he should name, in order to their being examined; and that no member might be permitted to go out of the House: which being agreed to, Mr. Speaker issued warrants for apprehending Mr. *Matthew Prior*, and Mr. *Thomas Harley*, and several others; and accordingly Mr. *Prior* was apprehended some hours after.

Mr. *Walpole* delivered in two books at the table, one of which, he said, contained the report; and the other was an appendix to it, which contained at large those letters and papers, which were referred to in the report.

The report was in reading from one o'clock to half an hour past eight at night, when the farther consideration thereof was adjourned till the next morning. The next day it was read a second time, and ordered to be printed.

June 10. After the second reading the report, Mr. *Walpole*, moved to impeach the lord viscount *Bolingbroke* of high treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors; and the lord *Coringby* also moved to impeach the earl of *Oxford* in like manner; which impeachments were agreed to.

The Turks invaded the *Morea*, and besieged *Napoli de Romania*.

June 13. The *Danes* and *Prussians* made themselves masters of the isle of *Usedom*, belonging to *Sweden*.

June 14. *Majorca* was reduced to king *Philip's* obedience.

June 17. The Commons ordered Mr. *Prior* into close custody; and that no person should be admitted to see him, without leave of the Speaker.

June 21. Mr. Secretary *Stanbope* impeached *James* duke of *Ormond* of high-

treason, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. Whereupon the Duke, shortly after, withdrew out of the kingdom, by bishop *Atterbury's* persuasion, as it was thought; and arrived at *Paris* on the 8th of *August*.

John Aislaby, esq. impeached *Thomas* earl of *Strafford* of the like crimes.

July 4. The duke of *Argyle*, and his brother the earl of *Isle*, were removed from all their places.

July 8. The duke of *Bolton* was made lord chamberlain of the household, in the room of the duke of *Shrewsbury*.

July 9. The articles of impeachment against the earl of *Oxford* having been read this day in the House of Commons, and agreed to, after several debates; the lord *Coringby* carried them up, and at the bar of the House of Lords impeached the earl of *Oxford* of high-treason, &c. praying in conclusion, that he might be sequestered from Parliament, and committed to safe custody. Whereupon he was put into custody of the Black Rod at his own house. And having received a copy of the articles against him, and being allowed a month to answer them, he was sent to the Tower.

July 20. The royal assent was given to an act for charging and continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1715; and for making forth duplicates of Exchequer bills and lottery tickets lost, burnt or destroyed; and for enlarging the time for adjusting claims in several lotteries; and for making forth new orders in lieu of certain lottery orders obliterated or defective; and for continuing certain duties on hops until the first day of *August* 1715.

An act for the better regulating the forces to be continued in his Majesty's service, and for the payment of the said forces, and of their quarters.

An act to explain the act made in the twelfth year of the reign of king *William III.* intitled, an act for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject.

An act for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing rioters.

An act for making perpetual an act of the seventh and eighth years of the reign of his late Majesty king *William III.* intitled, an act that the solemn affirmation and declaration of the people called *Quakers* shall be accepted instead of an oath in the usual form; and for explaining and enforcing the

said act, in relation to the payment of tythes and church rates; and for appointing the form of an affirmation to be taken by the said people called Quakers, instead of the oath of abjuration.

An act for the continuing the imprisonment of *Robert Blackburn*, and others, for the horrid conspiracy to assassinate the person of his late sacred Majesty king *William III*.

After which, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he acquainted them with the advice he had received, that the Pretender was preparing to invade his dominions, being encouraged, he said, by a restless party here; and desired they would make provision for their defence. Whereupon the Houses respectively addressed his Majesty, assuring him, they would stand by him with their lives and fortunes, &c.

They also voted, that 3000 dragoons, and 4000 foot, should be raised, and four companies be added to the *Coldstream* regiment of guards.

Addresses came from all parts of the kingdom.

The Parliament passed an act, for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* act; and a clause was added to a money bill, for a reward of 120,000*l.* to such as should seize the Pretender dead or alive.

July 25. Commissions were issued for raising thirteen regiments of dragoons, and eight regiments of foot.

July 28. The royal assent was given to an act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty should suspect were conspiring against his person and government.

July 29. The Commons addressed, that the half-pay officers might be allowed full pay, that they might be in a readiness to serve.

July 30. Orders were given for fitting out a squadron of men of war, under the command of *Sir George Byng*.

July 31. The horse and foot guards encamped in *Hyde-Park*; and a train of artillery was sent thither from the Tower.

The Danes and Prussians reduced the island of *Usedom* in *Swedish Pomerania*.

Aug. 1. The earl of *Mar* retired from court; and went by sea to *Newcastle*, and from thence to *Scotland*; where he assembled the friends and adherents of the Pretender on the 16th; viz. the marquises of *Huntley* and *Tullibardine*, the earls of *Nithsdale*, *Lindsay*, *Traquair*, *Seabest*, *Marischall*, and *Carnwath*, the viscounts

Kilsyth, *Kenmore*, *Kingsfon*, and *Stormount*; and the lords *Drummond* and *Rollo*, &c.

Aug. 2. The royal assent was given to an act for the better preventing mutiny and desertion, by enforcing and making more effectual an act of this present Parliament, intitled, an act for the better regulating the forces to be continued in his Majesty's service, and for the payment of the said forces, and their quarters.

An act for making more effectual her late Majesty's most gracious intention for augmenting the maintenance of the poor clergy.

An act to restrain all waggons, carriers, and others, from drawing any carriage with more than five horses at length.

The lord *Coningsby* carried up further articles of impeachment against *Robert* earl of *Oxford*.

Aug. 3. A cobler of *Highbate* was whipped from *Holloway* to that place, for reflecting on the government.

The mob demolished the pulpit, pews, &c. in a meeting house at *Nuneaton* in *Warwickshire*; as they did at *Oxford*, and several other parts of *England*, about this time.

Upon advice of an intended invasion, and insurrection, two associations were formed and signed at *Edinburgh*, by several persons.

The earl of *Oxford* desired a longer time to answer the farther articles exhibited against him the day before, being sick in bed; and had a fortnight's further time allowed him.

Aug. 4. The articles of impeachment against the lord *Bolingbroke* were read and agreed to in the House of Commons, and carried up to the Lords by *Robert Walpole*, esq. two days after.

Aug. 5. *James* duke of *Montrose* resigned the place of secretary of state for *Scotland*.

Aug. 6. Mr. Secretary *Stanhope* carried up the impeachment against *James* duke of *Ormond*.

Aug. 8. A proclamation was issued, promising a month's pay to such seamen as should enter themselves on board his Majesty's ships of war.

The duke of *Ormond* having withdrawn, went to *France*.

Aug. 10. Dr. *Henry Penrice* was made judge of the court of Admiralty, in the room of *Sir Henry Newton*, deceased.

Thomas Harley, esq. who was in custody of the Serjeant at Arms, was committed to the Gate-house by the Commons.

Aug. 11. *Nicolas Rowe*, esq. was made poet laureat, in the room of *Nabum Tate*, esq. deceased.

Aug.

Aug. 12. Sir *Henry St. George*, Garter principal King at Arms, died in the 91st year of his age; and was succeeded by *John Anstis*, esq. member of Parliament for *Launceston*.

Aug. 13. A new lieutenantancy was appointed for the Tower hamlets.

Aug. 15. The regiments of *Groves* and *Harrison* arrived from *Flanders*.

Aug. 16. The *Venetian* ambassador made his public entry.

Aug. 17. Don *Bertran de Zara*, the *Morocco* ambassador, died; and was buried in *Westminster-abbey* at the King's charge.

Aug. 20. The royal assent was given to an act for enlarging the fund of the governor and company of the Bank of *England*, relating to Exchequer bills; and for settling an additional revenue of 120,000*l.* per annum upon his Majesty, during his life, for the service of the civil government; and for establishing a certain fund of 54,600*l.* per annum, in order to raise a sum not exceeding 910,000*l.* for the service of the public, by sale of annuities after the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, redeemable by Parliament; and for satisfying an arrear for work and materials at *Blenheim*, incurred whilst that building was carried on at the expence of her late Majesty queen *Anne*, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for the further security of his Majesty's person and government, and the succession of the crown in the heirs of the late prince's *Sophia*, being Protestants; and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended prince of *Wales*, and his open and secret abettors.

An act for making the militia of that part of *Great Britain* called *England* more useful, and for obliging an annual account to be made of trophy-money.

An act to make an act of the tenth year of her late Majesty, intitled, an act for regulating, improving, and encouraging of the woollen manufacture of mixed or medley broad cloth, and for the better payment of the poor employed therein, more effectual, for the benefit of trade in general; and also to render more effectual an act of the seventh of her said Majesty's reign, intitled, an act for the better ascertaining the lengths and breadths of woollen cloth made in the county of *York*.

An act for the attainder of *Henry viscount Basingbroke* of high treason, unless he shall render himself to justice by a day certain therein mentioned.

An act for the attainder of *James duke of Ormond* of high treason, unless he shall render himself to justice by a day certain therein mentioned.

An act for the better preventing fresh fish taken by foreigners being imported into this kingdom, and for the preservation of the fry of fish, and for the giving leave to import lobsters and turbot in foreign bottoms; and for the better preservation of salmon within several rivers in that part of this kingdom called *England*;

And to fix private bills.

General *Cadogan* was made governor of the isle of *Wight*, in the room of general *Webb*.

Aug. 23. *Charles* earl of *Sunderland*, having resigned the post of lord-lieutenant of *Ireland*, the duke of *Grafton* and the earl of *Gakway*, were appointed lords justices of that kingdom.

Orders having been dispatched to *Edinburgh*, for apprehending several suspected persons,

Aug. 24. The earls of *Hume* and *Wigtoun*, and *George Lockart*, esq. were committed prisoners to *Edinburgh* castle.

Aug. 28. The earl of *Sunderland* was appointed lord privy-seal.

Aug. 30. The royal assent was given to an act for raising 910,000*l.* for public services, by sale of annuities, after the rate of 5*l.* per cent. per annum, redeemable by Parliament; and to authorize a treaty concerning private rights claimed by the proprietors of the sugar houses in *Scotland*.

An act for encouraging all superiors, vassals, landlords, and tenants in *Scotland*, who do and shall continue in their duty and loyalty to his Majesty king *George*; and for discouraging all superiors, vassals, landlords, and tenants there, who have been, or shall be, guilty of rebellious practices against his said Majesty; and for making void all fraudulent entails, tailzie, and conveyances made there, for barring or excluding the effect of forfeitures that may have been, or shall be, incurred there on any such account; as also for calling any suspected person or persons, whose estates or principal residence are in *Scotland*, to appear at *Edinburgh*, or where it shall be judged expedient, to find bail for their good behaviour; and for the better disarming disaffected persons in *Scotland*.

Captain *John Shaftes*, *John Hunter*, and *Robert Talbot*, came to *Newcastle*, in order to promote there the Pretender's interest.

About this time, two ships from *Havre*

de Grace, landed officers and ammunition in Scotland.

The earl of *Oxford* petitioned again for a longer time to put in his answer; which was granted him.

Several state prisoners were brought to London from divers parts.

Sept. 1. *N. S. Lewis XIV.* king of France, died in the 77th year of his age, and the 73d of his reign; whereupon his great grandson *Lewis XV.* was proclaimed King, and the duke of *Orleans* was constituted regent.

Sept. 1. Mr. *Aislaby* carried up the impeachment to the Lords against *Thomas* earl of *Strafford*, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Sept. 2. One *Joseph Sullivan*, a soldier in the first regiment of foot-guards, was seized, with two others, for lifting men in the service of the Pretender; as was, the next day, lieutenant-colonel *Paul*, who had a command in the first regiment of foot-guards.

Sept. 3. The earl of *Mar* assembled his forces at *Aboyne* in *Aberdeenshire*, and proclaimed the Pretender king, by the name of *James VIII. &c.* and set up his standard the 6th following.

Sept. 4. *George Paddon*, *c^q*. was constituted plenipotentiary to treat with the emperor of *Morocco*.

The lord *Powis* was taken into custody, and ten days after was committed to the Tower, on suspicion of his being disaffected.

Sept. 6. Two regiments of dragoons were ordered to march for Scotland.

Sept. 8. An attempt was formed to surprize the castle of *Edinburgh*, but was timely discovered, and disappointed.

Sept. 9. *John* duke of *Argyle*, being appointed commander in chief of the forces in Scotland, set out for that kingdom, and arrived at *Edinburgh* the 14th.

At the same time, the earl of *Sutherland* offered his service to go and raise the Highland Clans, which was readily accepted; and the duke of *Roxburgh*, the marquises of *Annandale* and *Tweeddale*, the earls of *Selkirk*, *Loudoun*, *Rothes*, *Haddington*, and *Forfar*, the lords *Torpichen*, and *Belhaven*, &c. embraced this opportunity of shewing their loyalty to king *George*.

The earl of *Mar* set up his standard at *Kirk-Michael*, and proclaimed the Pretender. He continued here four or five days, and then, with his company, consisting of no more than 60 men, marched to *Moulin*, thence to *Logarib*, thence, encreased to

1000, to *Dunkeld*, and from thence being 2000 strong, they set forward for *Perth*. This town was seized September the 16th, by *John Hay*, brother to the earl of *Kinnoul*, at the head of 200 horse, preventing the earl of *Rothes*, who was then marching to secure it for the King, with 500 men. Here the rebels furnished themselves with arms, by sending out parties for that purpose, and by seizing a ship bound for the north to the earl of *Sutherland*, who was raising his tenants for the King, in which they found 300 complete stand. *Mackintosh* now joined them at *Perth*, with 500 stout men, well disciplined, and armed; these marched to the sea coast of *Fife*, and there with five other regiments, *viz.* *Mar's* own, *Strathmore's*, *Nairn's*, *Murray's*, and *Drummond's*, in all 2500, having seized all the boats on that coast, embarked, and in spite of the King's ships in the *Firth*, 1500 of them got safe on shore, the rest putting back. Mr. *James Murray* arrived at *Perth* from France, and took the character of secretary of state to the Pretender. About this time a strong party attempted to surprize the garrison of *Inverlochy*, and took two redoubts, in which were an officer and twenty men, but the main garrison being on their guard, obliged them to retreat, and they marched thence into *Argyleshire*; they also, just before this, attempted to surprize the castle of *Edinburgh*. Lord *Drummond*, with ninety choice persons, all gentlemen, were picked out for the enterprize; they had corrupted one *Ainslie*, a serjeant, a corporal, and two centinels in the castle; these were to assist upon the wall near the Sally port, by drawing up a scaling ladder; but all the joints of it not coming at once, it proved too short for any one to get over the wall.

The university of *Oxford*, elected the earl of *Arran* their chancellor, in the room of his brother the duke of *Ormond*, who was attainted of high treason; and this, notwithstanding the Prince was proposed to them to be their chancellor.

Two men executed at *Worcester*, on the new act against riots.

Sept. 11. The court went into mourning for the French king.

Sept. 21. The lord *Lansdown*, and the lord *Duplin*, son-in law to the earl of *Oxford*, were apprehended on suspicion of their disaffection to king *George*.

The King also required the consent of the Commons for apprehending six of their members; *viz.* Sir *William Wyndham*, Sir

John

Jeha Pakington, Edward Hervey, sen. esq. of Combe, Thomas Foster, jun. John Anstis, and Corbet Kynaston, esqrs. which the House complied with.

The royal assent was given to an act for enabling his Majesty to settle a revenue for supporting the dignity of her royal highness the Princess, in case she shall survive his royal highness the prince of Wales.

An act for enlarging the capital stock and yearly fund of the *South Sea* company, for supplying thereby 822,032*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.* to public uses; and for raising 169,000*l.* for the like uses, by sale of annuities upon divers encouragements therein mentioned; and for appropriating several supplies granted to his Majesty.

An act for making provision for the ministers of the fifty new churches, which were to be built in and about the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and suburbs thereof; and for rebuilding and finishing the parish church of *St. Mary Woolnorth*, in the said city of *London*.

An act to prevent disturbances by seamen and others, and to preserve the stores belonging to his Majesty's navy royal; and also, for explaining an act for the better preventing the imbezement of his Majesty's stores of war, and preventing cheats, frauds, and abuses in paying seamen's wages; and for reviving and continuing an act, for the more effectual suppressing of piracy.

An act for appointing commissioners to take, examine, and state the debts due to the army.

An act for taking and stating the debts due and growing due to *Scotland*, by way of equivalent in the terms of the Union, and for relief of the creditors of the public in *Scotland*, and the commissioners of the equivalent.

An act for continuing several laws therein mentioned relating to coals, hemp, and flax, *Irish* and *Scotch* linen, and the assize of bread; and for giving power to adjourn the quarter-sessions for the county of *Anglesey*, for the purposes therein mentioned.

An act for repealing an act, intituled, an act for repealing part of an act passed in the Parliament of *Scotland*, intituled, an act for discharging the Yule vacance.

An act for allowing a time for 213 families of Protestant palatines, now settled in *Ireland*, to take the oaths, in order to intitle them to all the benefits intended them by the act of the seventh year of her late Majesty's reign, for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

An act for making the river *Kenet* navigable from *Reading* to *Newbury*, in the county of *Berks*.

An act for repairing the highways between *Tyburn* and *Uxbridge*, in the county of *Middlesex*;

And to seven private acts.

After which the Parliament was adjourned to the 9th of *October*; but they did not meet again till the 9th of *January* following.

Sept. 22. *Edward Harvey* and *John Anstis*, esqrs. were taken into custody of messengers, on suspicion of their disaffection to the government.

Sept. 23. *James earl of Derby* was made captain of the yeomen of the guards, in the room of the earl of *Uxbridge*.

Sept. 25. The lieutenancy of *Middlesex*, by virtue of an order of council, apprehended several Papists, Nonjurors, and other disaffected persons, who were committed to *Newgate*, and other prisons, for refusing the oaths.

Sept. 26. Mr. *Harvey*, while he was in custody of a messenger, stabbed himself with a knife; but his wound did not prove mortal.

A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 100*l.* for apprehending Sir *William Wyndham*, who had made his escape from the messenger, who went to take him at his house in *Somersetshire*.

The earl of *Stairs* was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of *France*.

Sept. 27. General *Cadogan* went to *Holland* to hasten the embarkation of the *Dutch* troops the King required of the States, pursuant to the treaty of guarantee.

Sept. 28. *Francis Francia*, called the *Jew*, was committed to *Newgate* for treasonable practices.

Sept. 29. Sir *Charles Pears*, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

Sept. 30. The earl of *Scarsdale* was taken into custody; and the same day Sir *John Pakington* was brought to town by a messenger, and discharged *October* 5.

This month the *Turks* made a conquest of the *Morea*, and expelled the *Venitians*.

Oct. 3. Sir *William Wyndham* surrendered himself to the earl of *Hertford*, captain of a troop of horse-guards.

Oct. 4. Advice came from *Brussels*, that the lord *North* and *Grey* had been secured there, at the instance of the *British* court.

The honourable *James Murray* landed near *Edinburgh*, and joined the earl of *Mar* at *Perth*, who had assembly there about

about 5000 men; afterwards, their number being increased to above 10,000 men, the earl of *Mar* detached 4000 men, who took possession of *Bruntisland*, *Kirkaldy*, *Kinghorn*, and other towns upon the coast of *Fife*.

Oct. 6. The Parliament met, and adjourned to the 20th instant.

Mr. *Forster*, who accepted the post of general of the Pretender's forces, assembled his troops at *Greenrig* in *Northumberland*; whereupon the government detached a body of troops to secure *Newcastle*.

The earl of *Scarfdale* was committed to the Tower.

The rebels intended to surprize *Brifol*, in order to make it a place of arms, but were disappointed; and at *Bath*, which was both their rendezvous and one of their arsenals, a quantity of arms and ammunition were seized; and the captains *Langdon*, *Doyle* and *Sinclair*. Sir *George Brown*, Mr. *Macharty*, Mr. *Macdonnel*, and other conspirators, were apprehended, and brought to *London*, Oct. 18.

The design upon *Brifol* miscarrying, a project was laid to seize *Plymouth*; but that was also prevented, by timely securing several suspected persons, particularly Sir *Richard Vivian*, who was brought to *London*, Oct. 8. by a messenger.

At *St. Columb* in *Cornwall*, the Pretender was proclaimed: but Mr. *Boscawen* kept all things quiet in those parts.

A strong party of the *Macdonalds*, *Macleans*, and *Camerons*, attempted in vain to surprize *Inverlochy*.

Lancelot Errington, and some others, surprized the castle in *Ferne*, or *Holy Island*; but a party sent from *Berwick* retook it sword in hand.

Oct. 7. Sir *William Wyndham* was committed to the Tower.

The same day, several persons were seized at *Oxford* by a detachment of dragoons, commanded by major-general *Pepper*.

Oct. 8. The right honourable *Frederick Hamilton*, esq. made lieutenant-general.

Oct. 10. *Robert Walpole*, esq. chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, lord *Finch*, Sir *William St. Quintin*, bart. *Paul Methuen* and *Thomas Newport*, esqrs. were made lords commissioners of the Treasury.

The earl of *Carlisle* made constable of the Tower.

Three regiments of dragoons, viz. *Cobham's*, *Churchill's*, and *Molesworth's*, were detached towards *Northumberland*.

Mr. *Forster*, with the *Northumbrians*, marched to *Morpeth*, where he was joined by seventy Scotch gentlemen from the borders.

Oct. 11. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 100*l.* for apprehending *James Painter*, junior, esq. and others of *St. Columbe*, in *Cornwall*, who had proclaimed the Pretender.

Oct. 13. The earl of *Lincoln* made paymaster of all the forces, in the room of *Robert Walpole*, esq.

Oct. 14. Brigadier *Mackintosh*, who was detached over the *Firth* with a body of Highlanders by the earl of *Mar*, took possession of *Leith*, but soon after abandoned it, and marched southward.

Oct. 17. Lord *Dunbar*, Sir *Francis Warre* and Sir *Marmaduke Constable*, barts. brought to town by the messengers.

Oct. 18. *Joseph Sullivan*, alias *Silver*, *Robert Whitty*, and *Felix Hara*, were convicted of high-treason, in lifting men in the service of the Pretender, and on the 28th were hanged at *Tyburn*.

Oct. 19. The earl of *Derwentwater*, lord viscount *Kenmare*, the earls of *Niibisdale*, *Carnwarth*, and *Winton*, joined Mr. *Forster*, with about 200 Scotch horse they had raised in *Niibisdale* and the west of *Scotland*.

Oct. 20. A party of 2300 western Highlanders attempted in vain to make themselves masters of *Inverary*.

Oct. 22. Several persons were seized at *Tork* upon suspicion.

Oct. 24. Mr. *Forster*, with his *Northumbrians*, joined brigadier *Mackintosh*, at *Dunse*, ten miles from *Berwick*.

Colonel *Catbears* attacked 300 of the rebels, killed and wounded several, and took seventeen prisoners.

Oct. 25. *Charles*, duke of *Somerset*, resigned his place of master of the horse, being disgusted at his son-in-law, Sir *William Wyndham*, not being admitted to bail.

Associations were entered into throughout the kingdom, for the defence of the King's person and government, and the lords lieutenants of the counties were empowered to form into troops or companies such as should be willing to associate.

Lieutenant-general *Carpenter*, who was appointed to go against the *Northumberland* rebels, set out from *Newcastle*, with *Horham's* foot, and *Cobham's*, *Molesworth's*, and *Churchill's* dragoons, and on the 27th lay at *Wooller*, intending the next day to face *Kelfo*, where the rebels were.

Upon that, lord *Kenmare* called a council

ail of war, wherein lord *Wintoun* pressed them earnestly to march into the west of Scotland, join the clans there, and either cross the *Forth* some miles above *Stirling*, or send word to the earl of *Mar*, that they would fall upon the duke of *Argyle's* rear, whilst he fell on his front. Others proposed to pass the *Tweed*, and attack general *Carpenter*; but these proposals were rejected. In the end, they decamped from *Kells* the 27th, and marched to *Jedburgh*, where they stayed two days.

Having an opportunity of avoiding general *Carpenter*, who was some marches behind them, they resolved, according to the advice of the *English*, to cross the mountains, and march into *England*; but the *Highlanders*, as they had been advised by the earl of *Wintoun*, refused absolutely to enter *England*, and about 500 of them deserted. The rest, allured by money and large promises, followed the *Northumberland* and other rebels into *England*; and, in the way thither, came to *Hawick*, *Langholm*, and *Langtown*, the 30th.

Mr. *Forster* having opened his commission, brought by Mr. *Douglas* from the earl of *Mar*, to act as general in *England*, marched with the confederate *English* and *Scots* towards *Lancashire*, and proclaimed the Pretender in all the towns they came into.

Nov. 1. They came to *Brampton*, where they halted one night.

Nov. 2. The next day they came to *Pemrith*: the posse comitatus, and the militia of the county, had been drawn together by the Sheriff, lord *Lonsdale*, and W. *Nicholson*, bishop of *Carlisle*, to the number of above 12,000 men, in order to stop their progress, but at the rebels approach they shamefully dispersed.

Nov. 3. The rebels came to *Appulby*, where they stayed two days.

Nov. 5. The Parliament met, and adjourned to the 21st instant.

The barrier-treaty was signed at *Antwerp* by the *Imperial*, *British* and *Dutch* ministers.

Nov. 6. The rebels advanced to *Kendal*, and the next day to *Kirby Lonsdale*, where they were joined by some Papists from *Lancashire*. The next day, they arrived at *Lancaster*, where they stayed till the 9th, and then proceeded to *Preston*; the horse arrived there that night, and the foot the next day. They were joined by a considerable number of gentlemen, &c. all Papists, which highly disgusted the *Highlanders*.

Nov. 9. Mr. *Forster* advanced towards
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Preston, and entered that place the 10th. General *Willes* arrived at *Manchester*, and prepared to attack Mr. *Forster*.

The archbishop of *Canterbury* published a declaration, signed by himself and thirteen of his suffragans, testifying their abhorrence of the rebellion. Dr. *Atterbury*, bishop of *Rockester*, and Dr. *Smallbridge*, bishop of *Bristol*, refused to sign it, and the latter was removed from the post of lord almoner to the King.

Nov. 11. The earl of *Tankerville* was made lord chief justice and justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, &c. south of *Trent*, in the room of the earl of *Abingdon*.

Nov. 12. General *Willes* advanced towards *Preston*, to attack Mr. *Forster*, and passed *Ribble* bridge, about a mile from *Preston*, without opposition. To the neglect of securing this pass, the ruin of the *Northumbrians* is, in a great measure, imputed; but their great misfortune was, that they were under no command; for, though Mr. *Forster* bore the name of general, every gentleman expected his own advice should be followed.

However, when general *Willes* attacked them in the evening at *Preston*, they behaved themselves very gallantly, and repulsed him, killing at least 300 of his men; nor could the common soldiers (who were most of them new raised-men) be brought without difficulty to renew the attack.

The Parliament of *Ireland* met, and the lords justices passed several acts on the 25th, particularly one for recognizing his Majesty's title to the throne of *Great Britain*, *France* and *Ireland*.

Nov. 13. General *Carpenter*, with 800 dragoons, joined general *Willes*; when lord *Derwentwater*, and some other of the gentlemen in *Preston*, apprehending it impossible to resist their united forces, offered to capitulate, without the knowledge of the rest, but they obtained no better terms, than to be made prisoners at discretion.

The number of the prisoners taken in *Preston* was about 1500 men; among whom were Mr. *Forster* the general, the earl of *Derwentwater*, lord *Widdrington*, the earls of *Nithsdale*, *Wintoun*, and *Carnarvon*, lord viscount *Kennmare*, and lord *Nairn*, with about seventy-two *English* gentlemen, and 138 *Scotch* officers and gentlemen.

The same day, 3000 of the *Dutch* troops came up the river, and landed at *Deftford*.

Nov. 15. Simon *Fraser* lord *Levett*, took *Inverness* from the Pretender's adherents.

The same day, the earl of *Mar* attacked the
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the duke of *Argyle* at *Dunblain*, between *Pertb* and *Stirling*. The left wing of each army was beaten, and consequently the right victorious; and however each side might claim the victory, neither of them thought fit to advance, but retreated to their former posts; the duke to *Stirling* and the earl of *Mar* to *Pertb*. The loss was pretty near equal. The Duke had in his army about 4000 veteran troops, and the Earl is said to have had 8000; but they were all new raised men, and but ill supplied, and their horses were much inferior in size to the *Englshs*. At the same time, the Highland foot were acknowledged to have behaved themselves very gallantly, and much beyond what could be expected from new raised men.

Nov. 16. Colonel *Stern's* regiment arrived in the *Thames* from *Ghent*, and brought prisoners with them, lord *Clermont*, son to the earl of *Middleton*, and Mr. *Murray*, who had been with the earl of *Mar*.

Nov. 17. Major-general *Willes* made lieutenant-general.

Nov. 21. The Parliament met and adjourned to the 14th of *December*; and the next day a proclamation was issued for their sitting to do business the 14th of *December*.

Lord *Charles Murray*, major *Nairn*, captain *Lockart*, captain *Ereksine*, captain *Sbaftoe*, and captain *Dalziel*, were tried by a court-martial at *Preston*, as deserters; and all but *Dalziel* were found guilty.

Nov. 22. The Pretender landed near *Aberdeen*, from whence he marched to *Scoon*, two miles from *Pertb*, and issued out several proclamations; one for a general thanksgiving for his safe arrival, another for praying for him in the churches, a third for the currency of foreign coin, a fourth for summoning the convention of states, and a fifth for arming all effective men, from sixteen to sixty, and ordering them to repair to his royal standard. He was here addressed by the episcopal clergy, the magistrates and citizens of *Aberdeen*; and in the mean time, the earl of *Mar*, to raise the affections of the people, published a circular letter full of his master's praise; who soon after [*Jan. 17*] issued an order for burning the country.

The warrant for exercising this cruelty was directed to *James Graham*, junior, of *Braco*, and the reason of it was to deprive the King's army, which was advancing towards the rebels, of forage or quarters; but it was of no service to them, for the duke of *Argyle* having got 2000 waggons

and fourteen days provisions, he proceeded, and put them in such consternation, that several of their posts were abandoned; as the castles of *Braco* and *Tullibardine*.

Nov. 22, 23. Mr. *Dorrel*, Mr. *Gordon*, and Mr. *Ker*, were tried and convicted of high-treason at the King's-bench bar, and executed the 7th of *December* following.

Nov. 24. The earl of *Sutherland* declared lieutenant-general.

Nov. 25. Sir *W. Carew* and Sir *Edward Seymour* brought to *London* in custody.

Nov. 30. The *Irish* House of Commons resolved, That an address of a former House of Commons, for removing Sir *Constantine Phipps* from his place of lord chancellor, was at that time necessary to secure the Protestant succession, and interest of the kingdom, to both which he was an inveterate enemy: and ordered, that such members of their house, as had signed addresses in opposition to the said address, and were then present, should be called upon in their places, and give their reasons for signing them. Whereupon Mr. *Beauchamp*, Mr. *Hans Hamilton*, Mr. *Staunton*, Colonel *Henry Edgeworth*, Mr. *Ludlow*, Mr. *Henry Bingham*, Mr. *Hoghton*, and Mr. *Lebunt*, who had signed the said addresses, made their submission, and begged pardon.

The duke of *Argyle* passed the *Em*, and advanced within eight miles of *Pertb*, which the rebels also immediately abandoned, passing over the river *Tay* on the ice, and the Pretender and the earl of *Mar* followed; whereupon the duke of *Argyle* ordered 400 dragoons and 1000 foot to take possession of the place. The whole army followed; from hence his Grace pursued the flying enemy with the utmost expedition, with six squadrons of dragoons, three battalions, and 800 detached foot.

The next day they proceeded to *Dundee*, from whence the rebels retired to *Montrose*.

Dec. 1. Major *Nairn*, captain *Lockart*, captain *Sbaftoe*, and captain *Ereksine*, were shot to death at *Preston*, pursuant to the sentence of the court-martial.

The same day came on the trial at the King's-bench bar, between Mr. *Slaughter* and Mr. *Freeman*, and the jury gave Mr. *Slaughter* 1200*l.* damages, as a compensation for *Freeman's* making him a cuckold.

Dec. 4. Part of the *Dutch* forces arrived at *Leith* by sea.

Dec. 9. The principal prisoners taken at *Preston* were brought to *London*: they were pinioned at *Barnet*, and so led through the city, as well the seven peers as the rest.

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The Lords were committed to the Tower, and the others to Newgate, the Fleet, and the Marshalsea.

Dec. 10. Lieutenant-general Cadogan arrived at *Stirling*, being sent to assist the duke of *Argyle* in attacking the earl of *Mar*.

Dec. 12. Mr. *Paul*, a clergyman, was apprehended in the streets of *London*, for being concerned in the late insurrection.

Dec. 14. The Parliament met, and were adjourned to the 9th of *January*, it being intimated to them, that they should then certainly sit and do business.

The same died Dr. *Thomas Tenison*, archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Dec. 15. Sir *Coppleston-Warwick Bampf- field* surrendered himself.

Dec. 16. *John Fortescue Aland*, esq. made solicitor-general, in the room of *Nicolas Lechmere*, esq.

Dec. 17. Dr. *Wake*, bishop of *Lincoln*, was nominated archbishop of *Canterbury*; and Dr. *Gibson* to succeed him in his bishoprick of *Lincoln*.

Dec. 18. A special commission of *Oyer and Terminer* was issued to Mr. Baron *Bury*, Mr. Justice *Eyre*, and Mr. Baron *Montague*, to try the prisoners that remained at *Pres-ton*.

Dec. 21. Dr. *Evans*, bishop of *Bangor*, being translated to the see of *Meath*, in *Ireland*, Mr. *Benjamin Hoadley* was nominated to succeed him at *Bangor*.

Dec. 24. The oaths were at this time tendered to all persons, and those who refused were generally committed to prison; and several justices were turned out of commission for not being so strict in imposing them as was expected.

Dec. 25. The Pretender landed at *Peterhead* near *Aberdeen*, with some few gentlemen and officers.

There he formed a court, appointing all the officers of state and household; made some peers, and several knights; was proclaimed with great solemnity; and published his declaration, which was dispersed.

The clergy and laity of *Aberdeen* presented addresses to him full of duty and submission.

Dec. 28. About this time most of the *Dutch* forces arrived in *Scotland*, and soon after a train of artillery arrived there from *England*.

Dec. 31. *Conyers Darcy* and *Francis Negus*, esqrs. were appointed commissioners for executing the office of master of the horse.

The winter was so very severe about this time, that several post-boys and others, were frozen to death; and the snow laid a yard deep in many places: the *Thames* was frozen over, and all manner of diversions were used upon the ice.

1715-16, Jan. 1. Mr. *Wycherley*, the poet, who wrote the *Plain Dealer*, and some other admirable plays, died, aged 81.

Jan. 4. The Pretender arrived at *Glames*, and the next morning made his entrance into *Dundee*. The 7th he arrived at the palace of *Scone*; and on the 9th made his public entry into *Perth*; from whence he returned in the evening to *Scone*, where he formed a regular council, and performed several acts of state; particularly he issued six proclamations, one of which fixed his coronation on the 23d instant.

Jan. 9. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, to whom his Majesty delivered a speech, where he told them, He had reason to believe the Pretender was landed in *Scotland*; and that he relied upon their affections to grant him such supplies as might enable him to restore the peace of the kingdom; and said, he should freely give up all the estates that should become forfeited to the crown by the rebellion, towards the public expences.

The same day the seven lords in the Tower were impeached of high-treason.

Jan. 10. The impeached lords were brought to the bar of the house of Peers, and the articles of impeachment read; and they were allowed to the *Monday* following to put in their several answers. At the same time, Mr. *Forster* was expelled the House of Commons.

The Pretender sent an order to the lord mayor of *London* to proclaim him.

Jan. 11. General *Cadogan* transported 3000 of the *Dutch* forces over to *Fife*.

About this time several addresses and associations, both of clergy and laity, were presented to king *George*, obliging themselves to stand by his Majesty, and the Protestant succession, against the Pretender, &c.

Jan. 13. The queen of *Spain* brought to bed of a son, who was named *Charles*.

Between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, the boy of one *Walker*, who kept a small gunpowder shop near *Beer-key*, in *Thames-street*, between the Custom-house and *Billinggate*, being in an upper room with a light, and making rockets and squibs, unwarily set fire to the gunpowder; upon which the house blew up. The wind being high, the fire soon spread from that

boats to others towards *Billinggate*, and backwards towards the warehouses on the *keye*, did great damage there, crossed the way to the north side of *Thames-street*, and burnt up *Water-lane*, and the back part of *Harp-lane* to *Tower-front*, taking *Baker's-hall* and the *Trinity-house* in its destructive career, which, about five o'clock the next morning, was stopped in *Tower-front*, over against *Mark-lane*; above 120 houses were either burnt or blown up, and great quantities of sugar, oil, wine, and other rich goods and merchandizes, were consumed and destroyed. The loss was computed at above 500,000*l.* and above fifty persons perished in the flames, or were buried in the ruins of houses.

Jan. 16. A great council was held by the Pretender's adherents, in which he made a speech.

Jan. 17. The Lords acquainted the Commons, that the earl of *Strafford* had put in his answer to the articles of impeachment exhibited against him.

Jan. 19. The earls of *Derwentwater*, *Nithisdale* and *Carnarvon*, lord viscount *Kennure*, and the lords *Widdrington* and *Nairn*, pleaded guilty to their impeachments; but the earl of *Wintoun* obtained time to the 23d instant to put in his answer.

Jan. 20. Two hundred dragoons, under the command of colonel *Gusff*, were sent to review the roads, and reconnoitre the rebels at *Perth*, which threw them into a great consternation.

The duke of *Argyle* detached 500 men towards *Perth*, to get intelligence of the enemy. And the same evening general *Cadogan* advanced as far as *Dunblain*, with 500 horse and 1500 foot.

The Irish House of Commons voted the earl of *Anglesey* an enemy to the King and kingdom.

Mr. *Shuttleworth*, and four other of the *Preston* prisoners, were tried and convicted of high-treason at *Liverpool*.

Jan. 21. The royal assent was given to an act for continuing the act of this present session, intitled, An act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty should suspect are conspiring against his person and government.

After which his Majesty acquainted both Houses, that the Pretender was certainly landed in *Scotland*, and assumed the title of King of these realms; and that his adherents affirmed, that they had assurances given them of support from abroad. In these circumstances he hoped, every sincere

Protestant, and every true Briton, should look upon the extraordinary expence, which a timely preparation might require at this time, as the best husbandry, since it would prevent that desolation, which would unavoidably ensue, if the rebellion was suffered to spread, and was supported by forces from abroad.

Jan. 22. Mr. *Chorley* and his son, and one *Drummond*, a Scot, three of the *Preston* prisoners, were tried and convicted at *Liverpool*; but Mr. *Walsley*, of *Sholey*, was acquitted at the same time.

General *Cadogan* continued his march towards *Perth*, the ways having been opened by the country people.

Jan. 26. The duke of *Argyle*, with the rear of the army, advanced towards *Perth*.

Jan. 27. Twenty of the *Preston* prisoners received sentence of death at *Liverpool*; and the day following, Mr. *Shuttleworth*, and four others, were executed.

Jan. 30. The earl of *Stairs*, the British ambassador at *Paris*, presented a memorial to the duke of *Orleans*, the regent; wherein he observed, that, notwithstanding the Regent had frequently assured this minister, that he would faithfully observe the treaty of *Utrecht*, and would not suffer arms, ammunition, or soldiers, to be sent out of the harbours of *France* for the service of the Pretender, yet such things were daily carried from *France*: and the duke of *Ormond* and the Pretender had several times gone on board of ships at *St. Malo*, laden with arms and ammunition for the service of the Pretender, with troopers and officers of *Nugent's* regiment: that the Pretender and the duke of *Ormond* afterwards embarked at *Dunkirk*; but not judging it expedient to land in *England*, they returned to *Morlaix*, whither the said troopers returned; with the said arms and ammunition, which were, at that time, put on board another ship at *Morlaix*. That within five weeks several ships had sailed from *Diepe* and *Havre de Grace*, with arms, ammunition, money, and officers, for the service of the Pretender, and were actually arrived in *Scotland*; and that other officers, and conspirators against the king of Great Britain, were preparing at *Bordeaux* and *Bayonne*, to make a descent on the coast of *Ireland*, as they gave out.

The Parliament of *Ireland*, about this time, entered into an association to defend king *George's* title against the Pretender, and all his adherents: and the Commons resolved,

resolved, that whatever forces his Majesty should think fit to raise, and whatever expences his Majesty should judge necessary for the defence of the kingdom, they would enable him to make good the same.

Jan. 31. The duke of Argyle being advanced to Tullibardine, received advice, that the enemy had abandoned Perth that morning.

Feb. 1. The duke of Argyle arrived at Perth with 400 dragoons.

Feb. 3. He advanced to Dundee; which the enemy also abandoned.

Feb. 5. He advanced to Brechin, where he received advice, that the Pretender, the earl of Mar, and some others, embarked the night before at Montrose, for France.

General Gordon, lord Timmouth, and earl Marishal, continued to march with the Pretender's army to Aberdeen, and so to Locubaber; where they separated and went to their respective homes: nor was the duke of Argyle able to make 100 prisoners in this long march, though he pursued them with the utmost diligence.

Feb. 9. The six impeached lords, who had pleaded guilty, were brought to the bar of the court erected for their trials in Westminster-hall, where lord Couper, who was lord high steward on this occasion, made a speech, and endeavoured to shew the heinousness of their offence; after which he pronounced the usual sentence in cases of high-treason; and they were remanded to the Tower.

Feb. 17. The royal assent given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1716, of four shillings in the pound.

An act to attain John earl of Mar, William Murray, esq. commonly called marquis of Tullibardine, James earl of Linlithgow, and John Drummond, esq. commonly called lord Drummond, of high treason; and to one private bill.

After which his Majesty acquainted the houses, that his forces had obliged the Pretender to fly out of Scotland; and he was informed, he landed near Gravelin; and he told them, he hoped they would take such measures, as might deprive his enemies at home of the power (since that alone would deprive them of the inclination) again to attempt the disturbance of his government.

Great intercession was made in behalf of the six condemned lords; and the counts of Nithisdale, and lady Neirn, and also the

countess of Derwentwater, petitioned the King for mercy, but in vain.

About this time the college of Dublin chose the prince of Wales their chancellor.

Feb. 18. The writs for executing the six condemned lords in the Tower were delivered to the lieutenant, and the sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

A List of the most considerable Chiefs in Scotland, with the number of men they could raise.

Note, f signifies for those that favoured government, a against it, n neuter, m major part, r in the rebellion.

D U K E S.	Mm.
f Hamilton	1000 f
f Buccleuch	1000 f
n Gordon, 3000 a. n. most with the M. of Huntley r	
f Argyle	4000 f. m.
f Douglass	500 f
f Athol 6000 a. m. with the M. of Tullibardine r	
f Montrose	2000 a. m.
f Roxburgh	500 f

M A R Q U I S.

f Annandale	500 f
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E A R L S.

n Errol	500 a. m.
a. r. Marishal	500 a. m.
f Sutherland	1000 f
a. r. Marr	1000 r
f Rothes	500 f
f Morton	300 f
f Glencairn	300 f. m.
f Eglington	300 f. m.
f Cassils	500 f
n Cathness	500 a. m.
f Murray	300 a. m.
a Nithsdale	300 r
a Wintoun	300 r
a Linlithgow	300 r. m.
a Hume	500 r
r Perth	1500 r. m.
r Wigtoen	300 a. m.
a Strathmore	300 a. r.
f Lauderdale	300 f
r Seaforth	3000 r. m.
f Dumfries	200 f
r Southesk	300 r
f Weems	300 f
n Airly (Ogilvy)	500 r. m.
a Carnwath	300 r
a Panmure	500 r. m.
f Kilmanock	300 f
f Dondonald	

	<i>Men.</i>
f Dondonald	300 f
a Broadalbin	2000 r. m.
VISCOUNTS.	
a Stormont	300 a
r Kinmure	300 a r.
LORDS.	
f Forbes	500 f. m.
a Lovat, Lady	200 a. m.
f Rofs	500 f
f Rae	500 f
a r Nairn	1000 m. r.
CLANS.	
a Sir Dan Mc Donald	1000 r
a. r. Glengary	500 a
a. r. Clanronald	1000 a
a. r. Keppoch	300 a
a. r. M'Intosh	1000 a
a. r. Mac Gregor	500 a
a. r. Stroen Robertson	500 r
a Macpherfen	500 a. r.
a Sir. Ev. Cameron	1000 a. r.
a Sir J. Maclean	1000 a. m.
f Laird of Grant	1000 f.
a. r. Laird Appin	300 a. r.
a MacLeod	1000 f.
a. r. MacKenning	200 a. m.
a. r. Glenco	100 a. m.
a. r. Glenmoristan	100 a.
Mac Neil	120
a. r. Stragilaf	100 a. r.

* *Did nothing at Sheriffmure fight.*

Feb. 22. The condemned Lords petitioned both Houses of Parliament to intercede with the King in their behalf; and the Lords accordingly presented an address, but did not prevail.

The Commons, to avoid importunity, adjourned till after the day appointed for the execution.

Feb. 23. Orders of council issued for executing the earl of *Derwentwater*, the earl of *Nithisdale*, and the lord viscount *Kennure*, the next day; and for reprieving the other three till the 7th of *March*; but the earl of *Nithisdale* made his escape out of the Tower that night.

The debates in council ran high upon this occasion; and the lord President, the earl of *Nottingham*, who had taken the merciful side, soon felt the resentment of the court, himself, and all that were related to him, being turned out of their places soon after.

Feb. 24. James earl of *Derwentwater*, and William viscount *Kennure*, were beheaded on Tower-hill.

The earl of *Derwentwater* had such assurances given him of his life by his friends, that he was under some surprize on being brought to execution; but the lord *Kennure* seemed well prepared for the fatal stroke. The composure and serenity of his mind was admired by all that saw him; he made no speech; but the lord *Derwentwater* left a paper behind him, asserting the justice of the cause he died in.

Feb. 9, 10, 11. Besides these Lords, there had been seventy of the *Preson* prisoners tried at *Liverpool* by a commission of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, of whom sixty-six were found guilty, and twenty-two of them were executed.

The rest of the prisoners joined in a petition to the court, acknowledging their offence, and desiring transportation, which was granted to some of them; but many died in prison, by the severity of the season and want of necessaries.

Feb. 25. An express arrived from *Madrid*, which brought his catholic Majesty's ratification of the treaty of commerce between *Great Britain* and *Spain*, concluded the 14th of *December* 1715.

The Pretender, upon his return to *France*, deprived *Henry*, earl of *Bolingbroke*, of the place of secretary of state he enjoyed under him, for neglect of duty.

Feb. 27. Dr. *Nicolson*, bishop of *Carlisle*, was appointed high almoner.

Feb. 28. The Dean and Chapter at *Westminster* elected *Charles* earl of *Arran* high steward of that city, in the room of the duke of *Ormond*.

Feb. 29. The earl of *Aylesford* was removed from the chancellorship of the duchy of *Lancaster*, the lord *Finch* from being commissioner of the treasury, and the lord *Guernsey* from being master of the jewel office.

March 2. The marquis of *Huntley*, and lord *Rollo*, surrendered themselves to brigadier *Grant*, in the north of *Scotland*.

March 6. The royal assent was given to an act for the more easy and speedy trials of such persons as have levied, or shall levy, war against his Majesty.

The same evening was seen a very surprising phenomenon, it appeared at first like a great body of light towards the north-east; after some time it spread further, and formed several columns or pillars of light, flashing continually upwards as swift as lightning;

ning; and was the first appearance of the northern lights, or *Aurora Borealis*.

Mar. 8. About this time Sir *John Shelby*, bart. abjured the Roman-catholic religion; as did also the lord *Teynham*, and took his seat in the House of Peers.

March 9. The earl of *Stairs* presented another memorial to the Régent on the 9th of *March*, after the retreat of the Chevalier from *Scotland*, wherein he desired, that neither the Pretender nor his adherents may be suffered to remain in *France*, and that he would use his interest with the duke of *Lorraine*, that the Pretender might not find a refuge in his territories.

To which the Régent answered: He was heartily glad to hear of the King's success against his enemies, and that he had already employed his authority to oblige the Chevalier to quit the kingdom of *France*; that it was very well known his Royal-highness had hindered several armaments and embarkations design'd against *Great Britain*, and nothing could better prove that the Chevalier de *St. George* was not assisted by *France*, than the condition he appeared in in *Scotland*, destitute of all things necessary for such an enterprize; and as he truly desired to preserve his *Britannic Majesty's* friendship, he should omit no opportunities of testifying the regard he had for him.

The like memorials were presented by the *British* minister, Mr. *Bubb*, to the court of *Spain*, which promised likewise not to afford the Pretender or his adherents, any countenance.

March 11. The lord chancellor *Cowper*, was made Lord-high-steward for the trial of the earl of *Wintoun*.

March 12. Mr. *Isaac Briand* was fined 2000*l.* by the court of Aldermen, for marrying Miss *Elizabeth Watson*, an orphan of thirteen years of age, and a great fortune, without their consent.

March 14. Several of the *Preston* prisoners endeavouring to make their escape out of Newgate, they were loaded with irons.

March 15. George earl of *Wintoun* was brought to his trial before the Peers, in Westminster-hall, on the impeachment of the Commons for high-treason, and convicted the 17th.

March 18. Dr. *Hoadley*, bishop of *Bangor*, was consecrated in *Ely* chapel.

March 19. Sentence of death was passed upon the earl of *Wintoun* as a traitor, by the Lord-high-steward.

March 23. The royal assent was given to an act for preventing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

And to an act for appointing a Commissioner for taking, examining, and stating the debts due to the army, in the room of *Thomas Smith*, esq. deceased; and for continuing the former act until the 10th of *March*, 1716.

March 24. *James Lyttleton*, esq. was made rear-admiral in the room of Sir *Thomas Hardy*.

1716, March 29. *Alexander* lord *Pelworth*, son to the earl of *Marchmont*, was appointed envoy extraordinary to the courts of *Denmark* and *Prussia*; the earl of *Dumbarton*, envoy extraordinary to the court of *Moscow*; and *William Leake*, esq. resident in the *Austrian* Low-countries.

April 7. Bills of indictment for high-treason, were found by the grand jury of *Middlesex*, against *Thomas Forster* jun. esq. *William Mackintosh*, esq. and eleven more of the *Preston* prisoners.

April 10. *Thomas Forster*, esq. commonly called general *Forster*, made his escape out of Newgate; and, notwithstanding a proclamation was issued the next day, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending him, he escaped to *France*.

April 14. *Samuel Shute*, esq. was appointed governor of *New England*.

Wortley Montague, esq. was appointed to succeed Mr. *Sutton*, as ambassador at *Constantinople*.

April 18. About fifty Persons were brought to *London*, and confined in the *Seewy*, in order to make them witnesses against their brethren the *Preston* prisoners.

April 26. About this time general *Cadogan* finished the reduction of the Highland-clans and the rest of the *Scots*, who laid down their arms, and submitted to mercy.

May 2. A thousand pounds was paid to Sir *Thomas John*, for transporting 130 of the *Preston* prisoners, from *Liverpool* to the Plantations.

May 4. Brigadier *William Mackintosh*, *John Mackintosh*, *Charles Wogan*, *Robert Hobburne*, *James Talbot*, *William Delmaboy*, *Alexander Delmaboy*, and *John Tasker*, eight of the *Preston* prisoners, made their escape out of Newgate; whereupon a proclamation was issued the next day, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending the first, and 500*l.* for each of the rest; but all of them arrived safe on the other side the water, except Mr. *Talbo*, who was retaken.

The

The duke of *Marlborough* was taken ill about this time, after which he had very little enjoyment of himself, being rendered incapable of business, or any rational pleasure.

May 7. The royal assent was given to an act for charging and continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1716; and for compelling several receivers to finish and clear their accounts; and for making duplicates of Exchequer bills, lottery tickets and orders, lost, burnt, or destroyed; and for enlarging the time for adjusting claims in certain benefit-tickets; and for allowing the charge of executing the lottery act for the service of the year 1710; and for recovering monies of several land-taxes rested in the hands of collectors or constables at *St. Albans*; and for preventing frauds in the duties upon soap; and for limiting a time for persons who have certain annuities for life or lives, to demand the payments thereupon at the Exchequer; and for preventing frauds in the duties relating to printed and painted paper, calicoes, and other things therein mentioned.

An act to enable his Majesty to grant the regalities and lands now remaining in the crown in *North-Wales* and *South-Wales*, and county of *Chester*, to his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, in such manner and form as the principality of *Wales*, and earldom of *Chester*, have formerly been granted to the princes of *Wales*; and also to enable his said Royal Highness to make leases of lands, being parcel of his Royal Highness's duchy of *Cornwall*, or annexed to the same.

An act for enlarging the time of continuance of the Parliament, appointed by an act made in the sixth year of the reign of king *William* and queen *Mary*, intituled, an act for the frequent meeting and calling of Parliaments.

Some of the reasons given for repealing the triennial act were, That it kept up party divisions, occasioned great expences, and obstructed foreign alliances. That there was such a ferment in the nation, that an election would probably occasion another rebellion. That frequent elections rendered the government dependant on the caprice of the multitude. Another Parliament might imitate the last, forsake and desert our best allies, who could not depend upon us, while we were every day changing hands. A triennial Parliament would make a triennial administration. That when

they had, with much difficulty and dangers secured their religion, laws, and liberties, when all was at stake from the treachery of the late ministry, and the unnatural proceedings of the last triennial Parliament, why should they risque the having a new one chosen by *French* money, and then voting by *French* directions? Why should not this Parliament continue till they had finished what they had so happily begun? The people had been brib'd, and preached into the Pretender's interest, and a dislike of the Protestant succession, for several years. It became, therefore, rather necessity than choice to apply an extraordinary remedy to such an extraordinary disease. If the people had expressed so much satisfaction at his Majesty's accession as was pretended, what had the King done to lose their affections? Probably those who pretended zeal for the King's service, acted only an hypocritical part, and meant nothing less.

To which it was answered, That the last Parliament had not deserved these severe reflections. They had been very forward in expressing their affections to his Majesty, and settled the same revenue on him that was given the Queen, as soon as they were assembled. That when his Majesty came to take possession of the throne, he was received with the general acclamations of the people, and it would have been very easy at that time to have united the whole kingdom, and confirmed the people in their loyalty. That it was a great mistake in some of the King's friends not to preserve peace at home, after his Majesty was come to the throne, with the universal applause and satisfaction of his subjects. That the divisions, discontents, and uneasiness, that followed, was to be ascribed to the unreasonable resentments, avarice, and ambition of some, and to the unaccountable folly and madness of others. That the people had an indisputable right to appoint their representatives in Parliament, and by a late law to do this every three years. That they were chosen representatives in pursuance of that law; and therefore whenever that triennial term expired, the people had a right to chuse new representatives. That it could never be supposed to be the design of the people, that their representatives should destroy those that made them. That if they had a right to continue themselves one year beyond their triennial term, they had it in their power to make themselves perpetual. They could no longer be said to subsist by
the

the choice of the people, but by their own appointment, whenever the three years for which they were chosen should expire. That the people were guarded by frequent and new Parliaments against the weakness, folly, and corruption of their representatives; and the passing this bill was an open violation of the people's liberties, a breach of their trust in that part which most sensibly affected the people, who chose them their representatives. And as nothing but the security of the ministry could make it needful, nothing but the standing army could make it lasting. That this bill was so far from preventing expences and corruption, that it would rather increase them; for the longer a Parliament was to last, the more valuable their seats would be in it, and better worth the purchasing; and it would be better worth the while of the court to purchase the electors and the elected. The people would by this bill be deprived of the only remedy they had against those who either did not understand their interests, or who, through corruption, wilfully betrayed them; namely, by choosing better men in their places.

The speakers upon repealing this triennial parliament act, were :

In the House of LORDS.

<i>For the bill.</i>	<i>Against the bill.</i>
Duke of Kingston.	Earl of Abington.
Earl of Dorset.	Earl of Powlet.
Lord Carteret.	Lord Trevor.
Earl of Chilmondley.	Duke of Bucks.
Duke of Newcastle.	Lord Foley.
Earl of Illy.	Earl of Aylesford.
Duke of Argyle.	Earl of Peterborough.
Lord Parker.	Earl of Nottingham.
Lord Cowper.	Duke of Shrewsbury.
	Bishop of London.
	Earl of Anglesey.

In the House of COMMONS.

<i>For the bill.</i>	<i>Against the bill.</i>
Mr. Lyddel.	Mr. Robert Haysbam.
Mr. Trevelian.	Mr. Cberwynd.
Mr. Molyneux.	Lord Paget.
Sir John Brownlow.	Mr. Snell.
Mr. Hadden.	Mr. Skippen.
Mr. Hampden.	Mr. Wykes.
Mr. Moleworth.	Mr. Hutchinson.
Mr. Smith.	Mr. Jefferies.
Lord Stanhope.	Sir Thomas Croft.
Mr. Youngs.	Mr. Bromley.
Mr. Craggs.	Mr. Archer.
Lord Coningsby.	Sir William Whitlocke.

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<i>For the bill.</i>	<i>Against the bill.</i>
Mr. Erle.	Lord Guernsey.
Sir Richard Steele.	Sir Thomas Hammer.
Mr. Nevil.	Mr. Lechmere.
Colonel Graham.	General Ross.
Sir Charles Turner.	Sir Robert Raymond.
Sir William Thompson.	Mr. Hungerford.
Sir Joseph Jekyll.	Mr. Ward.
Mr. Sec. Stanhope.	
Mr. Aylsham.	

At the same time passed an act, to indemnify such persons as have acted in defence of his Majesty's person and government, and for the preservation of the public peace of this kingdom, in and about the time of the late unnatural rebellion, from vexatious suits and prosecutions.

An act, for the attainder of *George earl of Marischal*, *William earl of Seaforth*, *James earl of Southesk*, *James earl of Panmure*, and others, of high treason, unless they shall render themselves to justice, by a day certain therein mentioned.

And to several private acts.

The same day colonel *Henry Oxburgh* was tried at a session, of oyer and terminer, in the Exchequer court at *Westminster*, and convicted of high treason; and *Charles Widdrington*, *Peregrine Widdrington*, and *Charles Radcliffe*, esqrs. with twelve others of the *Prison* prisoners, were arraigned the same day, and pleaded, not guilty.

May 8. A proclamation issued for a thanksgiving to be observed in *England*, on the 7th of *June*; and another for a thanksgiving in *Scotland* the same day, for suppressing the rebellion.

The same day *John Ferguson*, esq, and the honourable *James Hume*, brother to the earl of *Hume*, were tried before the lord chief justice *King* in the *Marshalsea* court, *Southwark*, for high treason; *Mr. Ferguson* was acquitted, but *Mr. Hume* found guilty.

May 11. *Alexander Menzies*, esq, was tried at the bar of the court of Common Pleas, and convicted.

May 12. The two *Douglases*, and three others, retracted their plea in the court that sat at the *Marshalsea*, and pleaded guilty; *Francis Farquarson*, esq, and *Mr. John Innis*, were tried and acquitted; whereupon the mob shouted, and some of them were fined and imprisoned for their insolence.

May 14. Colonel *Oxburgh* was executed at *Tyburn*; his quarters were buried, but his head was set upon *Temple-bar*.

Richard Townley, of *Townley* in *Lancashire*, and *Edward Tildesley*, of the *Lodge*,

in the same county, &c. were tried at the Marshalsea, and acquitted.

May 16. *John Hall*, a justice of peace of *Northumberland*; and *Robert Talbot*, esq. were tried in the Exchequer court at *Westminster*, and convicted.

May 17. *Rich. Gascoigne*, esq. tried and convicted at the Exchequer court, *Westminster*; and the next day, major *Blair*, capt. *Lancelot Mackintosh*, Mr. *Nicholas Wogan*, and the honourable *Charles Radcliffe*, esq. brother to the late earl of *Derwentwater*, were tried and convicted.

May 19. An indictment of high treason was found against the lord *Lansdown*, by the grand jury of *Middlesex*.

May 25. Indictments of high treason were found against Sir *William Wyndham*, and Mr. *Maruy*, of *Combe*.

The same day, *Richard Gascoigne*, esq. was executed at *Tyburn*.

May 26. Upon the expiration of the *habere corpus* act, the earl of *Scarfdale*, and lord *Duplin*, the honourable — *Murray*, esq. and captain — *Hallid*, were admitted to bail; and on the 20th the earl of *Fougis* was admitted to bail.

May 29. Several persons were committed for wearing oaken boughs, in memory of the Restoration.

May 31. The *Widdringtons*, and some others, retracted their plea, and pleaded guilty; the lord *Nairn*'s plea also, and several others, pleaded guilty.

June 2. The duke of *Roxborough* made principal secretary of state for *North Britain*.

June 3. Mr. *Angus Mackintosh*, and Mr. *James Macquhan* made their escape out of *Newgate* in women's cloaths.

June 5. A proclamation issued to recall all seamen from foreign service, and prohibiting them to enter into the service of any foreign prince or state.

June 7. *Simon Fraser*, lord *Lowat*, who had put *Inverness* into the hands of the government, having before been in the Pretender's service, is made governor of that place, and captain of an independent company.

June 10. Mr. baron *Bury* made lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir *Samuel Dodd*, deceased.

The guards were posted in several parts of the town, to prevent the wearing white roses; and *Forden*, the printer, was shot in *Newgate-street* by a foot soldier, and several others knocked down and maimed, for their infolence.

June 13. General *Mackerney* was tried

at the King's Bench bar, for the murder of duke *Hamilton*; and the jury, according to direction, found him guilty of manslaughter.

June 14. *Francis Francia*, called the *Jew*, arraigned for high treason at the Old Bailey, and pleaded not guilty.

June 16. *Ralph Standish*, of *Standish*, esq. tried for high treason, and convicted.

June 22. The reverend Mr. *Willoughby Minors* was apprehended, for a sermon he preached at *Pancras* the 10th inst.

June 26. The royal assent was given to, An act, to continue the duties for encouraging the coinage of money; and to charge the duties on fens as a medicinal drug; and for the appropriating several supplies granted to his Majesty.

An act, for appointing commissioners to inquire of the estates of certain traitors, and of Popish recusants, and of estates given to superstitious uses, in order to raise money out of them severally, for the use of the public.—By this act, all and every the castles, honours, lordships, manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, reversions, services, remainders, possessions, royalties, franchises, jurisdictions, and privileges whatsoever, and all appurtenances to them belonging; and all rights of entry, rights of action, titles, conditions, uses, trusts, powers and authorities; and all leases for life, lives or years, pensions, annuities, rents, charges, and hereditaments, of all persons convicted for levying war, &c. are vested in the King. The account brought in of the estates thus forfeited, was as follows:

Estates forfeited in Scotland.

	£.	s.	d.
1 Winton — — —	3393	0	11
2 Southesk — — —	3271	10	2
3 Linlithgow — — —	1297	4	4
4 Keir — — —	907	19	1
5 Panmure — — —	3456	11	10
6 Wedderburn — — —	213	0	0
7 Aytch — — —	323	10	5
8 Kilsyth — — —	864	19	9
9 Bannockbourn — — —	411	14	9
10 East Reston — — —	137	9	10
11 Marr — — —	1678	5	8
12 Inverurie — — —	361	12	1
13 Inverinsfowl — — —	347	6	5
14 Pow-house — — —	377	9	6
15 Natthit — — —	72	7	10
16 Bowhill — — —	27	14	7
17 Lathist — — —	208	3	9
18 Glenberry — — —	75	12	10
19 Preston-hall — — —	236	17	11
20 Wood-end — — —	83	6	4
At Fairney			

	£.	s.	d.
21 Fairney — — —	153	8	7
22 Master of Nairn — — —	60	9	3
23 Dunborg — — —	170	6	6
24 Earl Marischal — — —	1677	6	0
25 Kilconquhar — — —	287	8	9
26 Lord Nairn — — —	740	10	3
27 Finglase — — —	537	19	2
28 Cromlix — — —	415	0	4
29 Nithdale — — —	809	19	7
30 Ineray — — —	281	11	1
31 Kenmure — — —	608	10	9
32 Drummond — — —	2566	9	6
33 Burleigh — — —	697	10	7
34 Scarfann — — —	110	5	3
35 Duntroon — — —	54	4	9
36 Lagg — — —	424	15	0
37 Carnwath — — —	864	8	11
38 Baldoon — — —	1495	12	10
Total	29694	6	8

Estates forfeited in England.

	£.	s.	d.
Francis Anderson, esq. — —	1425	13	2½
Hugh Anderson, esq. — —	131	5	5
John Ashton — — —	60	8	8
Richard Butler — — —	322	8	7½
Lord Bolingbroke — — —	2552	15	0
Richard Billborough — —	19	10	0
Thomas Briers — — —	91	18	0
Robert Cowper — — —	20	0	0
Richard Chisle, esq. — —	138	12	0½
George Clifton — — —	5	10	0
George Collingwood, esq. —	924	10	0
Edward Core — — —	19	12	6
Robert Daniel — — —	8	0	0
John Dalton, esq. — — —	661	19	6
Earl of Derwentwater — —	6371	4	5
Roger Dicconson — — —	641	16	10
Thomas Errington — — —	328	0	0
Thomas Foster, jun. — — —	530	0	0
George Gibson — — —	227	0	0
John Gregson — — —	26	0	0
John Hall — — —	70	0	0
Gabriel Hesketh — — —	102	6	4
Gilbert Hodgson — — —	327	9	3
Philip Hodgson — — —	238	0	0
Jordan Langdale — — —	79	0	0
John Leyburne — — —	275	16	5
Duke of Ormond — — —	21163	5	8
Henry Oxborough — — —	507	17	7
John Parkinson — — —	5	17	6
William Paul — — —	42	14	0
John Pleffington — — —	39	15	6
Robert Scaribrick — — —	388	3	4
William Shaftoe — — —	784	0	0
Richard Sherburn — — —	32	10	0
Ralph Shuttleworth — — —	7	10	0
Richard Shuttleworth — —	98	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Ralph Standish — — —	671	10	10½
James Singleton — — —	40	10	0
Thomas Stanley — — —	246	18	10
Lord Seaforth — — —	517	10	0
Edward Swinburn — — —	305	0	0
John Starzaker — — —	10	0	0
John Thornton — — —	1585	17	4
Christopher Trap — — —	58	16	6
Joseph Wadsworth — — —	12	0	0
Thomas Walton — — —	97	0	0
Thomas Walmsley — — —	51	17	6
Lord Widdrington — — —	5154	6	10
Edward Winkley — — —	226	10	8
Richard Wytherington — —	14	10	0
Total	47626	18	5½
Add to this the total of the Scotch estates, being	29694	6	8
The sum total of both	77321	5	1½

These estates, at twenty
years purchase, amount

to — — —	1546420	0	0
Besides all which, Francis Anderson's reversion after the death of the lady Anderson, per ann. —	400	0	0
Roger Dicconson, after the death of Samuel Rich- ardson, per ann. —	18	0	0
Thomas Foster, jun. after his father's death, per ann. —	600	0	0
William Paul, clerk, after the death of his mother, per ann. —	24	0	0
Lord Seaforth, remainder, after payment of debts and legacies of Nicholas Kennet, per ann. —	571	3	0
Total	1603	3	0

These reversions sold at but
ten years purchase a-
mount to — — —

Timber to all these estates computed together	30000	0	0
Besides personal estates, &c. seized	60000	0	0

Total of these last sums	106030	0	0
The which add to the above total of — —	1546420	0	0

Makes all these forfeit-
ures amount to the
total sum of — — 1652450 0 0
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An act, for continuing the duties of two pennies *Scots*, or one-sixth of a penny sterling, on every pint of ale and beer that shall be sold within the city of *Glasgow*, and privileges thereof, for the benefit of the said city.

An act, to oblige Papists to register their names, and real estates.

An act, for repealing so much of the act of the twelfth and thirteenth years of the reign of king *William III.* intituled, An act, for the further limitation of the crown, and better securing the rights and liberties of the subject, as enacts, That no person who should come to the possession of the crown, shall go out of the dominions of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Ireland*, without consent of Parliament.

An act, for the more effectual securing the peace of the Highlands, in *Scotland*.

An act, to prevent the mischiefs by manufacturing leaves, or other things, to resemble tobacco, and the abuses in making and mixing of snuff.

An act, for the more effectual and exemplary punishment of such persons as shall seduce soldiers to desert; or who, being Papists, shall enlist themselves in his Majesty's service in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or the isles of *Jersey* or *Guernsey*.

An act, for holding the assize of the county of *Cornwall*, at a convenient place within the said county.

An act to encourage the planting of timber-trees, fruit-trees, and other trees, for ornament, shelter, or profit, and for the better preservation of the same; and for preventing the burning of woods.

An act for the attainder of *Thomas Forster*, jun. esq. and *William Mackintosh*, esq. commonly called brigadier *Mackintosh*, of high treason.

An act to disable any person from being chosen a member of, or from sitting and voting in, the House of Commons, who has any pension for any number of years from the crown.

An act for making the laws for repairing the highways more effectual.

An act for the better regulating hackney-coaches, carts, drays, cars and waggons within the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the weekly bills of mortality; and for preventing mischiefs occasioned by the drivers riding upon such carts, drays, cars and waggons.

An act to revive and continue an act of the eighth and ninth years of the reign of his late Majesty king *William*, for repairs

of the piece of *Bridlington*, alias *Burlington*, in the east riding of the county of *York*.

And to four private acts.

After which, his Majesty delivered a speech to the Houses, expressing his satisfaction in the proceedings of the Parliament; and said, he was sorry the instances of mercy he had shewn had no other effect, than to encourage the faction of the Pretender to renew their insults, and to affect to distinguish themselves from his faithful subjects, as if they intended to convince the world, they were not to be reduced to quiet, and submission to his government, by such acts of lenity as were most agreeable to his inclinations.

The following money bills received also the royal assent: for a land-tax of 4s. in the pound: for charging and continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1716; and for compelling several of the receivers to finish and clear their accounts; and for recovering monies of several land-taxes, resting in the hands of the collectors or constables at *St. Albans*; and for preventing frauds in the duties on soap, and on printed and painted paper, calicoes, &c. To continue duties for encouraging the coinage of money; and to charge the duties on senna, as a medicinal drug; and for the appropriating several supplies granted to his Majesty.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 17th of *August*.

June 29. His royal highness *Ernestus-Augustus*, duke of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, and bishop of *Osnaburg*, his Majesty's brother, was created duke of *York* and *Albany* in *Great Britain*, and earl of *Ulster* in *Ireland*.

The *Dutch* forces were all about this time re-embarked, and sent back to *Holland*.

July 3. *Charles Ratcliffe*, esq. and six more of the condemned prisoners, were reprieved.

The duke of *York*, prince *Frederick*, the duke of *Grafton*, and the earl of *Portland*, were elected knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter.

July 4. John duke of *Argyle*, was removed from all his employments; and a pension of 2000*l.* a year taken from him.

His brother, *Archibald*, earl of *Illy*, was also removed, and succeeded by *James*, duke of *Montrose*, in the office of lord clerk register of *Scotland*.

July 6. *William* duke of *Devonshire* was made lord president of the council.

King *George*, strengthened by his late treaty

treaty with Spain, and by that which he was now certain of concluding with the duke of Orleans, resolved this summer to visit his German dominions.

July 7. Having appointed the prince of Wales guardian to the realm, and his lieutenant, during his absence, his Majesty set out from St. James's; embarked the same day; landed on the 9th in Holland; through which he passed incognito; arrived at Hanover the 15th, and, on the 20th, sets out for Pyrmont, to drink the waters.

Henry duke of Kent was made lord steward of his Majesty's household.

Richard lord Colbarn was made constable of the castle of Windsor, and keeper of the parks, forests, and warrens there, and also governor and captain of the said castle.

William lord Cadogan was appointed his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General of the United Provinces.

Charles Whitworth, esq. to be his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the king of Prussia.

Abraham Stanyan, esq. to be his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his Imperial and Catholic Majesty.

Lieutenant-general Carpenter to command his Majesty's forces in Scotland, and to be governor of the island of Minorca.

Thomas Pitt, esq. to be governor of Jamaica.

Francis Manning, esq. was appointed his Majesty's resident within the cantons of Switzerland.

An indictment of high treason was found against Mr. Pitt, the keeper of Newgate, for suffering Mr. Forster, &c. to escape; on which he was tried the 14th inst. and acquitted.

July 7. The dead warrant signed against twenty-five of the Preston prisoners in Newgate.

July 9. The earl of Rochester removed from being joint vice-treasurer of Ireland; and the earl of Sunderland made sole vice-treasurer.

July 10. Edward Howard, esq. brother to the duke of Norfolk, one of the Preston prisoners, tried at Westminster, and acquitted.

July 13. The reverend Mr. William Paul, and John Hall, esq. a justice of peace of Northumberland, executed at Tyburn as traitors. The last of them had been reprieved five times.

July 21. Eight of the Preston prisoners broke out of the Fleet; but three of them were retaken.

July 23. A riot happened at a mug-house in Salisbury-court, in Fleet-street, which demolished the bar, wainscot, &c. and one of the mob was shot dead.

July 29. The lord Nottingham lost his pension of 2500*l.* per annum.

July 30. The servants of the Preston prisoners were discharged out of Newgate, the Marshalsea, and the Fleet prisons, to the number of forty.

Aug. 2. The reverend Mr. John St. Quintin convicted, at Norwich assizes, of asserting, that the Pretender was landed in the west with 50,000 men, and drinking his health. He was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty marks, to be imprisoned for a year, and find sureties for his good behaviour for three years. Mr. Matthew Fern was also convicted of drinking the Pretender's health; and calling king George a turnep-hougher; for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of forty marks, to be imprisoned for a year, and find sureties for his behaviour for three years. One Thomas Shirley was also convicted of saying, "King George has no more right to the crown than I have;" for which he was sentenced to be whipped, and to find sureties for his behaviour for three years.

Aug. 4. Edward Southwell, James Vernon, and Andrew Charlton, esqrs. appointed Commissioners for executing the office of lord Privy Seal, during the absence of the earl of Sunderland beyond sea.

The earl of Wintoun, who lay under sentence of death in the Tower, made his escape.

Aug. 5. Prince Eugene gained a great victory over the Turks near Peterwaradin, in which the Grand Vizir and the Aga of the janizaries were killed.

Aug. 6. Two soldiers whipped almost to death in Hyde-park, and turned out of the service, for wearing oak-boughs in their hats the 29th of May.

Aug. 7. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to Tuesday, September 18.

Aug. 8. James Holden, esq. appointed resident at the court of Moscow.

Aug. 20. Mr. Bruce, a Scots gentleman; changing cloaths with his sister, made his escape out of Newgate, leaving her there in his room; but she was discharged after a short imprisonment.

Aug. 21. Kenneth lord Duffus, having been attainted in Parliament, was taken at Hamburg, and brought over to England; and this day committed to the Tower.

Aug. 29. Laurence Howell, a nonjuror was

was taken up, for writing *The case of schism in the church of England*.

Aug. 32. The most ingenious *Christopher Wren*, esq. was removed from the place of clerk of his Majesty's works.

Sept. 1. The earl of *Sunderland* had a pension of 1200*l.* per annum settled on him.

The Imperialists opened the trenches before *Tamswaer*.

Sept. 3. The state prisoners at *Edinburgh* were sent from thence to *Carlisle* to be tried, to the number of eighty-nine.

Sept. 5. *Richard Price*, *William Price*, *Thomas Bean*, *George Purchase*, and *John Lowe*, convicted of felony, in not dispersing themselves on the reading the proclamation at the late riot near the Mug-house, in *Salisbury-court*; and were hanged at the end of *Salisbury-court*, in *Fleet-street*, the 22d instant.

Sept. 14. There having blown a strong westerly wind this day and the night before, which forced back the tide, and drove forwards the ebbing water, the *Thames* lay perfectly dry both above and below bridge, except a little narrow channel about three or four feet deep, and ten or twelve yards over.

Sept. 18. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 16th of *October*.

Sept. 29. Sir *James Bateman*, knight, elected lord mayor of *London*.

The duke of *Marlborough* was seized with an apoplectic fit, which so impaired his health, that he never perfectly recovered it.

Sept. 30. Several of the bearers, who had attended the funeral of *Thomas Bean*, who was hanged for the riot in *Salisbury-court*, going to *St. Bride's* church in procession with their favours, were apprehended, and fined 20 marks each.

Oct. 2. Captain *John Bruce*, Mr. *John Winkley*, Mr. *Thomas Smitthworth*, Mr. *George Hodgson*, and Mr. *William Charnley*, five more of the *Preston* prisoners were executed; three of them at *Lancaster*, and the other two at *Preston*.

Oct. 14. *Tamswaer* taken by the Imperialists.

Oct. 16. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 20th of *November*.

Oct. 22. A proclamation issued, prohibiting all trade to the *East Indies*, but by the *India* company.

A riot happened at *Oxford* on the prince of *Wales's* birth-day.

Nov. 9. The prince of *Wales* was delivered of a dead son.

Nov. 17. The commissioners of the kirk of *Scotland* drew up an address, That the oath of abjuration might be so qualified, that tender consciences might take it; many, even of their ministers having refused it.

Nov. 19. Colonel *Douglas*, late governor of the *Leeward* islands, was adjudged by the court of King's Bench, to pay a fine of 500*l.* and be imprisoned for five years, having been convicted of mal-administration in his government.

Nov. 20. The Parliament met, and were prorogued to the 8th of *January*.

Nov. 21. Thirty of the *Preston* prisoners having been put on board a ship, to be transported from *Liverpool* to the *West-Indies*, mastered the crew, and carried the ship to *France*, where they sold both ship and cargo.

Nov. 25. A pension that had been allowed the bishop of *Edinburgh* taken from him, on his refusing to take the oaths.

Nov. 28. This being the last day of Michaelmas-term, Mr. *Harvey* of *Coombe*, Sir *William Wyndham*, and several others, appeared at the King's bench bar upon their recognizances. Mr. *Harvey* and his bail were discharged; but the rest were continued upon the recognizances.

Nov. 30. Fourteen of the *Preston* prisoners were discharged out of *Newgate*; and, on the first of *December*, nine more, against whom there was no proof, were discharged out of the *Marshalsea*.

Dr. *Geech*, was elected master of *Christ* college in *Cambridge*, in the room of Sir *John Ellis*, deceased.

Two French ships returned richly laden from the river *Mississippi*, in the gulph of *Mexico*, being the first that brought over any merchandize from thence, since the settling that colony.

Dec. 4. This night happened a fire in *Nigbingale-lane*, near *Lincolns-bridge*, which burnt above 150 dwellings, besides warehouses.

Dec. 7. Two English and two Scotch judges opened the commission at *Carlisle*, for the trial of the *Scots* prisoners thither; and several indictments were found.

Radwayns the printer was indicted at the *Old Bailey*, for printing a libel, called, *The Case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated*.

Dec. 10. *Dekens*, the printer was convicted of printing a libel, called, *The Shift shifted*, sentenced to pay a fine of twenty marks, stand in the pillory, and suffer a year's imprisonment.

Dec. 11. *Charles Ratcliffe* esq. brother to the late earl of *Derwentwater*, made his escape out of Newgate.

Dec. 12. General *Stanhope* was made secretary of state, in the room of the lord viscount *Townshend*.

Dec. 13. *Evelyn* duke of *Kingston*, was made keeper of the privy-seal.

John duke of *Roxborough* was sworn his Majesty's principal secretary of state for Scotland.

James duke of *Montrose* was made keeper of the great seal for Scotland, in the room of the duke of *Roxborough*.

Thomas earl of *Westmoreland* was made lord chief justice in eyre of his Majesty's forests, &c. south of the *Trent*.

Alexander lord *Potsworris* was made lord clerk register of Scotland.

Dec. 21. A proclamation issued, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 8th of *January*, should be prorogued to *Thursday* the 17th of the same month; when it was declared, it should sit for the dispatch of business.

Dec. 22. A thousand pounds was given by the prince of *Wales* to the sufferers by fire at *Limehouse*.

Dec. 25, 26. The duke of *York*, and prince *Frederic*, were invested with the order of the Garter at *Hanover*.

Dec. 26. The judges at *Carlisle*, passed sentence on twenty-five of the *Scott* prisoners; and thirty-six others were discharged; and the court broke up without giving orders for the execution of any of the persons condemned.

Dec. 30. There having been some bickerings between the soldiers quartered at *Oxford*, and the scholars and townsmen, on the 30th of *October*, the Prince's birth-day, affidavits of the fact were sent up to the council by each party; and the committee of council, to whom the matter was referred, gave it in favour of the soldiers, as did the House of Lords by whom the matter was examined afterwards.

This month the Czar of *Moscow* arrived in *Holland*.

1716-17, Jan. 8. The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 17th instant.

Jan. 16. *Peregrine Widdrington*, esq. *Francis Anderson*, Mr. *Stonish*, Mr. *Philip Hodgson*, Mr. *James Talbot*, and Mr. *Ervington*, state-prisoners, let out of Newgate, and put into messenger's hands.

Jan. 17. The Parliament met, and were further prorogued to the 24th of the same month.

Jan. 18. King *George* arrived at *Margate* from *Holland*.

Jan. 23. *Francis Francia*, the Jew, was tried at the Old Bailey for high-treason, in correspondiug with his Majesty's enemies, and acquitted.

Jan. 24. The lord *Townshend* was declared lord-lieutenant of *Ireland*, but never entered on his government, it being disposed of to another.

The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 20th of *February*.

John Fortescue Allen, esq. was appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer. Sir *William Thompson*, recorder of *London*, made solicitor-general.

Jan. 25. The episcopal clergy of *Scotland*, having been before fined for not praying for king *George* by name, were now forced to fly their country, or abroad.

The Lords of Session in *Scotland* refused to permit the Commissioners for forfeited estates to take possession of them, till the creditors were satisfied.

One hundred of the *Presbon* prisoners, who had been confined in the Savoy, were put on board a ship to be transported to the *West Indies*.

Jan. 27. Dr. *Lancelot Blackburne* dean of *Exeter*, was nominated bishop of that see, in the room of Dr. *Blackall*, deceased.

Jan. 29. The count de *Gyllenberg*, the *Swedish* envoy, and his papers, were seized, and none permitted to speak to the Envoy; whereupon the foreign ministers demanded the reason of this extraordinary proceeding, and were told, that he was carrying on treasonable practices against the government.

Sir *Jacob Banks*, bart. Mr. *Cesar* of *Hertfordshire*, and major *Boyle Smith*, were likewise taken into custody on suspicion.

At the instance of the *British* court, *Raron Gortz*, the *Swedish* minister in *Holland*, was also seized, with his papers.

Feb. 6. The regent of *France* compelled the Pretender to remove from *Avignon*; whereupon he went to *Italy*.

Feb. 8. The lord *Landdown* was discharged out of the Tower.

Feb. 12. Sir *William Wyndham* and his bail, were discharged.

Feb. 13. The alehouse-keepers and victuallers of the county of *Middlesex*, to the number of a thousand at least, appeared at *Hicks's hall*, and were ordered to take the oaths before the justices in the vestries of their respective parishes, on pain of being deprived of their licences.

It having been given out, that the government was in imminent danger of a sudden insurrection and invasion, a squadron of men of war was fitted out with all expedition, to be commanded by Sir George Byng, and general Carpenter, and several regiments were detached for Scotland; and all sea and land officers were commanded to repair to their respective posts.

Feb. 20. The Parliament met, and the King delivered a speech to the Lord-chancellor, who read it to both Houses, whereby they were told, that he had entered into such negotiations, as had remedied many defects in the treaty of *Utrecht*, which very nearly affected the trade, and even the security of the kingdom.

That the Pretender was removed beyond the *Alps*, and his adherents deprived of all hopes of support and countenance from *France*; and even the assistance of that crown stipulated to us in case of exigency.

That he hoped such a situation of affairs might have recovered his subjects from their delusion, and have afforded him an opportunity of following the natural bent of his inclinations to lenity, by opening this session by an act of grace; but such was the opposite and inveterate rancour of a faction amongst us, that it had again prompted them to animate and stir up foreign powers against him.

That the letters of the *Swedish* ministers, which he had ordered to be laid before them, contained a certain account of the intended invasion; and he promised himself from their zeal and affection to his person and government, that they would come to such resolutions as would enable him to defeat the designs of his enemies.

Secretary *Stanhope* laid before them copies of the letters which passed between count *Gyllenborg*, the barons *Gortz* and *Sparre*, and others, relating to a design of raising a rebellion in *Great Britain*, to be supported by an invasion from *Sweden*, and; being printed, they were published two days after.

Feb. 28. The Rev. Mr. *Laurence Howel* was convicted at the Old-Bailly of writing a pamphlet, intitled, the state of schism in the church of *England* truly stated.

The royal assent was given to an act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit or restrain commerce with *Sweden*.

March 2. Mr. *Laurence Howel*, clerk, received sentence at the Old-Bailly, to pay a fine of 500*l.* to the King; to remain in

prison for three years, and until his fine should be paid; to find four sureties of 500*l.* each, and to be bound himself in 1000*l.* for his good behaviour during life; to be twice whipped; to be degraded and stripped of his gown by the hands of the executioner, which was done in court accordingly.

Mar. 4. In pursuance of an act, authorizing his Majesty to prohibit all commerce with *Sweden*, as long as he should think it necessary for the safety and peace of the nation, a proclamation was issued out for prohibiting further commerce with that kingdom.

March 12. The Czar ordered a long memorial to be presented to the court of *Great Britain*, to vindicate himself from espousing the Pretender.

The commons voted 10,000 seamen for the year 1717: and the sum of 959,943*l.* for maintaining the guards, garrisons, and land-forces. They also granted 24,000*l.* for paying some troops of *Munster* and *Saxe-Gotba*.

Addresses were thereupon presented by both Houses.

The Convocation also presented a loyal address; as did the University of *Cambridge*; but the University of *Oxford*, after some debates, could not agree upon presenting any.

March 15. Lieutenant-general *Mackarney* was appointed to command the forces in *Ireland*.

1717, March 25. The royal assent was given to an act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

The same day count *Gyllemberg*, the *Swedish* minister, was sent under a strong guard to *Plymouth*.

Sir *George Byng* with the squadron of men of war under his command, failed to the *Baltic*.

April 3. The King sent a message to the Commons, that, being desirous to secure his kingdoms against the present danger with which they were threatened from *Sweden*, he hoped they would enable him to make good such engagements as might ease his people of all future change and apprehensions upon this account.

This occasioned warm debates in the House; it being said, that the demanding a supply without communicating the particular uses to which it was to be appropriated, was unparliamentary; and even Mr. *Walpole*, and Mr. Speaker appeared to be against it; however, it was at length carried

ried in the committee, 164 to 149, that it was the opinion of this committee, that a sum not exceeding 250,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty, to concert such measures with foreign princes and states, as may prevent any charge and apprehension from the designs of Sweden for the future.

April 9. When the question was again put in the House, it was carried but by the majority of four voices, viz. Yeas 153, Noes 149.

April 10. The next morning Mr. Secretary Stanhope let the lord Townshend know, that his Majesty had no farther occasion for his service as lord-lieutenant of Ireland, whereupon Mr. Walpole, first commissioner of the treasury, Mr. Methuen, secretary of state, and Mr. Pultney, secretary at war, and some others, laid down their employments.

The same day the royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1717; and to an act for enlarging the time for making a convenient dock at Liverpool.

April 11. The right hon. James Stanhope, esq. Thomas lord Torrington, John Wallop, George Baille, and Thomas Michelbwaite, esqrs. were made commissioners of the Treasury.

The right hon. James Stanhope, esq. was made chancellor of the Exchequer, and James Craggs, jun. esq. secretary at war.

April 12. The duke of Newcastle was made lord chamberlain of his Majesty's Household.

April 15. The earl of Orford resigned his place of first commissioner of the Admiralty.

April 16. The duke of Bolton was declared lord-lieutenant of Ireland; and Charles earl of Sunderland, and Joseph Addison, esq. were sworn principal secretaries of state.

The same day the Parliament, by his Majesty's command, adjourned to the 6th of May.

James earl of Berkeley, Matthew Aylmer, esq. Sir George Byng, James Cockburn, and William Cberwynd, esqrs. were made lords commissioners of the Admiralty.

The duke of Devonshire resigned his place of president of the council.

The earl of Rothes was appointed commissioner to the general assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, who were to meet in May.

The earl of Haddington was made governor.

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nor of Edinburgh castle, in the room of the earl of Orkney.

The interpreter of the Czar of Moscow, Mr. James Sinnenawick, was taken into custody.

April 20. Colonel Pelham, brother to the duke of Newcastle, was made vice-chamberlain of the Household, in the room of Mr. Coke, who was appointed one of the tellers of the Exchequer.

April 21. Mr. Pitt resigned his government of Jamaica.

April 27. The government ordered the sum of 5000*l.* to be paid the Dissenters, for the damage they were said to have sustained by demolishing their meeting-houses, about the time of the late insurrection.

April 30. Sir George Byng being arrived in the Sound, with a fleet of thirty men of war, found no fleet prepared by the Swedes, or any army embarking, or any appearance of an enemy; advice whereof being brought to England, the people were eased of their apprehension of an invasion.

May 3. The lower House of Convocation came to a resolution to draw up a representation against some doctrines published in the bishop of Bangor's *Preservative against the principles and practices of the Nonjurors*, and in his sermon preached before the King the 31st of March.

May 4. Joseph Bowen, a grave-digger, was convicted of taking the corpse of one Chidders out of Bebleham church-yard, and selling it to a surgeon, having actually packed it up in a hamper to be sent to Oxford; he was fined forty-shillings, and sentenced to be whipped from Newgate to Smithfield-bars.

May 6. The Parliament met, and the King commanded the Lord Chancellor to read a speech to both Houses, wherein they were told, his fleet was arrived in the Sound, which would secure them from any immediate danger of an invasion, whereupon he designed to reduce the land-forces, by disbanding 10,000 men; that he had likewise given directions for preparing an act of grace, which he promised himself would raise a due sense of gratitude in such as had been artfully misled into evil practices; and that he should order such faithful accounts to be laid before them the next session, as would make it appear there was no other view in asking any particular supply, than to prevent a much greater expence, which the nation must unavoidably have incurred without it.

Upon proposing an address of thanks in the

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the House of Commons, it was moved, that the land-forces might be reduced to the old establishment, viz. 7000 men for England, and 3000 men for Scotland; but it was carried in the negative by a majority of ten voices.

May 10. The lower House of Convocation, having drawn up their representation against the bishop of Bangor's doctrine, were prorogued to November 10th by a special order from court, before they could present it to the upper House, since which time the Convocation have never been suffered to sit to do business.

About this time 10,000 of the land-forces were disbanded, which before consisted of 8000 horse and dragoons, and 24,000 foot.

May 14. John Cberwynd, esq. was appointed envoy extraordinary to the court of Madrid.

May 15. The South-Sea company came to a resolution to lend the government two millions at five per cent. for paying off the lotteries of 1711 and 1712.

May 17. The bank also resolved to lend the government two millions and a half at five per cent. for redeeming certain funds which carry a high interest, and for cancelling old Exchequer bills, and circulating new ones at a lower interest.

The principal business of this session was the reduction of the national debts, which amounted to 46,603,100*l.* 11*s.* 2½*d.*

May 20. The Czar of Moscow, having visited Holland, went from thence to France.

June 1. Laurence Carter, esq. was made chairman of the secret committee, in the room of Robert Walpole, esq.

June 2. The lord-chancellor Cowper was appointed lord high steward for the trial of the earl of Oxford, who had petitioned the House of Peers on the 22d of the last month, that his imprisonment might not be indefinite.

June. Robert Roy Mac Gregor, the Highlander, who had stood out till now, surrendered himself to the duke of Arbol; but, finding he was not included in the act of grace, he made his escape into the Highlands again.

June 12. The House of Peers having appointed the 13th for the trial of the earl of Oxford, the Commons desired the time might be enlarged; and accordingly the 24th instant was appointed to be the day.

June 14. Henry Berkeley, esq. was appointed one of the commissioners for executing

the office of master of the horse, in the room of Conyers Darcy, esq.

June 15. Colonel Lewis was appointed governor of Jamaica.

June 16. Nicholas Lechmere, esq. was constituted chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster.

June 18. Robert Dundas, esq. was appointed advocate solicitor-general for Scotland, in the room of Sir James Stewart.

Belgrade was invested by the Imperialists.

June 19. Several of the Scotch clergy, being convicted a second time, of not praying for king George by name, were silenced for three years.

June 22. The royal assent was given to

An act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1717; and to authorize allowances to be made to certain receivers, and to obviate a doubt concerning goods imported from the islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sarke and Alderney; and to ascertain the duties upon sheep-skins and lamb-skins, and to prevent frauds in the duties upon starch; and for making forth duplicates of exchequer-bills, lottery-tickets, and orders, lost, burnt, or destroyed; and for enlarging the time for adjusting claims in several lotteries; and for preventing frauds in the duties on low wines and spirits carried coast-wise.

An act for continuing the duty of two-pence Scotch, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every pint of ale or beer that shall be vended or sold within the city of Edinburgh, and privileges thereof, for the benefit of the said city; and for discontinuing the payment of the duties commonly called the petty port customs at Edinburgh, during the continuance of this act.

An act for laying a duty of two-pence Scotch, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every pint of ale or beer that shall be vended or sold within the town of Dumfries, and privileges thereof, for paying the debts of the said town, and for building of a church, and making a harbour there.

An act for the preservation and improvement of the river Wear, and port and haven of Sunderland, in the county of Durham.

An act for repairing the highways from several places therein mentioned, leading towards Highbate gate-house, and Hampstead in the county of Middlesex; and for electing trustees for keeping up a sufficient

cient number for the repairing the highways upon the roads from *Highbate* gate-house to *Barnet* block-house; and also of the highways between *Kilburn* bridge and *Sparrow's-berne*, in the county of *Hertford*.

An act to enable the parishioners of the parish of *St. Mary, Rotherhithe*, in the county of *Surrey* (by certain funeral rates therein mentioned) to finish the said parish church;

And to eight private acts.

June 24. The earl of *Oxford* was brought from the Tower by water, to his trial in *Westminster-hall*. After the reading the articles, with the Earl's answer, &c. Mr. *Hampden*, one of the managers for the Commons, proceeded to make good the charge of high crimes and misdemeanours; and Sir *Joseph Jekyll* was going on, when the lord *Harcourt* moved the Peers to adjourn; and it was resolved by them not to admit the Commons to proceed in making good the articles for high crimes, &c. till judgment was first given upon the articles for high-treason; which being communicated to the Commons, they absolutely refused to proceed, but in their own method, whereupon the debates and reflections ran very high between the two Houses.

June 25. The earl of *Oxford* was carried to *Westminster*, and the Commons desiring time to search precedents, the Lords adjourned to the 27th instant.

June 27. The earl of *Oxford* was brought a third time to *Westminster-hall*; and the Commons delivered in their reasons for adhering to their method, and the Lords communicated their resolution for adhering to theirs, with their reasons, at a free conference.

Francis Negus, esq. was appointed to execute the office of master of the horse.

June 29. The Lords refused to come to another conference with the Commons on this subject, but appointed the 1st of *July* to proceed in the trial, of which the Commons took no notice.

July 1. The Earl was brought again to his trial; and proclamation being made for his prosecutors to come and make good their charge, and none of the Commons appearing, the Earl was acquitted, *Nemine contradicente*.

July 2. Some drummers of the guards were committed to the *Marshalsea* for beating a point of war before the Earl's house, and congratulating him on his deliverance.

July 3. The earl of *Oxford* took his place in the House of Peers.

Henry earl of *Suffolk* and *Bindon*, *John Chetwain*, esq. Sir *Charles Cooke*, knt. *Paul Docmenique*, *John Moleworth*, *Thomas Pelham*, *Daniel Pultney*, and *Martin Bladen*, esqrs. were appointed commissioners of trade and plantations.

Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, knt. was constituted master or keeper of the rolls in chancery, &c. in the room of Sir *J. Trevor* deceased.

Spencer Cowper, esq. was made chief justice of *Chester*.

The Commons addressed his Majesty to except the earl of *Oxford* out of the act of grace, with which he complied.

King *George* came to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to,

An act for redeeming several funds of the governor and company of the bank of *England*, pursuant to former provisos of redemption; and for securing to them several new funds and allowances redeemable by Parliament; and for obliging them to advance further sums not exceeding two millions five hundred thousand pounds, at five pounds *per cent.* as shall be found necessary to be employed in lessening the national debts and incumbrances; and for continuing certain provisions formerly made for the expences of his Majesty's civil government; and for payment of annuities formerly purchased at the rate of five pounds *per cent.* and for other purposes in this act mentioned.

An act for redeeming the yearly fund of the *South-Sea* company (being after the rate of 6*l.* *per cent. per annum*) and settling on the said company a yearly fund, after the rate of 5*l.* *per cent. per annum*, redeemable by Parliament; and to raise for an annuity or annuities at 5*l.* *per cent. per annum*, any sum not above two millions, to be employed in lessening the national debts and incumbrances; and for making the said new yearly fund and annuities to be hereafter redeemable in the time and manner thereby prescribed.

An act for redeeming the duties and revenues, which were settled to pay off principal and interest, on the orders made forth on four lottery acts, passed in the ninth and tenth years of her late Majesty's reign; and for redeeming certain annuities, payable on orders out of the hereditary excise, according to a former act in that behalf; and for establishing a general yearly fund, not only for the future payment of annuities at several rates, to be payable and transferable

at the Bank of England, and redeemable by Parliament, but also to raise monies for such proprietors of the said orders, as shall chuse to be paid the principal and arrears of interest, in ready money; and for making good such other deficiencies and payments, as in this act are mentioned; and for taking off the duties on linseed imported, and *British* linen exported.

An act for the better collecting and levying the revenue of the tenths of the clergy.

An act to explain and amend several laws therein mentioned, for the better preservation of the game.

An act to empower commissioners in commissions of bankruptcy, issued since the 24th day of *June*, and on or before the 26th day of *June*, 1716, to make certificates for bankrupts; and the lord chancellor, lord keeper, commissioners of the great seal, or two judges to confirm the same; notwithstanding the act of the fourth and fifth of queen *Anne* are expired; and for continuing a clause in a former act, for adjusting accounts between bankrupts and their debtors.

An act for the better regulating of pilots for the conducting of ships and vessels from *Dover*, *Deal*, and the isle of *Thanet*, upon the rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*.

An act to continue an act of the first year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, an act for taking and stating the debts due, and growing due to *Scotland*, by way of equivalent, in the terms of the Union; and for relief of the creditors of the public, and the commissioners of the equivalent.

An act for the better regulating the office of sheriffs, and for ascertaining their fees, and the fees for suing out their patents, and passing their accounts.

An act for the better enabling sheriffs to sue out patents, and pass their accounts.

An act for continuing the liberty of exporting *Irish* linen-cloth to the *British* plantations in *America*, duty-free; and for the more effectual discovery of, and prosecuting, such as shall unlawfully export wool and woollen manufactures from *Ireland*; and for the relief of *John Fletcher*, in respect of the duty by him paid for a quantity of salt lost in the exportation for *Ireland*.

An act to enlarge the time for making claims before the commissioners to inquire of the forfeited estates.

An act to enable his Majesty to appoint commissioners to take, examine, state, and determine the debts due to the army.

An act for explaining an act passed the

last session of Parliament, intituled, an act to oblige Papists to register their names and real estates, and for enlarging the time for such registering, and for securing purchases made by Protestants.

An act for repairing the highways, from that part of *Counter's* bridge which lies in the parish of *Kensington*, in the county of *Middlesex*, to the powder-mills in the road to *Straines*, and *Cranford* bridge in the said county, in the road to *Colnebrooke*.

An act for explaining and making more effectual the acts of the fifth and eighth years of her late majesty queen *Anne*, for amending the road between *Hockley*, in the county of *Bedford*, and *Stony Stratford*, in the county of *Bucks*.

An act for the King's most gracious, general, and free pardon.

The following money-bills received also the royal assent *April* 10 and *June* 22: for a land-tax of three shillings in the pound; for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1717; and to authorize allowances to be made to certain receivers; and to obviate a doubt, concerning goods imported from the islands of *Jersey*, *Guernsey*, *Sark*, and *Alderney*; and to ascertain the duties upon sheep-skins and lamb-skins; and to prevent frauds in the duties upon starch; and in the duties on low wines and spirits, carried coast-wise;

And to eighteen private acts.

After which, his Majesty declared from the throne, that he had ordered his Lord Chancellor to deliver his speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, the measures they had taken this Parliament had effectually defeated all the attempts of their enemies, both at home and abroad. He thanked the Commons for their supply, and that constancy and zeal they had shewn in reducing the national debts; and said, he could not but ascribe, in a great measure, the happy prospect of their affairs abroad to that public spirit which had appeared in their proceedings, and had convinced the world, that no insinuations or artifices could divert them from their duty to their sovereign, and a disinterested regard to their fellow-subjects.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to *Monday*, the 12th of *August*.

Out of the act of grace were excepted *Robert* earl of *Oxford*, *Simon* lord *Harcourt*, *Matthew* Prior, *Thomas* *Harley*, *Aribur* *Moor*, *James-Duke* *Crispe*, *Butler* *Nodis*, *Daniel* *Obrian*, *William* *Redmayne*, and *Robert*

Bert Thomson, as also *Caunter*, &c. who were confined, on suspicion of being concerned in the assassination plot against king *William*.

Upon the passing the act of grace, the remainder of the *Prigson* prisoners were discharged, and particularly 200 from the castle of *Chester*: but they had undergone such hardships in prison, that many of them reaped little benefit by it, being so disabled, that they could not stand when they were dismissed to their respective homes, where they had leisure to lament their rash undertaking.

July 17. *William* lord *Cadogan* was made general of all his Majesty's foot-forces employed, or to be employed, in his service.

George lord *Forrester* made captain and colonel of the second troop of horse grenadier guards.

Lieutenant-general *Henry Wubers* made governor of the port of *Sbeernews*, in the ile of *Shippay*.

July 18. The earl of *Dorset* surrendering his places of gentleman of the bed-chamber, lord warden of the Cinque-ports, and governor of *Dover* castle; when the earl of *Leicester* was made lord warden of the Cinque-ports, and governor of *Dover* castle, in his room.

July 21, 22. There were dreadful storms of thunder and lightning in several parts of *England*.

July 24. The earl of *Carnwath*, and the lords *Widdrington* and *Nairn*, were released out of the Tower, upon giving bail to appear in the House of Lords on the 12th of *August*.

Aug. 15. Count *Gyllemborg*, the *Swedish* envoy, was sent home, and exchanged for Mr. *Jackson*, the *British* resident there.

Aug. 16. *N. S.* The Imperialists, under prince *Eugene*, gained a compleat victory over the *Turks*, near *Belgrade*: whereupon the town capitulated the 18th, having endured a siege of two months.

Aug. 22. An order of council was issued, that the military officers upon the coast should assist the officers of the customs, in preventing the exportation of wool and running of goods.

The marquis *de Lede*, the *Spanish* general, made a descent on the island of *Sardinia*, with 6000 foot, and 600 dragoons; and in a few days made himself intirely master of that island.

Aug. 30. Dr. *William Lloyd*, bishop of *Worcester*, died, in the 91st year of his age; he was one of the seven sent to the Tower in the reign of king *James II.*

Horatio Walpole, esq. made auditor of trade and accounts in the plantations, in the room of *William Blaitwaite*, esq.

Sept. 5. A proclamation was issued for suppressing of pirates.

Sept. 11. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 9th of *October*.

The earl of *Peterborough* was seized at *Bologna* by two *Irish* officers in the Pretender's service, and carried to *Urbino*, upon suspicion he had some design upon the Pretender's person; but he was soon after set at liberty.

Sept. 14. *Redmayne*, the printer, pleaded guilty to the indictment against him, for printing Mr. *Howell's Case of Schism in the Church of England truly stated*; and was sentenced to pay a fine of 500l. to remain a prisoner five years, and to find sureties for his good behaviour during life.

Sept. 15. Several frigates were sent to the *West Indies*, to suppress the pirates, and dislodge them from the *Babama* islands.

Sept. 17. Lord *Cadogan*, ambassador-extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States of *Holland*, arrived at the *Hague*.

Sept. 18. The Rolls in *Chancery-lane*, the residence of the Master of the Rolls, begun to be rebuilt; towards which his Majesty gave 5000l.

Sept. 19. The abbot *du Bois*, counsellor in ordinary to his most Christian Majesty, had audience of the King at *Hampton-court*.

The *Irish* House of Lords resolved, that whoever should appeal from any decree of their House to the *British* House of Peers, were enemies to their country.

This was occasioned by the appeal of *Maur. Annesley* to the House of Peers of *Great Britain*.

Sept. 20. *John Fuller*, esq. appointed consul at *Leghorn*.

Sir *William Lewen*, knt. elected lord-mayor of *London*.

OH. 2. His Majesty went from *Hampton-court* to *Newmarket*.

OH. 4. Mr. *Gregg*, the vice-chancellor of *Cambridge*, with the heads of that University, attended the King at *Newmarket*, and invited him to *Cambridge*.

OH. 6. His Majesty came to *Cambridge*, and was entertained at dinner by the University in *Trinity* college, and returned the same night to *Newmarket*.

OH. 7. His Majesty returned from *Newmarket* to *Hampton-court*.

OH. 8. A proclamation was issued, for proroguing the Parliament from the 9th instant

instant to the 21st of November, when, it was declared, they should sit for the dispatch of business.

Oct. 13. Captain *Woods Rogers* made governor of the island of *Providence*, and captain of the independent company in the *Babana* islands in the *West Indies*, where the pirates had taken their station, and begun to fortify.

Lord *Lowat* had a pension settled upon him of 400*l.* per annum, in consideration of his services in the late insurrection.

Oct. 22. Colonel *Henry Lutterel* was shot by an assassin, as he was going in a hackney-chair to his house in *Stafford-street*, in *Dublin*, and died the next day of his wounds.

Abraham Stangan, esq. late envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the Imperial court, appointed ambassador in ordinary to the Grand Seigneur.

Nov. 1. Orders were given for disbanding fifteen men out of each company of foot guards; ten out of each troop of horse and dragoons; and ten out of each company of the marching regiments: which reduced the forces in *England* to about 16,000 men.

Nov. 2. The prince of *Wales* was delivered of a prince at *St. James's*.

Nov. 8. The Convocation was prorogued to the 14th of *February* next.

Nov. 11. Dr. *Wilton*, late rector of *Whitechapel*, with his congregation, consisting of about 250 nonjurors, was surprised by the justices of peace and constables; and most of them refusing the oaths, they were ordered to be prosecuted.

Nov. 21. The Parliament met, and his Majesty delivered a speech to be read to both Houses, wherein he told them, that he never kept up any troops, but for the protection of his people; and had reduced the army to very near one-half, since the beginning of last session, and lessened them to such a number, as would neither be a burden to his good subjects, nor an encouragement to their enemies to insult them. That they could not but be sensible of the many attempts which had been set on foot to disturb the peace of these kingdoms; and that they only pretended not to see, who were not afraid of them. And that as none could recommend themselves more effectually to his favour and countenance, than by a sincere zeal for the just rights of the crown, and the liberties of the people, he was determined to encourage all those who acted agreeably to the constitution,

and consequently to the principles on which his government was founded.

Nov. 22. Lord *Widdrington* and the earl of *Carnarvon* pleaded the King's pardon at the bar of the House of Lords, and were discharged; as was also lord *Nairn* the 6th of *December*.

Nov. 28. The young prince, son of the prince of *Wales*, was christened, by the name of *George-William*, at *St. James's*, by the archbishop of *Canterbury*. The King and the duke of *Newcastle* godfathers, and the duchess of *St. Albans* godmother.

Nov. 29. The prince of *Wales*, by order of his Majesty, removed from *St. James's*, and went to reside at the earl of *Grantam's* in *Arlington-street*, whither the Princess went with him; but the children remained at *St. James's*.

Dec. 4. Mr. *Shippen*, member of Parliament for *Salisbury*, was sent to the Tower for saying, that the second paragraph in the King's speech seemed rather calculated for the meridian of *Germany*, than *Great Britain*; and that it was a great misfortune the King was a stranger to our language and constitution.

The Commons voted 10,000 men for the sea-service, and granted 224,857*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* for the ordinary of the navy.

After some debates about the army, Mr. *Walpole* and others thinking 12,000 men sufficient, the Commons voted at last, 16,347 effective men, for guards and garrisons, for the year 1718, and granted for their maintenance 650,000*l.* and 94,000*l.* for the half pay officers.

Dec. 22. A proclamation was issued, declaring, that guineas should be current at no more than one-and-twenty shillings; and half-guineas, double-guineas, and five-pound-pieces proportionably; that broad pieces of three-and-twenty shillings and six-pence should be reduced to three-and-twenty shillings, and those of five-and-twenty shillings and six-pence to five-and-twenty shillings; and smaller pieces proportionably.

Upon lowering the gold coin, to prevent the silver being exported, Sir *Isaac Newton* calculated, that a pound-weight Troy of gold, viz. eleven ounces fine, and one ounce alloy, might be cut into forty-four guineas and an half; and a pound-weight of silver, viz. eleven ounces two penny-weight fine, and eighteen pennyweight alloy, might be cut into sixty-two shillings: according to which rate, a pound weight of fine gold was then worth fifteen pounds weight

weight six ounces seventeen penny-weight and five grains of fine silver; but silver in bullion is usually worth two-pence or three-pence an ounce more than in coin. A guinea is worth so much silver as will make twenty shillings and eight-pence. When ships are lading for the *East Indies*, the demand of silver for exportation raises the price to five shillings and six-pence and five shillings and eight-pence per ounce, or above.

Gold in *Spain* and *Portugal* is of sixteen times more value than silver; so that a guinea there is worth two and twenty shillings and one penny.

In *France*, a pound weight of fine gold is worth fifteen pounds weight of fine silver. In *Holland* and *Hungary*, a guinea is worth twenty shillings and seven-pence halfpenny. In *Italy*, *Germany*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*, a guinea is worth twenty shillings and seven-pence, six-pence, five-pence, and four-pence.

In *Sweden*, gold is lowest in proportion to silver; which made Sir *Isaac Newton* suspect, that crown-pieces, and other coined silver, were sent thither for iron, copper, and naval stores.

In *China* and *Japan*, one pound weight of fine gold is worth but nine or ten pounds weight of fine silver; and in *East India* twelve pounds weight; which carried all the silver out of *Europe* to *China* and *India*.

Dec. 24. The royal assent was given to a bill for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax in *Great Britain*, for the service of the year 1718. This was three shillings in the pound.

His Majesty signified his pleasure to the peers and peeresses of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and to all privy-counsellors and their wives, that if any of them should go to the court of the prince and princesses of *Wales*, they should forbear to come into his Majesty's presence.

One occasion of the King's resentment is said to be, some warm expressions that fell from the Prince upon the duke of *Newcastle*'s standing godfather to his son, when he had pitched upon his uncle the duke of *Tork* to stand: but, it seems, there were other reasons of this misunderstanding, with which we are not to be acquainted.

A terrible inundation this year in *Holland* and *Germany*. Part of *West Friesland* and *Groningben*, were laid under water; several villages were ruined; and great numbers of people and cattle lost. Part of *Zealand* also was overflowed, and 1300 inhabitants drowned. The countries of *East Friesland*,

Oldenburg, *Bremen*, and *Holftein*, suffered much. The city of *Hamburg*, *Gluckstadt*, and all the flat country near the *Elbe*, received incredible damage.

1717-18, Jan. 10. Prince *Frederic*, eldest son to the prince of *Wales*, was created duke of *Glocester*.

Jan. 23. The Prince removed from the earl of *Grantbam*'s to the house he purchased in *Leicester-fields*.

Feb. 3. The King came to the House, and gave the royal assent to an act to enable his Majesty to be governor of the *South-Sea* company.

The same day his Majesty was elected governor of the said company.

The czar of *Moscovy* disinherited the prince *Alexis* his eldest son.

Feb. 6. The young prince *George William*, son of the prince of *Wales*, died, being three months and three days old; and was privately interred in *Westminster-abbey* the 12th.

Feb. 9. A proclamation was issued, for putting in execution the laws made against unlawful clubs and combinations, and for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing rioters.

Feb. 13. A proclamation was issued, for allowing the importation of *Swedish* iron from all places, other than the dominions of the king of *Sweden*.

Feb. 14. A petition of the commissioners for building fifty new churches was presented to the Commons, praying, that the duties appropriated for building the said new churches might not be applied to the rebuilding old ones; but was rejected.

The Convocation met, and was further prorogued to the 18th of *June*.

Feb. 28. *Ferdinando* marquis de *Palcutti*, brother to the dukes of *Sbrewsbury*, was condemned for the murder of his servant; and was executed at *Tyburn* the 17th of *March*.

March 3. *Richard Burridge*, corrector of the press to the *Weekly Journal*, was tried at *Hicks's-hall* for blasphemous words, and convicted: whereupon he was sentenced to be whipped from the *New Church* in the *Strand* to *Charing-cross*, to pay a fine of twenty shillings, and be imprisoned for a month.

March 6. *James Shepberd*, a lad of about 18 years of age, apprentice to a coach-painter, was convicted of high-treason, in conspiring the King's death. This young fellow looked upon it as a meritorious act

to

to take off king *George*, and continued in these sentiments to the last, not being at all shocked at the approach of his execution, which was the 17th instant at *Tyburn*.

March 14. The lord *Castlemajor* was made secretary of war, in the room of *James Craggs*, esq.

March 16. *Charles* earl of *Sunderland* was declared lord president of the council.

March 18. *James Craggs*, jun. esq. was sworn principal secretary of state.

Dr. Richard Willis, bishop of *Glocester*, was made lord almoner, in the room of *Dr. William Nicolson*, bishop of *Carlisle*.

James earl of *Berkley*, *Sir George Byng*, *Sir John Jennings*, *James Cockburn*, and *William Chetwynd*, esqrs. *Sir John Norris*, and *Sir Charles Wager*, were made lords commissioners of the Admiralty.

James earl of *Berkley* was made vice-admiral of *Great Britain*.

Matthew Aylmer, esq. rear-admiral, and master of *Greenwich-hospital*.

A pension of 1500*l.* per annum, was settled on *Sir Edward Northey*, attorney-general.

Nicolas Lechmere, esq. was made attorney-general, in the room of *Sir Edward Northey*.

The envoy of the czar of *Moscow*, notified to his Majesty, that the Czar's eldest son, the prince *Alexis*, had renounced the crown of *Russia*; and that his second son *Peter* was declared presumptive heir.

March 21. The royal assent was given to, an act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1718; and for making forth duplicates of Exchequer bills, lottery tickets, and orders, lost, burnt, or destroyed; and for appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

An act for vesting the forfeited estates in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* in trustees, to be sold for the use of the public; and for giving relief to lawful creditors, by determining the claims; and for the more effectual bringing into the respective Exchequers the rents and profits of the said estates till sold.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for making the dividend of subscribed lottery annuities, and other annuities established by several acts of Parliament, payable half-yearly at the Bank of *England*.

An act to appoint commissioners to take, examine, state and determine the debts due

to the army; and to examine and state the demands of several foreign Princes and States, for subsidies during the late war.

An act for finishing the tower of the parish church of *St. Michael*, *Cornhill*, *London*, out of the duties arising pursuant to the act of the ninth year of the late Queen, for building fifty new churches in and about the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the suburbs thereof.

An act to empower the commissioners appointed to put in execution the acts of the ninth and tenth years of her late Majesty's reign, for building fifty new churches in and about the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the suburbs thereof, to direct the parish church of *St. Giles's* in the fields, in the county of *Middlesex*, to be rebuilt, instead of one of the said fifty new churches.

An act for the further preventing robbery, burglary, and other felonies; and for the more effectual transportation of felons, and unlawful exporters of wool; and for declaring the law upon some points relating to pirates.

An act for enforcing and making perpetual an act of the twelfth year of her late Majesty, intituled, an act for the preserving of all such ships, and goods thereof, which shall happen to be forced on shore, or stranded upon the coasts of this kingdom, or any other of her Majesty's dominions; and for inflicting the punishment of death on such as shall wilfully burn or destroy ships.

An act for relief of the wholesale traders and dealers in *English* bone-lace, by obviating several doubts in the several acts for licensing hawkers and pedlars.

An act for making more effectual an act made in the eighth year of the reign of the late queen *Anne*, intituled, an act for employing the manufactures, by encouraging the consumption of raw silk and mohair-yarn.

An act for enlarging the term of years granted by the acts of the eleventh and twelfth years of king *William III.* and the second and third years of queen *Anne*, for the repair of *Dover* harbour.

An act for the better explaining several acts therein mentioned, for erecting of hospitals and workhouses within the city of *Bristol*, for the employing and maintaining the poor thereof; and for making the said acts more effectual.

An act for amending the roads from the city of *London* to the town of *Egg-Grinstead*, in the county of *Sussex*, and to the towns

towns of *Sutton* and *Kingston*, in the county of *Surrey*.

An act for repairing the highways leading from the *Stones-end* of *Kent-street*, in the parish church of *St. George, Southwark*, in the county of *Surrey*, to the *Lime-kilns* in *East Greenwich* near *Blackbeath*, and to *Lewisbam* church, being the *Tunbridge* road, in the county of *Kent*.

An act for repairing the highways from *Maidenhead* bridge to *Sunning-lane* end, next to *Twisford*, in the road to *Reading*, and from the said *Bridge* to *Henley* bridge, in the county of *Berks*.

An act for repairing the highways from *Crown* corner in the town of *Reading*, leading by and through the several parishes of *Shenfield*, and *Hackfield*, in the several counties of *Berks*, *Wils*, and *Southampton*, to *Basingstoke*, in the said county of *Southampton*.

And to eighteen private acts.

After which, his Majesty made a speech to both houses, wherein he told them, that nothing could add so much to the credit and influence of the crown, as the repeated instances of their affection to him; and that this would enable him to procure, against their next meeting, such treaties to be concluded, as would settle peace and tranquility amongst their neighbours; and, if he proved successful, he should have the satisfaction to silence those, who would never own themselves convinced; and to let all the world see plainly, that what he had most at heart was the good and welfare of his people, who might then be eased in their taxes, and enriched by their trade.

And he recommended it to them, that, in their several stations and countries, they would endeavour to quell that spirit of disaffection, which their common enemies were so industrious to foment.

The following money-bills were also passed: for a land-tax, of three shillings in the pound: for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1718.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 20th of *May*.

The Bishop of *Sarum* was appointed dean of his Majesty's chapel.

Charles earl of *Sunderland*, *John Aislaby*, and *John Wallop*, *George Baile*, and *William Clayton*, esqrs. were made lords, commissioners of the Treasury.

John Aislaby, esq. was made chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer.

James viscount *Stanhope*, was made one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

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Thomas lord *Torrington*, and *Thomas* lord *Onslow*, were made tellers of the Exchequer.

Richard Hampden, esq. was made treasurer of the navy.

Thomas Micklethwaite, esq. was made lieutenant-general of the ordnance.

William Thompson, esq. was made keeper of the change and money within the Tower of *London*, and keeper of his Majesty's coinage of gold and silver within the said Tower, and elsewhere in *England*.

1718, *March* 31. *Charles* duke of *St. Albans*, captain of the band of pensioners; *John* duke of *Montague*, master of his Majesty's great wardrobe; *Thomas* *Holles* duke of *Newcastle*, lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household; and *James* earl of *Berkley*, vice-admiral, and first lord commissioner of the Admiralty; were elected knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter.

April 12. The countess dowager of *Portland*, was appointed governess to the young Princesses, in the room of the countess of *Pigburgh*.

April 13. *Dr. Nicolson*, bishop of *Carlisle*, was translated to the see of *Londonderry*.

April 19. *Mr. Justice Tracy*, *Mr. Justice Pratt*, and *Sir James Montague*, were appointed commissioners for the custody of the great seal, the lord chancellor *Cowper* having resigned his office of lord chancellor.

April 26. *Dr. Samuel Bradford*, was nominated bishop of *Carlisle*, in the room of *Dr. Nicolson*, translated to *Londonderry*.

Mary *Beatrix* *Eleonora d'Este*, queen dowager to king *James II.* died at *St. Germain en Laye*.

April 23. *Sir John Norris*, with a squadron of men of war, failed to the *Baltic*.

Out of the annual pension of 15,000*l.* per annum, allowed to the *French* Protestants by the government, 400*l.* per annum were ordered to be applied towards the relief of poor converts of any nation from the church of *Rome*.

May 1. *Robert Pringle*, esq. was made secretary of war, in the room of the lord *Castlemajor*.

May 3. The prince and princess of *Wales* went to reside at *Richmond*, in the late duke of *Ormond*'s house, which his Highness purchased.

May 12. *Thomas* lord *Parker*, was made lord high chancellor of *Great Britain*.

The government having notice that the Roman Catholics were about to celebrate the feast of *St. Winifred*, at *Holwell* in *Wales*, with great solemnity, sent down a party

party of dragoons thither, who seized their priest as he was officiating, with the image, plate, and other utensils; and found a parcel of writings, which discovered several estates settled to several superstitious uses.

May 15. Sir John Pratt, one of the justices of the King's-bench, was made lord chief justice of that court, in the room of the lord Parker.

Sir John Fortescue Aland, one of the barons of the Exchequer, was made one of justices of the King's-bench.

Sir Francis Page was made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

May 20. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 22d of July.

May 24. A pension of 4000*l.* per annum, was settled on the lord chancellor Parker for life.

June 1. Dr. Samuel Bradford, was consecrated bishop of Carlisle at Lambeth.

June 3. Sir George Byng, with the fleet under his command, sailed from St. Helen's for the Mediterranean.

Several galley-slaves, confined on account of religion, were set at liberty at Marsailles, at the instance of his British Majesty.

The Spaniards having made great preparations, for above two years past, to fit out a great fleet, consisting of 30 ships of the line and frigates, and prodigious quantities of ammunition and provisions, &c. in order, as it was apprehended, to dispossess the emperor of his Italian dominions, all which was owing to cardinal Alberoni's intrigues; King George, on his part, fits out also a strong squadron, in order to maintain the neutrality of Italy.

June 4. Sir George Byng sailed from St. Helen's, with this squadron, consisting of twenty ships of the line, two fire-ships, two bomb-veffels, a hospital-ship, and a store-ship; and arrived the 19th off cape St. Vincent, from whence he sent notice of his arrival to colonel Stanhope, the British envoy at Madrid: which, being notified to cardinal Alberoni, threw him into a violent rage.

The Spanish fleet set sail from Barcelona to Sicily, then in the possession of Victor-Amadeus II. duke of Savoy; and landing there, the 21st, about 30,000 men under the command of the marquis de Lede, they soon made themselves masters of the city and castles of Palermo, of the town of Messina, and of great part of the island.

June 18. The Convocation met, and were further prorogued to the 31st of October.

June 26. The czar of Moscow having caused his eldest son prince Alexis Petrovich to be condemned to death, the dread of his approaching fate, as some say, threw him into a fit of sickness, which put an end to his life; but others suspected, that he was taken off by poison.

King George's picture in the Tholsel at Dublin was defaced by some rioters in the night-time; and 1000*l.* was offered for discovering them.

July 1, 2. The marquis de Lede, general of the Spanish forces, made a descent on the island of Sicily near Palermo, with about 17,000 men, and were well received by the inhabitants, most of the towns in that island setting open their gates, and offering to submit to king Philip.

July 7. A Convention between Britain and France, for settling terms of peace between the Emperor and Spain, &c. signed at Paris, by the earls of Stanhope and Stairs on the part of Great Britain, and the marshal d'Uxelles and the count de Chevrency on the part of France.

July 10. Robert Harrison was convicted of crying out in the streets, King James the third for ever! God damn all his foes! Who dare oppose king James the third? For which he was adjudged to stand in the pillory, to pay a fine of twenty marks, and to suffer six months imprisonment.

The treaty of peace between the Emperor and the Venetians on the one part, and the Turks on the other, was signed at Passarowitz.

July 22. The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 16th of September.

The treaty of an alliance between the Emperor, Great Britain, and France, in order to settle the terms of treaties of peace between the Emperor and the king of Spain, and between his Imperial Majesty and the king of Sicily, was this day signed at the secretary's office at the Cock-pit, by the plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty, and by several lords of his Majesty's privy-council, therunto authorized; and by the abbot du Bois, plenipotentiary of France.

This alliance, upon the States General coming into it, afterwards obtained the name of the Quadruple Alliance; the principal design whereof was, to guarantee the succession in Great Britain and France; and to confirm the partition of the Spanish monarchy.

There had, for some time, been a great intimacy between the court of Great Britain and the duke of Orleans, regent of France. It was the duke of Orleans that disappointed the

the Pretender's schemes against *England*, by sending king *George* advice of all his motions, and stopping the ships, forces, and arms, with which the Pretender and the duke of *Ormond* designed to have made a descent in the west of *England*, at the same time that the earl of *Mar* was in arms in *Scotland*.

And no doubt but the court of *England* would have assisted the Duke, had he been in the like circumstances; and, had not a discovery been made of a conspiracy of the malecontents in *France*, to join the forces of the king of *Spain*, and depose the Regent, he might soon have wanted the assistance of the *English* to support him in his administration, and even in maintaining his title to the throne of *France*, if the infant-king had died, who was thought to enjoy no great state of health.

Thus we see king *George* and the Regent were engaged by the strongest ties of mutual interest to support each other; and if there was a good understanding between the courts of *Great Britain* and *France* in the latter end of Queen *Anne*, it was much increased in the reign of her successor.

The natural issue of *Louis XIV.* whom he had legitimated, were in the King's bed of justice, declared to have no other precedence or seat, than according to the date and creation of their duchies and peerages, and particularly the duke of *Maine* and count de *Toulouse* were declared degraded and fallen from all the advantages and prerogatives granted them by the late King, to the prejudice of the dukes and peers.

The house of *Mist* the printer was searched, and his servants taken into custody, for printing some unlucky queries on the *Spanish* war; as, *Who are you going to fight for? What have we to do in that quarrel? What will be the consequences? Whether the French will not run away with your trade? &c.*

July 31. Sir *George Byng* fell upon the *Spanish* fleet, consisting of twenty-six men of war, near *Synacusa*, and took and destroyed about fifteen of them.

Aug. 21. The Rev. Mr. *Edward Byss* was convicted at the assizes at *Wells* in *Somersetshire*, on four several informations exhibited by the Attorney-general; two for seditious sermons preached by him at his parish church of *Portbury* in that county; and the other two for seditious words against the King and government. The most obnoxious expressions were, that king *George* was an usurper, and that we had neither King, Parliament, or Laws, these thirty

years. Nov. 27. he was adjudged by the court of King's-bench, to stand twice in the pillory, to be imprisoned four years, and to find sureties for his good behaviour during life, and fined six hundred pounds.

The Pretender was married about this time to the princess *Sobieski*, third daughter to prince *James Sobieski*, the eldest son of *John Sobieski*, king of *Poland*, who gained that remarkable victory over the *Turks*, when they were besieging *Vienna*. Her mother was daughter of the duke of *Newburg*, the eldest branch of the *Palatine* family. This Princess was seized at *Innsbruck*, in her way to *Italy*, by the Emperor's orders, and kept prisoner there a considerable time; but found means to make her escape. The marriage was consummated; and she brought the Pretender two sons.

Sept. The commission for the duty on hides was suppressed, and that part of the revenue was put under the care of the commissioners of the excise.

Sept. 15. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 11th of *November* next.

Sept. 18. The citadel of *Messina* surrendered upon articles to the *Spaniards*.

Sept. 29. A proclamation issued, declaring, that the Parliament should sit for the dispatch of business on the 11th of *November*.

Sir *John Ward*, knt. was elected lord mayor of *London*.

Oct. 7. The marquis de *Monteleone*, the *Spanish* ambassador, had his audience of leave of his Majesty.

Oct. 17. Dr. *Bentley* was declared, in a full senate of the university of *Cambridge*, to be *dejectus & exclusus ab omni gradu, jure & titulo*, by 108 voices against 50.

— *Bowes* was taken into custody, for proposing to a certain minister of state, to go to *Italy*, and assassinate the Pretender.

Four regiments of dragoons were disbanded, and two of dragoons, and six of foot, sent to *Ireland*, and placed upon that establishment.

Oct. 28. The king of *Sicily* coming into the Quadruple-alliance, it was signed at *Whitehall* by his plenipotentiaries.

Oct. 30. Dr. *Bentley* exhibited a complaint in writing to the Privy-council, against the proceedings of the Vice-chancellor and university of *Cambridge*: whereupon the Vice-chancellor was required to attend the council the 6th of *November*, to answer the said complaint.

Oct. 31. The convocation was prorogued to the 20th of February.

Nov. 6. The Lord-mayor and aldermen of London presented a petition to his Majesty, that they might not be disquieted in their offices, on pretence of their not subscribing a declaration against the solemn league and covenant, pursuant to an act of the 13th of Car. II.

The case between the University of Cambridge, and Dr. Bentley, was heard before the King in council, and afterwards referred to a committee of council.

Nov. 9. Dr. White Kennet was consecrated bishop of Peterborough, at Lambeth.

Sir William Saunderson, knt. was made gentleman-usher of the black-rod, in the room of Sir William Oldes, deceased.

Nov. 11. The Parliament met, and his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he acquainted them with his having concluded the Quadruple-alliance, by which he said the contracting powers were bound to support the succession of the crown in his family: he also acquainted them, that the Spaniards having rejected all amicable proposals, and broken through the most solemn engagements for the security of our commerce, it had been found necessary for our naval forces to check their progress; and he was persuaded, that a British Parliament would enable him to resent the ill-treatment of the Spaniards as became him. He said it was with pleasure he could assure them of the ready and friendly resolutions of his good brother the Regent of France, to concur and join with him in the most vigorous measures; his Majesty also acquainted them, that he had made a very considerable reduction of his land-forces, trusting that his naval power, in concert with his allies, would soon put an end to the troubles which the ambitious views of the court of Spain had occasioned.

A motion was made in both Houses for addresses, approving of the King's measures with regard to Spain; after great debates they were agreed to, and presented the 13th.

The Commons voted 13,500 sailors, and allowed for their maintenance 702,000*l*. They also voted 12,435 men for the land-service, whose pay amounted to 526,964*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*. These sums, with what was voted for making good deficiencies, for the ordinary of the navy, and other things, amounted in all to 2,257,581*l*. 19*s*.

Nov. 15. William Stanhope, esq. late envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at

the court of Madrid, was appointed to reside in the same character at the court of Turin.

Nov. 25. The peerage bill was brought into the House of Lords.

Nov. 30. Charles the Twelfth, king of Sweden, was killed by a musket-shot he received in his head, at an attack of one of the forts of Frederickshall in Norway.

Dec. 3. An order of council was issued for making general reprisals on the Spaniards.

Advice was received that captain Woods Rogers had taken possession of the Bahama islands for the crown of England, in July last. That 200 of the pirates that had possessed themselves of the isle of Providence, had surrendered themselves to him, and the rest were expelled from thence.

The prince de Cellamare, the Spanish ambassador at Paris, was put under a guard, and his papers sealed, for being in a plot to seize the Regent, secure the King's person, &c. all which proceeded from cardinal Alberoni's intrigues, in order to hinder the Regent from joining with England against Spain.

Dec. 12. King George granted 1000*l*. out of his privy-purse, for rebuilding the dormitory belonging to Westminster-school.

Dec. 13. The lord Forbes embarked for the Mediterranean, in order to command the Imperial fleet.

Dec. 16. His Majesty sent a message to both Houses, to acquaint them, that all his endeavours, as well as those of the king of France, to procure redress for the injuries done to his subjects by the king of Spain, having proved ineffectual, he had found it necessary to declare war against Spain.

The royal assent was given to an act for granting to his Majesty an aid by a land-tax to be raised in Great Britain for the service of the year 1719: (this tax was three shillings in the pound) and to

An act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry, for the service of the year 1719; and for enlarging the time for entering at the Exchequer such assignments of reversionary annuities as are therein mentioned; and for better securing the duties on hides and skins, vellum and parchment.

A declaration of war was published against the king of Spain.

Dec. 19. George Treby, esq. was made secretary of war, in the room of Robert Pringle, esq.

Dec. 21. A proclamation was issued for pro-

prolonging the time for the pirates to come in upon his Majesty's offers of pardon.

Dec. 22. N. S. A convention between the Emperor, the king of *Great Britain*, and the States-General, relating to the execution of certain articles of the barrier-treaty, was signed at the *Hague*.

War was declared at *Paris* against *Spain*.

Dec. 29. The Pretender being applied to by cardinal *Alberoni*, entered into his scheme for raising disturbances in *Great Britain*. For that purpose the duke of *Ormond* repaired to *Spain* the latter end of the year, and measures were taken to stir up their friends in *Great Britain*, and engage them to support the designs of *Spain*.

Dec. 30. A proclamation was issued for recalling home seamen, and prohibiting them to enter into the service of foreign princes or states.

1718-19, Jan. An army of 36,000 *French* marched towards *Spain*, under the command of the duke of *Berwick*; and ships of war were fitted out in *France* for several expeditions.

Jan. 15. The ratifications of the king of *Sardinia*'s accession to the Quadruple-alliance, were exchanged at *Whitehall* by the respective plenipotentiaries.

Jan. 19. A proclamation was issued by the lords justices of *Ireland*, offering a reward of 10,000*l.* to any one that should apprehend the duke of *Ormond* attempting to land in that kingdom.

Jan. 20. The lord *Carteret* was appointed ambassador and plenipotentiary to the court of *Sweden*.

Jan. 27. A petition of the artificers in the iron manufacture in *Birmingham* was presented to the Commons, complaining that several foreigners, *Moscovites*, were lately put apprentices there.

Feb. 5. The earl of *Stairs*, ambassador of *Great Britain*, made his public entry into *Paris*.

Feb. 6. *Evelyn*, duke of *Kingslon*, was made lord president of the council.

Henry, duke of *Kent*, was made lord privy-seal.

John, duke of *Argyle*, was made lord steward of the household.

Charles, earl of *Sunderland*, was made groom of the stole, and first gentleman of the bed-chamber.

A petition of the company of clock-makers was presented to the Commons, complaining of great numbers of artists in that trade having been seduced to leave this kingdom, and settle in *France*.

Feb. 8. The States-General acceded to the Quadruple-alliance.

Feb. 18. The royal assent was given to, an act for applying certain overplus moneys, and further sums to be raised, as well by way of lottery as by loans, towards paying off and cancelling Exchequer-bills, and for lessening the present great charge in relation to those bills, and for circulating and exchanging for ready money the residue of the same bills for the future.

An act for strengthening the Protestant interest in these kingdoms.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for quieting and establishing corporations.

An act for continuing an act made in the twelfth year of her late Majesty queen *Anne*, intituled, an act for encouraging the tobacco trade.

An act for the more effectual relief of such wives and children as are left by their husbands and parents upon the charge of the parish.

An act for repairing the road from *Beconsfield* in the county of *Bucks*, to *Stokenchurch* in the county of *Oxon*.

An act for repairing the roads from the top of *Stokenchurch-hill* to *Enslow-bridge*, and the road leading from *Wheatley-bridge* through the city of *Oxon* by *Begbroke* to *New-Woodstock* in the county of *Oxon* (except the *Mile-way* on each side of the said city); and to disable all commissioners or trustees, appointed for repairing of any highways or roads, to have any place of profit arising out of the toll for repairing such highways or roads;

And to seven private bills.

Feb. 20. The Convocation was prorogued to the 8th of *April*.

Baron *Gortz* was beheaded at *Stockholm* in *Sweden*.

It was moved in the House of Lords, that the peerage of *Great Britain* might be so settled, that the number of *English* peers might not be enlarged beyond six above the present number; and that instead of sixteen elective Peers in *Scotland*, twenty-five might be made hereditary on the part of that kingdom.

March 2. The House of Peers received a message from his Majesty, that he was willing that his prerogative should not stand in the way of so great and necessary a work as settling the peerage.

It appeared in the debates on this head, that

that the number of Peers at the accession of king *James I.* amounted but to 59, but at this time they amounted to 178, besides the 16 Scotch Peers.

March 6. Captain *Gardiner* arrived express from *France*, with an account that the preparations of the *Spaniards* at *Cadix* were certainly designed against *South Britain*, and that their fleet would put to sea on the 7th or 8th *N. S.*

March 10. The royal assent was given to,

An act for continuing certain duties upon coals and culm; and for establishing certain funds to raise money, as well to proceed in the building of new churches, as also to complete the supply granted to his Majesty, and to reserve the overplus monies of the said duties for the disposition of Parliament; and for more effectual suppressing private lotteries.

An act for enlarging the time granted by two acts of Parliament, for repairs of the piers of *Bridlington*, alias *Burlington*, and for making the said acts more effectual.

After which the King made a speech to both Houses of Parliament, wherein he acquainted them with the intended invasion by the *Spaniards*, which he said would engage him in some further expences by sea and land, than they had made provision for; and desired they would enable him to make the necessary dispositions for their security.

March 15. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 500*l.* for apprehending the duke of *Ormond*; for every other Peer attainted 1000*l.* and for every Gentleman under the degree of a Peer, 500*l.*

March 18. An embargo was laid on all shipping outward-bound.

March 19. A surprising meteor was seen in the air about nine at night, being a globe of fire equal to the apparent bigness and brightness of the sun illuminating the whole region; it shot horizontally from the south-west to the south-east with great velocity, leaving a stream of light in the air, and disappeared in half a minute, but the stream of light continued a quarter of an hour.

March 23. A proclamation was issued for apprehending all straggling seamen, and sending them on board the fleet.

A declaration for encouraging his Majesty's ships of war and privateers, by ordering all prizes that should be taken during the war with *Spain*, to be divided amongst the seamen, &c.

1719, *March 26.* The Pretender arrived at *Madrid* in one of the king of *Spain's*

coaches, and attended by his life-guards; and was received with all the honours shewn to a crowned head. He was visited by the King, Queen, Prince of *Asturias*, and the great officers of the crown, and complimented by them as king of *Great Britain*.

Upon his arrival, the squadron which had been fitting out some time for this expedition, sailed from *Cadix* towards *England*. The duke of *Ormond* was the conductor of the undertaking, with the title of captain-general of the king of *Spain*, and was, in proper places, to publish a declaration. But when this squadron came to *Cape Finisferre*, a violent storm, which lasted two days, dispersed and disabled it from pursuing its course.

March 29. The earl of *Berkeley*, with seven men of war, sailed from *Spithead* to the westward.

April 4. The earl of *Marischal*, the earl of *Seaforth*, and the marquis of *Tallicardine*, with about 400 men, landed at *Kintail* in the shire of *Ross* in *Scotland*.

The widow *Bowles* of *West-Ham*, near *Abingdon*, *Berks*, died in the 124th year of her age. She retained her senses and the use of her limbs till within three or four days before her death.

A convention between *Great Britain* and *Hamburg*, wherein it was agreed, that the subjects of *Great Britain* might trade to *Hamburg* with pickled herrings, and other salted and dried fish, on the same terms the *Dutch* do.

April 7. A proclamation was issued for taking off the prohibition of commerce with *Sweden*.

April 10. A proclamation was published in *Ireland*, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending — *Sarsfield*, (commonly called earl of *Lucan*) who, with several other officers, were said to be landed in that kingdom, to raise an insurrection there.

About this time the *French*, under the command of the marquis de *Cilly*, invaded *Spain* by land; and on the 13th took *Pon-Fassage*, where they burnt six men of war that were almost finished upon the stocks.

April 11. Arrived 2500 *Dutch* auxiliaries in the *Tbames*, and three *Dutch* battalions more landed in the north of *England*; the whole commanded by general *Keppel*, brother to the late earl of *Albemarle*, marched some *English* troops towards *Scotland*.

April 15. The House of Peers resolved, that the issuing money out of the chamber of *London*, for maintaining suits of law concerning controverted elections of the city

city magistrates, &c. was a gross mismanagement of the city treasure, and a violation of the freedom of elections in the city.

April 17. Lieutenant-general *Wills* was made lieutenant-general of the ordnance.

Lieutenant-general *Mackartney* was made governor of *Perisemouth*, in the room of lieutenant-general *Wills*.

April 18. The royal assent was given to,

An act for redeeming the fund appropriated for payment of the lottery tickets, which were made forth for the service of the year 1710, by a voluntary subscription of the proprietors into the capital stock of the *South-Sea* company; and raising a sum of money to pay off such debts and incumbrances as are therein mentioned; and for appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament; and to limit times for prosecutions upon bonds for exporting cards and dice.

An act for settling certain yearly funds, payable out of the revenue of *Scotland*, to satisfy public debts in *Scotland*, and other uses mentioned in the treaty of Union; and to discharge the equivalents claimed on behalf of *Scotland* in the terms of the same treaty; and for obviating all future disputes, charges, and expences, concerning those equivalents.

An act for recovering the credit of the *British* fishery in foreign parts; and for better securing the duties on salt.

An act for enlarging the time to determine the claims on the forfeited estates.

An act against the clandestine running of uncustomed goods, and for the more effectual preventing of frauds relating to the customs.

An act for the better securing the lawful trade of his Majesty's subjects, to and from the *East-Indies*, and for the more effectual preventing all his Majesty's subjects trading thither under foreign commissions.

An act for appointing a commissioner and trustee, to put in execution the powers and authorities of the several acts of Parliament relating to the forfeited estates, and estates given to superstitious uses, in the room of *George Treby*, esq. who had desired to be discharged from the said trust.

An act to continue the commissioners appointed to examine, state, and determine the debts due to the army; and to examine and state the demands of several foreign princes and states, for subsidies during the late war.

An act for preventing the mischiefs which may happen by keeping too great quantities

of gunpowder in or near the cities of *London* and *Weshminster*, or the suburbs thereof.

An act for the better preventing frauds committed by bankrupts.

An act for the amendment of writs of error; and for the further preventing the arresting or reversing of judgments after verdict.

An act to prevent the inconveniences arising from seducing artificers in the manufactures of *Great Britain* into foreign parts.

An act for making more effectual the several acts passed, for repairing and amending the highways of this kingdom.

An act for amending and making more effectual the laws for repairing the highways, bridges, and ferries, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*.

An act for making more effectual the laws appointing the oaths for the security of the government, to be taken by ministers of churches and meeting-houses in *Scotland*.

An act for continuing the act made in the 8th year of the reign of the late queen *Anne*, to regulate the price and the assize of bread; and for continuing the act made in the 12th year of her said Majesty's reign, for the better encouragement of the making sail-cloth in *Great Britain*.

An act for making more effectual an act of the 3d and 4th years of the reign of king *William* and queen *Mary*, intitled, An act for the more effectual discovery and punishment of deer-stealers.

An act for the further punishment of such persons as shall unlawfully kill or destroy deer in parks, paddocks, or other inclosed grounds.

An act for relief of such sufferers of the islands of *Neesh*, and *St. Christopher's*, as have settled in either of those islands, and made due proof of such settlement before the 29th of December, 1712.

An act for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every pint of ale or beer that shall be vended or sold within the town of *Inverness*, and privileges thereof, for paying the debts of the said town, and for building a church, and making a harbour there.

An act for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, on one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every pint of ale or beer that shall be vended or sold withing the town of *Dunbar*, for improving and preserving the harbour, repairing the town-house, and building a school, and other public buildings there, and

and for supplying the said town with fresh water.

An act for enlarging the time granted by an act of the ninth and tenth years of king William III. for cleansing and making navigable the channel from the *Hythe* at Colchester to *Wrenboe*; and for making the said act more effectual.

An act for making the town and township of *Sunderland* a distinct parish, from the parish of *Bishop Wearmouth*, in the county of *Durham*.

And to fix private bills.

After which his Majesty made a speech to both houses, wherein he acquainted them, That that the court of *Spain* had acknowledged the Pretender; and he said, as this news had given great surprise to all *Europe*, so he doubted not, but it would be received by every good *British* with indignation and contempt.

That it was their happiness at that juncture to find themselves assisted by the greatest power in *Europe*, against an enemy that had no allies, but those who would betray the governments under which they lived, and were protected.

He said, he reflected with satisfaction upon the law they had passed this session, (*viz.* the act for strengthening the Protestant interest) and as it was a signal instance of moderation and indulgence in our established church, so he hoped it would beget such a return of gratitude from all dissenting Protestants, as would greatly tend to her honour and security, both which he should ever have near at heart.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to *Tuesday* the 19th of *May*.

The trustees of the forfeited estates delivered in an account of Papists registered estates, which amounted to 375,284*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* 2*q.*

April 23. Count de *Mercy* arrived at *Naples* from *Vienna*, to take upon him the command of the whole Imperial army.

May 4. The ratifications of the convention, concluded at the *Hague* the 28th of *April*, between the Emperor, the king of *Great Britain*, and the States General, for removing some differences which hindered the execution of the barrier-treaty, concluded at *Antwerp* in 1715, were exchanged at *Whitehall* by the respective ministers of the powers which were parties to the said treaty.

May 5. *Peter Petrowitz*, only surviving son of the *Czar*, died at *Petersburgh*, in the 5th year of his age.

May 7. Captain *Hopson* was appointed rear-admiral of the blue, and captain *Francis Hofer* of the white.

May 9. His Majesty declared in council his intention of going to *Hanover*, and appointed the archbishop of *Canterbury* and twelve others, being the great officers of the crown, to be lords justices in his absence. The end of his Majesty's voyage was to bring about a peace in the North, between the crowns of *Sweden*, *Denmark*, *Prussia*, and *Muscovy*. He succeeded with the three first, but could not with the last.

May 11. King *George* embarked at *Gravesend*, and after a short passage of seventeen hours landed in *Holland*. He staid two days at *Osnaburg*, and came to *Herenhausen* the 18th.

Admiral *Byng* sailed from the bay of *Baie*, with eight men of war and above 200 transports, having on board 10,000 foot and 3500 horse, which landed in the bay of *Patti* without opposition: whereupon the marquis de *Lede* raised the siege of *Melazzo*.

May 16. The *French*, under the command of the duke of *Berwick*, laid siege to *Fontarabia*, which surrendered *June* 5.

A representation was made of the island of *Barbadoes*, against the tyranny and oppression of *Robert Lowmber*, esq. their governor.

May 17. *Elizabeth Burges*, esq. appointed his Majesty's resident with the republic of *Venice*.

Thomas Burnet, esq. appointed consul general in the dominions of the kingdom of *Portugal*, and agent and consul-general in the islands of *Madeira*.

Henry Worsley, esq. his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the king of *Portugal*, appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary to the said King.

May 19. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 30th of *June*.

May 21. The earl of *Mar* and Mr. *Stuart* were seized by the regency of *Geneva*.

June 7. Sir *John Norris* sailed with a Squadron of *English* men of war to the *Baltic*.

June 10. There was an engagement at *Glenfields*, in *Scotland*, between king *George's* forces, commanded by general *Wightman*, and the *Spaniards* and *Highlanders*, commanded by earl *Marischal*, lord *Seaforth*, &c. wherein the latter were defeated, and the next day the *Spaniards* surrendered prisoners at discretion to general *Wightman*. The *Spaniards* were computed to

to be about 300 men, and the Highlanders in arms about 1000.

The King's troops that attacked them were said to amount to about the same number. Thus ended this mighty *Spanish* invasion, which had so much alarmed the three kingdoms.

June 16. *Fontarabia* surrendered to the French.

June 17. *Joseph Addison*, esq. late one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, died *An. Etat.* 47.

June 18. The duke of *Berwick* invested *St. Sebastian*.

June 20. The Imperialists attacked the *Spaniards* near *Franca-Villa*, in *Sicily*; but were repulsed with the loss of 5000 men, and their general, count *Merci*, dangerously wounded.

Sir *George Byng*'s son was dangerously wounded at the battle of *Franca-Villa*.

June 30. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 18th of *August*.

July 1. *Devenish*, a soldier in the foot guards, tied to a tree in the park, and whipped a fourth time by the third regiment of guards, for words spoken in derogation of king *George*'s title to the crown.

July 11. The *Moscovites* made a descent in *Sweden*, and burnt and ravaged the country in a terrible manner; but upon the approach of Sir *John Norris* with the British Squadron, they retired.

July 13. The duke of *Ormond*'s house at *Richmond* purchased by the prince of *Wales*.

July 21. A proclamation issued for apprehending *Wm. Murray*, commonly called Marquis of *Tullibardine*, *George Keith*, late earl mareschal, and *William Mackenzie* earl of *Saforib*, supposed to be concealed in the Highlands; and a reward of 2000*l.* offered for the taking of any one of them.

Aug. 1. The town of *St. Sebastian* surrendered to the duke of *Berwick*; and about the same time the whole province of *Guipuscoa* made their submission to the Duke, offering to remain under the obedience of the crown of *France*.

Aug. 9. *Charles Hodgson*, esq. appointed Consul at *Algiers*.

Aug. 11. The English seamen of captain *Johnson*'s Squadron, which laid before *St. Sebastian*, being joined by some of the French troops, which formed the siege of that place, attacked *St. Antonio*, and took and destroyed three large men of war which were upon the stocks, with a prodigious quantity of timber, and other materials, that the *Spaniards* had provided for building more.

VOL. II.

King *George* having formed the project to make himself master of *Peru* in *America*, admiral *Hofier* sails towards those parts with a Squadron of men of war, and was to be joined by others; but this expedition was frustrated by the winds.

Aug. 17. The castle of *St. Sebastian* surrendered to the duke of *Berwick*.

Vice-admiral *Mighels*, with a Squadron of men of war, and a body of 6000 land-forces, commanded by lord viscount *Cobham*, set sail from *St. Helen's* for the coast of *Spain*, and being driven back by contrary winds, sailed again the 21st.

The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 1st of *October*.

Sept. 29. A proclamation issued for proroguing the parliament to the 23d of *November*, when it was declared they should sit for the dispatch of business.

The lord viscount *Cobham* made a descent with the land-forces under his command, in the harbour of *Vigo*.

Sir *George Thorold*, knight and baronet, elected lord mayor of *London*.

Oct. 1. The town of *Vigo* surrendered to the lord viscount *Cobham*; and on the 10th the castle surrendered to him; where he found some thousands of small arms, and other warlike stores, said to be designed for a descent upon *Great-Britain* the last year.

Oct. 12. He took possession of *Ponte Vedra*; where he found 4000 small-arms; 300 barrels of powder, &c.

Oct. 19. The castle of *Messina* surrendered to the Imperialists. The British fleet under Sir *George Byng* did great service in this siege, and took and destroyed several large *Spanish* men of war in the harbour.

Dr. *Hugh Boulter*, arch-deacon of *Surrey*, made dean of *Christ-Church* and bishop of *Bristol*, in the room of Dr. *Smalbridge*, deceased.

Oct. 23. The Convocation prorogued to the fourth of *December*.

Oct. 24. The duke of *Ormond* sails from *St. Anders* with seven men of war, having on board 10,000 arms, and 1800 men, intending to make a descent on some part of *Great-Britain*.

Oct. 25, 26. The lord viscount *Cobham*, with the British forces re embarked at *Vigo*, to return to *England*.

Oct. 28. *Sweden* and *Denmark* accept the mediation of his *Britannic* majesty, and agree to a cessation of arms.

This month king *George* strenuously interposed by his ministers, in favour of the Protestants in *Germany* who were grievously

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ly

ly oppressed by the Elector Palatine and other powers.

Oct. 30. Mr. *John Matthews* tried and convicted of high-treason, in printing the paper called *Vox Populi*, &c. and executed at Tyburn the 6th of November.

Nov. 9. A treaty was concluded at *Stockholm*, between *Ulrica Eleonora* queen of *Sweden*, and king *George* as elector and duke of *Brunswick*; by which, in pursuance of the preliminary treaty, concluded July 11, 1719, the duchies of *Bremen* and *Verden* were yielded to his Majesty, as elector and duke of *Brunswick*.

Nov. 14. King *George* arrived at *St. James's* from *Hanover*.

Nov. 21. *Charles Spenser*, earl of *Sunderland*, elected knight companion of the most noble order of the garter.

Nov. 23. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech to both Houses, in which he said, he was persuaded it would be accounted by all his good subjects a sufficient reward for some extraordinary expence, that all *Europe*, as well as these kingdoms, was upon the point of being delivered from the calamities of war, by the influence of *British* arms and councils.

He said, They must all be sensible of the many undeserved and unnatural troubles he had met with during his reign: that their divisions at home had gone magnified abroad; and, by inspiring into some foreign powers a false opinion of his force, had encouraged them to treat him in this manner, which the crown of *Great Britain* should never endure while he wore it.

That, by their assistance he had hitherto got through all his difficulties; and, by the continuance of their help, he hoped very soon to overcome them, since the hand of God had so visibly been with him in all his undertakings.

Then he recommended to them the completing what they left imperfect the last sessions, viz. the peerage bill; and concluded, that all he had to ask of them was, that they would agree to be a great and flourishing people, since it was the only means by which he desired to become a happy King.

Nov. 25. The peerage bill was again brought into the House of Lords.

Dec. 2. The Commons voted 13,500 men for the sea service, and 14,469 for the land service.

Dec. 4. The Convocation was prorogued to the 23d of March.

Dec. 5. The king of *Spain*, in order to

make peace with his enemies, discharged his prime minister, cardinal *Alberoni*, and commanded him to quit his dominions the 12th instant.

Dec. 7. There was a long debate in the House of Commons concerning the committing the peerage bill, and it was carried in the negative, by 269 voices against 177.

Dec. 8. The governors of the bounty of queen *Anne*, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, gave notice, that they had agreed to augment sixty-three small livings, each with the sum of 200*l.* to be laid out in a purchase of lands or tythes.

Dec. 22. The royal assent was given to a bill for granting to his Majesty an aid by a land tax, to be raised in *Great Britain*, for the service of the year 1720. This was three shillings in the pound.

This month a great many petitions were presented to the Houses of Parliament against printed calicoes.

The court of *Russia* published a memorial, complaining, that the king of *Great Britain* had entered into an alliance with the *Swedes*, and sent a fleet of men of war into the *Baltic* to their assistance.

The court of *England* replied, that *Russia* was in a confederacy with the Pretender; and, to induce *Sweden* to make a separate peace with *Russia*, the Czar had offered the *Swedes* to assist them in recovering *Bremen* and *Verden* from king *George*.

1719-20, Jan. 13. The ministers of the Emperor, *Great Britain*, and *France*, met at lord *Cadogan's* house at the *Hague*, and exchanged the ratifications of the late convention, for prolonging the time allowed to *Spain* by the quadruple alliance, to accept of the conditions therein stipulated in favour of that crown.

Jan. 18. The royal assent was given to an act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry, for the service of the year 1720; and for enabling the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to call in such Exchequer-bills as were to be cancelled and discharged with money appointed for that purpose.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

Jan. 21. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 100*l.* for taking any highwayman within five miles of *London* or *Westminster*, and also a pardon to any accomplice, who should discover and apprehend such highwayman.

Jan.

Jan. 26. The king of Spain accepted of the conditions of peace proposed to him by Great Britain and France.

Jan. 27, 28. The South-Sea company and the Bank of England offered their several schemes to the House of Commons, for discharging the national debts.

Jan. 28. Resolved, that Jeffery Gilbert, esq. 1093 chief baron of the court of Exchequer in Ireland, and the other barons of the said court, in their proceedings in the cause between *Annesley* and *Sherlock*, in obedience to the orders of this House, (the English House of Peers) have acted according to law, in support of his Majesty's prerogative, and with fidelity to the court of Great Britain; and that his Majesty be addressed to confer on them some marks of his royal favour, as may recompence the ill usage they have received, by being unjustly censured, and illegally imprisoned for doing their duty; and that a bill be brought into Parliament for the better securing the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain.

Feb. 1. It was resolved, that the proposals made by the South-Sea company should be accepted.

Feb. 16. Earl Cadogan, count Morville, and the marquis de Beretti Landi, met at prince Maurice's house at the Hague, and signed the convention made at Paris the 18th of July 1713; and agreed to sign the treaty of London made the 2d of August 1718, the next day.

Jan. 24. Cardinal Alberoni, and his papers, were seized in the territories of Genoa, at the instance of the Pope.

Feb. 27. N. S. Earl Cadogan, and count Morville, the French ambassador, settled with the marquis de Beretti Landi the Spanish minister, the form of a convention for a cessation of arms by sea.

Feb. 28. O. S. A proclamation was issued, for a suspension of arms at sea between Great Britain and Spain.

March 16. Sir William Thompson, solicitor-general, before a committee of the Commons, charged Nicolas Lechmere, esq. chancellor of the duchy, attorney-general, and one of his Majesty's privy council, with breach of his oath, trust, and duty, as a privy counsellor, in that he acted as counsel, and received divers sums of money for his advice, in matters to him referred by the privy council as attorney-general.

March 19. Overtures were made about this time for a cessation of arms in Sicily, between the Imperialists and the Spaniards.

March 22. A proclamation was issued, reciting an act of 1 Hen. VII. against hunting in the night, or with disguises; in which act such offences are declared to be felony; and a reward of 100*l.* was offered by the said proclamation, for apprehending any person who should so hunt in his Majesty's forests, chases, &c. and a pardon to any one who should discover his accomplices.

The states of Sweden came to an unanimous resolution to acquiesce in the Queen's request to them; that she might be permitted to transfer and resign the exercise of the royal power to her consort the prince of Hesse; and, on the 24th, he was declared King accordingly.

March 23. Philip York, esq. made solicitor-general, in the room of Sir William Thompson.

The Convocation met, and was further prorogued to the 20th of May.

The marquis de Lede, the Spanish general in Sicily, trifling with count de Mercy and admiral Byng, and refusing to deliver up Palermo, the Count prepared to besiege that place.

1720, March 27. William Finch, esq. was appointed envoy-extraordinary to the court of Sweden; and Robert Jackson, esq. his Majesty's resident at that court.

The Czar of Moscow loudly complained of king George, for making peace with Sweden and Denmark, &c. without his participation: and his Resident in London presented a memorial full of complaints to the same purpose.

March 28. Sir Robert Sutton, late ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, was appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the court of France, in the room of the earl of Stair.

This month South-Sea stock gradually rose from 130 to above 300, and advanced to near 400; but, after some fluctuation, settled at about 330.

April 7. The royal assent was given to

An act for enabling the South-Sea company to increase their present capital stock and fund, by redeeming such public debts and incumbrances as are therein mentioned; and for raising money, to be applied for lessening several of the public debts and incumbrances; and for calling in the present Exchequer-bills remaining uncanceled; and for making forth new bills in lieu thereof, to be circulated or exchanged upon demand, at or near the Exchequer.

An act for the better securing the dependency

ency of the kingdom of Ireland upon the crown of Great Britain.

An act for preventing the carriage of excessive loads of meal, malt, bricks, and coals, within ten miles of the city of London and Westminster.

An act for repairing the roads from Stevenage, in the county of Hertford, to Biggleswade, in the county of Bedford.

An act to continue the acts formerly made for repairing the highways in the county of Hertford therein mentioned, and for making the said acts more effectual.

An act for making the river Derwent, in the county of Derby navigable.

An act for making the river Douglas alias Afland navigable from the river Ribble to Wigan, in the county palatine of Lancaster.

An act for preserving and improving the navigation of the river Ouse in the county of Huntingdon.

An act for making the river Idle navigable from East Retford, in the county of Nottingham, to Bawtry Wharf in the county of York.

An act for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every Scotch pint of ale or beer, that shall be vended or sold within the town of Montrose, and privileges thereof, for supplying the said town with water; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for laying a duty of two pennies Scots, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every Scotch pint of beer or ale vended or sold within the town of Burnt Island, and liberties thereof, for increasing the public revenue of the said town; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for laying a duty of two pennies Scots or one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every pint of beer and ale which shall be vended or sold within the town of Pirrenweem, and liberties thereof; for repairing the harbour there; and for maintaining other public works of the said town;

And to 27 private bills.

April 7. South Sea stock rose to 340.

April 12. There was a subscription at 300.

The royal assent was given to

An act for making forth new Exchequer bills, not exceeding one million, at a certain interest; and for lending the same to the South Sea company at an higher interest, upon security of repaying the same, and such high interest, into the Exchequer, for the use to which the fund for lessening the public debts (called the sinking fund) is applicable; and for circulating and exchanging,

upon demand, the said bills at or near the Exchequer.

April 16. Sir John Norris, with a squadron of twenty-three men of war, sailed from the Nore to the Baltick.

April 23. The king and prince were reconciled.

April 26. O. S. May 6. N. S. A convention for a suspension of arms, and for the evacuation of Sicily, was signed by Count Mercy, Sir George Byng, and the Marquis de Lede; and the next day, a convention for the evacuation of Sardinia.

April 28. A subscription of South Sea stock opened at 400.

May 7. Sir Robert Raymond appointed attorney general in the room of Nicholas Lechmere, Esq.

May 14. N. S. The king of Sweden was crowned at Stockholm.

May 19. A proclamation issued, for putting the laws in execution against the exportation of wool, fuller's earth, &c. with a reward of 40l. over and above all rewards formerly given by acts of parliament, to the discoverers, &c.

May 20. South Sea stock at this time rose to about 550.

May 28. The Convocation met, and were further prorogued to the 29th of October.

June 2. South Sea stock was at 890.

The earl of Mar set at liberty by the reGENCY of Geneva.

June 11. A terrible earthquake happened at Pekin in China: many houses were demolished; and above 1000 persons perished in the ruins.

The royal assent was given to

An act for laying a duty upon wrought plate; and for applying money arising from the clear produce by the sale of the forfeited estates, towards answering his Majesty's supply; and for taking off the drawbacks upon hops exported from Ireland; and for payment of annuities to be purchased after the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum at the Exchequer, redeemable by Parliament; and for appropriating supplies granted in this session of parliament; and to prevent counterfeiting receipts and warrants of the officers of the South Sea company; and for explaining a late act concerning foreign salt cellared and locked up before the 24th of June 1719; and to give a further time for paying duties on certain apprentices indentures; and for relief of Thomas Vernon, esq. in relation to a parcel of tenna imported in 1716.

An act for better securing certain powers and privileges, intended to be granted by his Majesty, by two charters, for assurance of ships and merchandize at sea, and for lending money upon bottomry; and for restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable practices therein mentioned.

An act for the better explaining the nature of conveyances to be made to the purchasers of the forfeited estates by the commissioners and trustees acting in *Scotland*, and for preventing difficulties in determining claims on the said estates; and to enable the judges in *Ireland* to examine witnesses relating to claims on forfeited estates there; and for enabling such corporations as shall purchase any of the said estates to grant annuities, not exceeding the yearly value of the said estates; and for relieving the widow and daughters of the late Sir *Donald Macdonald*.

An act for preventing frauds and abuses in the public revenues of excise, customs, stamp-duties, post-office, and house-money.

An act for preventing of frauds and abuses in the allowances on damaged wines, and for lengthening the time for drawbacks on the importation of wines.

An act for prohibiting the importation of raw silk and mohair yarn of the produce or manufacture of *Asia*, from any ports or places in the *Straitis* or *Levant* seas, except such ports and places as are within the dominions of the Grand Seignior.

An act for the further preventing of robbery, burglary, and other felonies; and for the more effectual transportation of felons.

An act for making perpetual so much of an act, made in the tenth year of the reign of queen *Anne*, for the reviving and continuing several acts therein mentioned, as relates to the building and repairing county gaols; and also an act of the eleventh and twelfth years of the reign of *William III.* for the more effectual suppressing of piracy; and for making more effectual the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of king *Charles II.* intitled, An act for establishing articles and orders for the regulating and better government of his Majesty's ships of war, and forces by sea.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors; and for the more easy discharge of bankrupts out of execution after their certificates are allowed.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the first year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, An act to encourage the planting of

timber trees, fruit trees, and other trees for ornament, shelter, or profit; and for the better preservation of the game; and for the preventing the burning of woods, and for the better preservation of the fences of such woods.

An act to repeal so much of the act, intitled, An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses, in his Majesty's customs, passed in the thirteenth and fourteenth years of king *Charles II.* as relates to the prohibiting the importation of deal boards and fir timber from *Germany*.

An act for ascertaining the breadths, and preventing frauds and abuses in manufacturing serges, plaidings, and fingrums, and for regulating the manufactures of stockings in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*.

An act for enlarging the term granted by an act in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, An act for repairing the highways leading from the stones-end in *Kent-street*, to the lime-kilns in *East Greenwich*, near *Blackheath*, and to *Lewisham* church, being the *Tunbridge* road, in the county of *Kent*; and for repairing and amending the highways and roads leading from *Westminster* ferry, in the parish of *Lambeth*, in the county of *Surrey*, to *New-Cross*, in the parish of *Deptford*, in the county of *Kent*; and for enlarging the term granted by an act passed in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, An act for amending the roads from the city of *London* to the town of *East-Grinstead*, in the county of *Suffex*, and to *Sutton* and *Kingston*, in the county of *Surrey*; and for explaining and amending the same act.

The following money-bills were also passed this session: for a land-tax of 3s. in the pound; for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the service of the year 1720, &c. for laying a duty upon wrought plate; for applying money arising from the clear produce (by sale of the forfeited estates) towards answering his Majesty supply; for payment of annuities, to be purchased after the rate of 4l. per cent. per annum, at the Exchequer, redeemable by Parliament; and for appropriating supplies granted in this session of Parliament; and to give a further time for paying duties on certain apprentices indentures, &c.

And to several private acts.

After which, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; and told the Commons, that the good foundation they had prepared this

this session for the payment of the national debts, and the discharge of a great part of them, without the least violation of public faith, would, he hoped, strengthen the union he desired to see among all his subjects, and make their friendship yet more valuable to foreign powers.

He said, he proposed very speedily to visit his dominions in *Germany*, hoping to put an end to those troubles in the north, which were now reduced to a very narrow compass; and he flattered himself, that his presence this summer in those parts would prove useful to their poor Protestant brethren, for whom they had expressed such seasonable and charitable sentiments.

He could wish, he said, that all his subjects, convinced by time and experience, would lay aside those partialities and animosities which prevented them from living quietly, and enjoying the happiness of a mild, legal government. It was what he chose to recommend at this time, when he was sensible, that all opposition to it was become vain and useless, and could only end unfortunately for those who should still persist in struggling against it.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 28th of *July*.

The same day, a proclamation was issued, for putting in execution an act for the better securing certain powers and privileges intended to be granted by his Majesty by two charters, for assurance of ships and merchandizes at sea; and for lending money upon bottomry; and for restraining several extravagant and unwarrantable practices therein mentioned.

June 11. *Charles* lord viscount *Townshend* was declared president of the council; *Evelyn*, duke of *Kirgston*, lord privy-seal; and *Charles*, duke of *Grafton*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*.

His Majesty declared at the same time his intention of visiting this summer, his dominions in *Germany*, and named fifteen of the principal nobility and great officers of the crown, to be lords justices of the kingdom during his absence.

A proclamation was published, declaring that all the new projects, or bubbles, then on foot, and which were above 100 in number, should be deemed common nuisances, and prosecuted as such; with the penalty of 500*l.* for any broker to buy or sell any shares in them. It was computed, that above a million and a half of money was won and lost by these unwarrantable practices.

The whole nation was now become stock-jobbers; persons of all ranks and professions, of both sexes, being wholly employed in attending some bubble or other.

June 14. King *George* went in the evening from *St. James's* to *Greenwich*.

June 15. The King embarked at *Greenwich* for *Holland*; where he arrived the next day.

Upon the King's going abroad, many of those, that went with him, withdrew their money out of the *South Sea*; which sunk the stocks considerably: but the directors, by promising prodigious dividends, and other indirect arts, afterwards raised it again, and even advanced it to 1000, and held it up almost all the month of *July* to between 900 and 1000.

June 23. *Charles* earl of *Sunderland*, *John Aylmer*, and *George Bailie*, esqrs. Sir *Charles Turner*, knt. and *Richard Edgcumbe*, esq. were appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Paul Metbuen, esq. was made comptroller of his Majesty's household.

Robert Walpole, esq. was made paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces; and colonel *Charles Churchill*, governor of the royal hospital at *Chelsea*.

The lord *Glenochy* was appointed ambassador to the court of *Denmark*, in the room of the lord *Poleworth*.

June 27. About this time, the *Mississippi* company in *France*, from whence our *South Sea* gentlemen took their model, vanished into air.

The *Mississippi* company pretended to lend their government fifteen hundred million of *livres* to pay their national debts, without raising a penny of money; whereby the government eased themselves of a great load of debts; but the subjects, who took paper instead of money, were absolutely ruined. Mr. *Law*, the projector, run away, or rather was conveyed away by the ministry, whom he assisted to cheat the people. A certain *Scotch* nobleman, when *Mississippi* actions were at the height, says, in a public advertisement, that "Mr. *Law* appeared a minister; he was comptroller of the finances, far above all that the past age had known, the present could conceive, or the future could believe: that he had established public faith in a country that was become a proverb for the breach of it: that he had shewn the people of *France*, that their late king *Erwin XIV.* with his unlimited authority, was not able to take more

more from them, than Mr. *Law* had restored."

Before another year expired, he was surfed by all mankind; and yet suffered to enjoy his ill-gotten plunder, and live unmolested in *London* the remainder of his life.

The lord *Kinsale* was presented to the King by the duke of *Grafton*; and asserted the ancient right of his family, of being covered in his Majesty's presence.

July 12. An order of council was made, for dismissing about seventeen petitions, that lay before the privy-council, for patents to raise joint stocks for various purposes; many of his Majesty's subjects having been drawn in to part with their money, on pretence of assurances, that their petitions for patents and charters to enable them to carry on the same, would be granted.

This ruined the several projects for carrying on the fishing-trade, insurance from fire, manufacturing of sail-cloth, curing tobacco for snuff, &c.

There was a multitude of other bubbles on foot at this time, the sums proposed to be raised by which did not amount to less than 300,000,000 sterling.

July 28. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 25th of *August*.

Aug. 1. About this time, a ship, that came from *Sidon* to *Marseilles* in *France*, brought the plague into that city.

Aug. 6. *Madam Dacier*, famous for her several books of criticism, and translations from *Greek* and *Latin* authors, died at *Paris*, in the 68th year of her age.

Aug. 8. The Imperialists made a cession of the kingdom of *Sardinia* to the late king of *Sicily*.

The powers lately engaged in the war with *Spain*, chose the city of *Cambray* for the place of congress, to treat of a general peace; which his Catholic Majesty agreed to; and the congress was appointed to be opened the 15th of *October* 1720.

Aug. 15. The Lords Justices gave orders to the Attorney-general to bring writs of *Scire Facias* against the charters or patents of the *York-Buildings* company, the *Lustring* company, *English* copper, and the *Welsh* Copper, and *Lead* Company; and also against any other charters or patents, where the patentees had exceeded the powers granted them.

Aug. 17. *South-Sea* stock fell to 830, including the Midsummer dividend: but, the directors buying the same day a considerable

quantity of stock, it rose to 880. However, the humour of selling continuing the two following days, the stocks fell again to about 820, at which price the transfer-books were opened on the 22d.

Aug. 24. This day, the directors came to a sudden resolution, to shut the transfer-books; and, the next day, to open other books for taking in a money-subscription of 1,000,000*l.* to the capital stock, at the rate of 1000*l.* for every 100*l.* capital stock; accordingly the books being opened, the intended sum was subscribed in less than three hours.

Aug. 25. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 20th of *October*.

The same day, a proclamation was issued, requiring all ships coming from the *Mediterranean* to perform quarantine.

Aug. 26. The transfer-books were opened again; but *South-Sea* stock, instead of advancing, being fallen under 800, the directors thought fit to lend their proprietors 4000*l.* upon every 1000*l.* stock for six months, at four per cent. But the annuitants being very uneasy and clamorous, the directors came to a resolution, that thirty per cent. in money should be in the half-year's dividend due at Christmas next; and from thence for twelve years, not less than fifty per cent. in money should be the yearly dividend on their stock. Though this resolution raised the stock to about 800*l.* for the opening of the books, yet it soon sunk again.

Sept. The marquis de *Grimaldo*, secretary of state to the king of *Spain*, wrote a letter to colonel *Stanhope*, the *British* minister at *Madrid*, to assure him, that the warlike preparations the *Spaniards* were making, were not designed against *Great Britain*. However, the marquis de *Lede*, assembling his troops near *Gibraltar*, put our stock-jobbers into the utmost consternation, and did not contribute a little to the falling of their stocks.

Sept. 8. *South-Sea* stock fell to 640; and the next day to 550; and, by the 19th instant, it came to 400.

The number of those who died of the plague at *Marseilles*, were computed, at this time, to amount to about 18,000.

Sept. 23. The Bank of *England* agreed with the *South-Sea* company to circulate their bonds, &c. and to take their stock at 400 per cent. in lieu of 3,775,000*l.* the *South-Sea* company was to pay them.

When the books were opened at the Bank, for taking in a subscription for sup-

porting

porting the public credit, the concourse of people was at first so very great, that it was judged, the whole subscription, which was intended for 3,000,000 would have been filled that day. But the fall of the *South-Sea* stock, and the discredit of that company's bonds, occasioned a run upon the most eminent goldsmiths and bankers, some of whom having lent out great sums upon *South-Sea* stock, and other public securities, were obliged to shut up their shops.

The sword-blade company also, who had been hitherto the chief cash-keepers of the *South-Sea* company, being almost drained of their ready-money, were forced to stop payment. All this occasioned a great run upon the Bank.

Sept. 27. *Francis Nicholson*, esq. being constituted captain-general and governor in chief, of the province of *South Carolina*, took the oaths accordingly before the lords justices in council.

Sept. 29. Sir *John Fryer*, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of London.

Sept. 30. *South-Sea* stock fell to 150.

The *South-Sea* company agreed to admit the proprietors of the redeemable annuities, and other funds, on the same terms with the Bank, viz. at 400 per cent.

Oct. 6. The lords commissioners of the Treasury came to the Bank of England, and subscribed, in his Majesty's name, and on his behalf, the sum of 100,000*l.* towards supporting the public credit.

Sir *George Byng*, was appointed treasurer to the navy, and rear-admiral of Great Britain.

Oct. 10. Sir *John Jennings* was constituted master of *Greenwich* hospital, and one of the governors thereof; as also house-keeper of the royal palace of *Greenwich*, and keeper of *Greenwich* park, in the room of the lord *Aylmer*, deceased.

Charles Whitworth, esq. was created an Irish baron; and appointed one of his Majesty's ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary for the congress at *Brunswick*.

Oct. 12. A proclamation was issued, for proroguing the Parliament from the 20th of October to the 25th of November, when, it was declared, they should sit for the dispatch of business.

Another proclamation was issued, requiring quarantine to be performed by ships coming from *Bordeaux*, or any of the ports or places on the coast of France in the bay of *Biscay*.

Oct. 24. The marquis de Lede, having assembled the king of Spain's forces near

Gibraltar, transported them to Africa, in order to drive the Moors from before *Ceuta*.

Dr. *Kennet*, archdeacon of *Peterborough*, was elected bishop of *Peterborough*.

The lord chief baron *Gilbert* was made lord chancellor of Ireland, in the room of the lord *Middleton*.

Dr. *Francis Huchinson* was elected bishop of *Down* and *Connor* in Ireland.

The lord viscount *Irwin* was made governor of *Barbadoes*, in the room of Mr. *Lowther*.

The lord viscount *Lonsdale* was made governor of the *Leeward* islands.

Oct. 25. *Robert Lowther*, esq. late governor of *Barbadoes*, was taken into custody of a messenger, by order of the privy-council, for his arbitrary and tyrannical administration in that island.

It appeared, that the said governor had taken from the assembly, contrary to his Majesty's express instructions, 28,000*l.* *Barbadoes* money.

The lords of the Admiralty complained, the governor had imprisoned two captains of men of war, who were going in pursuit of the pirates: that he had taken away their commission from Mr. *Hall*, who was appointed judge of the Admiralty there by their lordships: that he had proceeded arbitrarily and tyrannically against the missionaries for propagation of the Gospel. And his case appeared so black, that the Attorney-general, one of his counsel, refused to plead for him. However, he was admitted to bail by the lord chief justice *Pratt*.

Oct. 27. Another proclamation was issued, requiring quarantine to be performed by all ships coming from any place in the bay of *Biscay*, or from the isles of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, or *Sark*.

Nov. 10. King *George* landed at *Margate*; and, the next day, came to St. *James's*.

Nov. 15. Two proclamations were issued, one for *England*, and the other for *Scotland*, for a fast, on account of the spreading of the plague in *France*, to be observed in both kingdoms on Friday the 16th day of December; and prayers were composed by the Archbishop, to be used on litany days, while the plague continued to rage in *France*.

The King sent to acquaint *Mohr. Bessouf*, resident of the czar of *Moscow*, that it was his pleasure he should depart the kingdom in fourteen days.

The

The marquis *de Lede* obtained a victory over the *Moors* near *Cenâ*.

Nov. 19. The university of *Cambridge* presented an address to his Majesty, on his giving them 2000*l.* towards building a library.

Sir *John Norris*, with the *Baltic* Squadron, returned to *England*, having lost the *Monk*, a forty-gun ship, in a storm.

Nov. 25. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 8th of *December*.

Dec. 8. The Parliament met; and his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; acquainting them, that the face of affairs abroad was become more favourable since their last meeting: but, at the same time, he said, he could never sufficiently express his concern for the unhappy turn of affairs, which had so much affected the public credit at home; and recommended it to the Commons, to consider of the most effectual and speedy methods to restore the national credit, and fix it upon a lasting foundation.

He said, he was glad to observe, that our trade appeared to have been more extended this year, than in the preceding; and that he had the most flourishing navy of any nation whatever to protect it. He hoped they would turn their thoughts to the best methods for the security and enlarging their commerce; and they might depend on his hearty concurrence to all such provisions, as should appear necessary for the good of his people.

Dec. 12. The Commons ordered, that the directors of the *South Sea* company should forthwith lay before that House, an account of all their proceedings.

Dec. 17. Resolved, that 10,000 men be allowed for the service of the year 1721; and 14,294 men for guards and garrisons in *Great Britain*, and for *Guernsey* and *Jersey*.

Dec. 18. The Convocation was further prorogued to the 1st of *March*.

Dec. 20. The princess *Clementine Sobieski*, the Pretender's consort, was brought to bed at *Rome* of a son.

Dec. 21. Mr. *Robert Walpole* laid before the Commons a scheme to restore public credit, namely, by ingrafting nine millions of *South Sea* stock into the Bank of *England*; and the like into the *East India* company: and a committee was accordingly appointed to receive proposals from the Bank, the *South Sea* company, and the *East India* company.

The Spaniards obtained another victory over the *Moors*.

Dec. 24. The *South Sea* company laid

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several books and papers before the House of Commons; whereupon Mr. *Shippon* moved, that the directors might lay before the House, the inducements on which they took in the third and fourth money subscriptions at 1000 *per cent.* and also the scheme or calculation, or other inducements, upon which they grounded the resolutions of making a dividend of 30 *per cent.* at Christmas, and of not less than 50 *per cent. per annum* for twelve years after; and an order was made accordingly.

1720-21, Jan. 4. At the meeting again of the House, Sir *Joseph Jekyll* having represented, that, before they proceeded any farther, they ought to secure the persons and estates of those they had reason to look upon as the authors of the public misfortunes; he therefore moved for a bill to restrain the sub-governor, deputy-governor, directors, treasurer, under-treasurer, cashier, secretary, and accountants of the *South Sea* company, from going out of the kingdom for the space of one year and till the end of the next session of Parliament, and for discovering their estates and effects, and preventing the transporting or alienating the same: which was agreed to.

Next, they resolved, that a committee should be appointed to inquire into all the proceedings relating to the execution of the *South Sea* act; and that the number should be thirteen, and chosen by ballot. To them were referred the several books and papers, which were laid before the House by the *South Sea* company; and they were afterwards voted a committee of secrecy.

The lord *Hinchinbroke* moved, that the directors, &c. might be immediately taken into custody, for fear the most criminal might withdraw out of the kingdom, before the bill against them was gone through both Houses. The directors petitioned, in vain, to be heard by their counsel against the bill.

Earl *Stanhope* proposed, that the estates of the criminals, whether directors, or not, should be confiscated, to make good the public losses.

Jan. 6. A select committee of thirteen Commoners were appointed to examine into the transactions of the *South Sea* company.

Jan. 11. The King gave orders, that such of the directors of the *South Sea* company as were in any employment under the crown, should be forthwith discharged his service.

Dec. 12. The sub-governor, deputy-governor, and about twenty-four of the directors,

rectors, and Mr. *Robert Knight* their cashier, were examined by the House of Lords; after which, their Lordships resolved, that they had prevaricated with them, in giving false representations of several matters of fact; that, by lending money on stock and subscriptions, they were guilty of a notorious breach of trust; and that they ought to make good the losses the company had sustained by their fraudulent management.

Jan. 14. The secret committee of the Commons repaired to the *South-Sea* house, and took possession of it, and of all the books belonging to the several offices.

Jan. 22. Mr. *Knight*, cashier of the *South-Sea* company, absconded, and the next day embarked on board a vessel in the river that carried him to *Calais*.

Jan. 23. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 2000*l.* for securing and apprehending the person of *Robert Knight*, cashier of the *South-Sea* company.

Sir *Theodore Janfen*, and Mr. *Sawbridge*, two of the members, coming into the House of Commons, were voted guilty of a notorious breach of trust, as directors of the *South-Sea* company, expelled the House, and taken into custody; with Sir *Robert Chaplin* and *Francis Eyles*, two other directors, and members of Parliament.

The Lords examined Mr. *Joye*, deputy-governor of the *South-Sea* company, who made a very frank confession, and communicated Mr. *Knight's* letter to *Surman*. After which, Sir *William Chapman*, Mr. *Holditch*, Mr. *Hawes*, Mr. *Gibbon*, and Mr. *Chester*, all late directors, were ordered to be seized with their papers.

Two days after, Sir *Harcourt Mastern*, and Mr. *Astell*, were examined by the Lords, and discovered, that large sums in the *South-Sea* stock had been given to several persons, both in the Administration, and in the House of Commons, for procuring the passing the *South-Sea* act; which occasioned some vigorous resolutions.

John Aislaby, esq. resigned the seals of chancellor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Jan. 24. The Lords ordered several of the Directors to be taken into custody of the Black rod, and the Commons, and several others to be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms.

Jan. 25. The royal assent was given to, An act for restraining the sub-governor, deputy-governor, treasurer or cashier, deputy cashier, and accomptant, of the *South-Sea* company from going out of this king-

dom for the space of one year, and until the end of the next session of Parliament; and for discovering their estates and effects, and for preventing the transporting or alienating the same.

An act to disable the present sub-governor deputy-governor, and directors of the *South-Sea* company, at, from, and after the respective times for electing a sub-governor, deputy-governor, and new directors of the said company, to take, hold, or enjoy any office, place or employment in the said company, or in the *East-India* company, or bank of *England*; and from voting upon elections in the said companies.

An act for repealing an act made in the ninth year of the reign of her late majesty queen *Anne*, intitled, an act to oblige ships coming from places infected more effectually to perform their quarantine; and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, or the isles of *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, *Alderney*, *Sarke* or *Man*; and to hinder the spreading of infection;

And to one private bill.

The New-church in the Strand opened.

The Czar of *Moscow* sent a declaration to the *English* factory at *Petersburgh*, wherein he represented in what an unjust and injurious manner his Resident was sent away from the court of *England*, for which he might have made reprisals; but, as he perceived this was done without any regard to the interest of *England*, and only in favour of the *Hanoverian* interest, he was unwilling that the *English* nation, which had no share in that piece of injustice, should suffer by it; and therefore he granted them all manner of security, and full liberty to trade in his dominions.

Feb. 2. The Lords resolved, that the *South-Sea* directors declaring 30 per cent. dividend for the half year ending at *Christmas*, and 50 per cent. per annum for twelve years after, was a villanous artifice, to delude and defraud his Majesty's good subjects.

Feb. 3. Mr. *Robert Knight* was stopped by an order of the marquis de *Prie*, at *Tirkémont*, and committed prisoner to the castle of *Antwerp*.

Feb. 4. Sir *John Blunt*, the chief projector of the *South-Sea* scheme, refused to be examined by the House of Lords.

This occasioned some warm reflections on the Ministry; and earl *Stanhope* grew to exceeding warm and vehement in the defence of himself and his brethren, that he was taken with a violent pain in the head, and

and forced to go home, where he died the next day.

Feb. 5. A proclamation issued, requiring quarantine to be performed by ships coming from the *Mediterranean, Bourdeaux*, or any of the ports or places on the coast of *France* in the Bay of *Biscay*, or from the isles of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man*.

Feb. 8. The lord viscount *Townshend* was made one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of earl *Stanhope*, deceased.

Feb. 9. The Commons addressed his Majesty, to give orders to his Ministers to use the most effectual instances, that the person of *Mr. Robert Knight*, with his papers and effects, might be delivered up; and that, upon his being brought into *Great Britain*, he might forthwith be delivered into the custody of their Serjeant at Arms.

The Lords addressed his Majesty to procure *Mr. Knight* to be delivered up.

Feb. 11. The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax (three shillings in the pound) to be raised in *Great Britain*, for the service of the year 1721.

Feb. 13. Colonel *Charles Churchill* was dispatched to *Vienna*, to make the most pressing instances, in his Majesty's name, to the Emperor, that *Mr. Knight*, now prisoner in the citadel of *Antwerp*, might forthwith be delivered up, with his papers and effects, but was refused.

Natbanial Miff, the printer, being convicted of printing, in his Weekly Journal, some reflections on his Majesty, for his interposing in behalf of the Protestants of the *Palatinate*, was adjudged to stand twice in the pillory, to pay a fine of fifty pounds, suffer three months imprisonment in the King's-bench, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years.

Feb. 16. The committee of secrecy, to whom it was referred to inquire into the proceedings of the *South-Sea* company, made their report; whereby it appeared, that the following parcels of *South-Sea* stock, were taken in for the several persons following; viz. at 150 to 180.

For the earl of <i>Sunderland</i> , at the request of <i>James Craggs</i> , senior. esq. —	50,000
For the duchess of <i>Kendal</i> —	10,000
For the counts of <i>Platen</i> —	10,000
For the two nieces of the duchess of <i>Kendal</i> —	10,000

£.

For <i>Mr. Craggs</i> , senior —	30,000
For <i>Charles Stanhope</i> , esq. —	10,000
For the Sword-blade company —	20,000

It also appeared, that *Mr. Aislaby*, late chancellor of the Exchequer, had great quantities of *South-Sea* stock given him; and a great deal of *South-Sea* stock had been taken in for members of both Houses of Parliament.

This month the marquis *de Lede* embarked with the *Spanish* troops, and returned to *Spain*, not having been able to drive the *Moor*s from before *Cousa*, notwithstanding the accounts received of his repeated victories.

Feb. 27. The earl of *Tanterville* was admitted into the order of the *Thistle*.

The lord *Cunningham* was committed to the Tower by the House of Peers, for reflecting on the Lord-chancellor.

The Convocation was prorogued to the 31st of May.

March 4. *John* lord *Carteret* was appointed one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state in the room of *James Craggs*, esq. deceased.

March 5. A proclamation issued, commanding all apothecaries to follow the dispensatory lately compiled by the college of physicians, *London*.

Another proclamation issued, commanding the Peers of *Scotland* to meet at *Holyrood-house* the 1st of June, and choose a Peer to sit in the Parliament of *Great Britain*, in the room of the marquis of *Anandale* deceased.

March 6. *Mr. Joseph Hall* was convicted of publishing a blasphemous pamphlet, intitled, *A sober Reply to Mr. Higg's merry Argument of the Trisbestical Doctrine of the Trinity*.

March 8. Pope *Clement XI.* died, having reigned above twenty years, in the seventy-second year of his age.

The Commons took into their consideration that part of the report of the secret committee, which related to *John Aislaby*, esq. a member of that House; and *Mr. Aislaby* was heard in his defence. But it being plainly proved, that he had caused a book of accounts between him and *Mr. Hawes*, to be burnt, and given him a discharge for the balance, amounting to 842,000*l.* it was resolved, *nemine contradicente* (among other things) that the said *John Aislaby* had encouraged and promoted the dangerous and destructive execution of the

the *South-Sea* scheme, with a view to his own exorbitant profit; and had combined with the late Directors of the *South-Sea* company in their pernicious practices, to the detriment of great numbers of his Majesty's subjects, and the ruin of the public credit, and the trade of this kingdom.

They also resolved that he should be expelled the House, and committed to the Tower; and a bill was brought in for restraining him from going out of the kingdom, and from alienating his estate, as was done in the case of the Directors.

The Commons came to the same resolutions, in relation to Sir *George Caswall*, Sheriff of *London*, and a member.

A motion was made that it appeared to that House, that 50,000*l.* of the capital stock of the *South-Sea* company was taken in by *Robert Knight*, for the use of *Charles earl of Sunderland*; upon which a warm debate arose, but at length it was carried in the negative, 233 against 172.

March 23. The royal assent was given to,

An act to enable the *South-Sea* company to ingraft part of their capital stock and fund into the stock and fund of the bank of *England*, and another part thereof into the stock and fund of the *East-India* company; and for giving further time for payment to be made by the *South-Sea* company to the use of the public.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufactures of this kingdom, and for the more effectual employing the poor, by prohibiting the use and wear of all printed, painted, stained, or dyed calicoes, in apparel, household-stuff, furniture, or otherwise, after the 25th of *December* 1722 (except as therein excepted.)

An act for the better preservation of the harbour of *Rye* in the county of *Suffex*.

An act for finishing and adorning the new chapel, called *St. George's chapel*, in *Great Yarmouth* in the county of *Norfolk*; and for enlightening the streets of the said town, by a duty or imposition on coals, culm, and cinders, to be landed and consumed there.

An act for making the river *Weaver* navigable from *Frodsham-bridge* to *Windsford-bridge*, in the county of *Chester*.

An act for enlarging the time for making the river *Kenet* navigable from *Reading* to *Newbury*, in the county of *Berks*.

An act to inclose the common field of

Lightbourne, and a common called *Lightbourne-beath*, in the county of *Warwick*.

An act for draining, improving, and inclosing the common, called *Stokeby-common*, in the parish of *Stokeby*, in the county of *Norfolk*;

And to four private bills.

1721, March 27. *Charles Fitzroy duke of Grafton*, and *Henry Clinton*, earl of *Lincoln*, were elected knights companions of the most noble order of the Garter, in the room of the late duke of *Buck*, and the duke of *Rutland*, deceased.

The same day a letter was read in the House of Commons from the Emperor to his Majesty, expressing his Imperial Majesty's inclination to comply with his Britannic Majesty in delivering up *Mr. Knight*; but that he could not do it without the consent of the states of *Brabant*, which he would endeavour to obtain.

March 30. The House of Commons, to the number of above 300, with their Speaker, attended his Majesty with a representation of their dissatisfaction at the obstacles which had been raised under pretence of the privileges of the states of *Brabant*; and earnestly besought his Majesty to employ his most pressing endeavours for the delivering up of *Mr. Knight*.

April 2. The right hon. *Robert Walpole*, esq; *George Bailies*, esq; *Sir Charles Turner*, knt. *Richard Edgcumbe*, and *Henry Pelham*, esqrs. were appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer; and the said *Robert Walpole* was appointed also chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer.

April 3. Petitions from the city of *London*, and other places, were presented to the Commons, inciting them to do justice upon the directors, &c. of the *South Sea* company.

April 8. The lord *Cornwallis* was appointed paymaster-general of his Majesty's forces.

The office of postmaster-general was granted to the hon. *Edward Carteret*, esq. and *Galfrides Walpole*, esq.

April 10. *Francis Coleman*, esq. was appointed his Majesty's minister at the court of *Vienna*.

Archibald Campbell, earl of *Illy*, was made keeper of the privy-seal of *Scotland*, in the room of the marquis of *Anandale*, deceased.

The lord *Belhaven* was appointed governor of *Barbadoes* in the room of the lord *Irwin*.

April 13. *Sir John Norris*, with a squadron

from of men of war under his command, failed to the *Baltic*.

April 15. The princess of *Wales* was delivered of a Prince at Leicester-house.

April 17. An estimate of the estates of the late *South-Sea* Directors was delivered into the House of Commons, which amounted to two millions and upwards.

April 21. The earl of *Ilay*, brother to the duke of *Argyle*, was made keeper of the privy-seal in *Scotland*, in the room of the late marquis of *Anandale*.

April 28. An order of council was issued for suppressing of blasphemous clubs, commonly called *Hell-fire-clubs*, which abounded at that time.

A bill was brought into the House of Peers to suppress blasphemy and profaneness hereupon; but one Lord apprehended it would promote persecution; and another, that it was repugnant to scripture; and others desired to be at liberty to speak and act as they saw fit; the bill was dropped.

May 1. The Commons resolved, that it appeared to that House, that *James Craggs*, esq. late post-master-general, was a notorious accomplice and confederate with *Robert Knight*, and some of the Directors of the *South-Sea* company, in carrying on their corrupt and scandalous practices; and did, by his wicked influences, and for his own exorbitant gain, promote and encourage the pernicious execution of the late *South-Sea* scheme; and that all the estate, real and personal, of which the said *James Craggs* was seized or possessed, from the first of *December* 1719, (over and above what he stood seized or possessed of on the said first of *December*) be applied towards the relief of the unhappy sufferers in the *South-Sea* company, for deterring all persons from committing the like wicked practices for the time to come.

May 2. The ceremony of christening the young Prince was privately performed at Leicester-house, the king of *Prussia* and the duke of *York*, were godfathers, and the queen of *Prussia*, godmother. The young prince was named *William-Augustus*, and was afterwards created by his Majesty duke of *Cumberland*.

May 7. His Majesty caused to be published directions to the Archbishops and Bishops, for the preserving of unity in the church, and the purity of the Christian-faith, particularly in the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

May 8. Cardinal *Conti* was chosen Pope, and took upon him the name of *Innocent XIII.*

Colonel *Hart*, Lieut. governor of *Mary-land*, was made governor of the *Leeward* islands, in the room of colonel *Hamilton*, deceased.

Mr. *Vernon*, a member of the Commons, applied himself to general *Roffe*, who was of the secret committee; and told the general he found there was a disposition in the House to be favourable to Mr. *Aislaby*, and that it was in his power to do him service, and for the same Mr. *Aislaby* would make him an acknowledgment in any manner he should think fit. The general, imagining that Mr. *Vernon* intended to corrupt him, left him in a passion, and acquainted the House with the matter: whereupon, after hearing what Mr. *Vernon* had to say in his defence, it was resolved, that it appeared to that House, that *Thomas Vernon*, esq. had made a corrupt application to general *Roffe*, in relation to a matter depending before the House, and that the said *Thomas Vernon*, esq. be expelled the House; and then they ordered, that the thanks of the House be given to general *Roffe*, for the justice he had done to the House, and to his country, in laying the application made to him by Mr. *Vernon* before the House.

May 17. The directors of the *South-Sea* company having delivered into the House of Commons inventories of their estates, it was debated what allowance should be given them: some proposed an eighth part; but it was at last agreed, that the affair of each director should be particularly considered, and more or less favour shewn according as they should appear more or less guilty.

The value of their estates, as given in upon oath, amounted to about 2,014,000*l.* of which 334,000*l.* was left to the proprietors; viz. the greatest allowance, 50,000*l.* to one, and the least to another, 800*l.*

May 18. Sir *Richard Steele* was restored to the office of comptroller of the theatre.

May 27. The Weekly Journal having given an account of the restoration, and attempted to draw a parallel between the late times of rebellion and the present, the Commons, unanimously resolved, that the paper intitled, *The Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post*, &c. for *Saturday, May 27, 1721*, was a false, malicious, scandalous, infamous, and traitorous libel, tending to alienate the affections of his Majesty's subjects, and excite the people to sedition and rebellion, with an intention to subvert the present happy establishment, and to introduce Popery and arbitrary power.

And

And it was ordered, that *Nathaniel Mist*, the printer and publisher of the said paper, be for his said offence, committed to Newgate.

The Commons drew up an address to his Majesty, expressing the utmost abhorrence of the said traitorous libel and its author; and to assure his Majesty they would stand by him against all traitorous and seditious attempts; and desired that his Majesty would give orders for the punishing the printer, publishers, and authors of this, and all other seditious libels.

May 31. The Convocation was prorogued to the 27th of October.

June 3. *Nathaniel Mist*, the printer, was committed, by order of the House of Commons, close prisoner to Newgate, though he was at the same time a prisoner in the King's bench, in execution for a debt of 500*l*.

June 5. A representation being made to the King of the great expence of the Green-cloth table at court, it was ordered to be laid aside.

June 7. The royal assent was given to,

An act for employing the manufacturers, and encouraging the consumption of raw silk, and mohair yarn, by prohibiting the wearing of buttons and button-holes made of cloth, serge, and other stuffs.

An act for regulating the journeymen taylors within the weekly bills of mortality.

An act for the better preserving and keeping in repair the piers of the town and port of *Whitby* in the county of *York*, and for explaining and making more effectual the several acts passed for lengthening and repairing the piers of *Bridlington*, alias *Burlington*, in the said county.

An act for enlarging the term granted by an act passed in the tenth year of the reign of her late Majesty *Queen Anne*, intituled, an act for repairing the road from *Highgate* Gate-house in the county of *Middlesex*, to *Barnet* Block-house in the county of *Hertford*; and for repairing the road leading from the Bear-inn in *Hadley*, to the sign of the Angel in *Endfield-croft*, in the county of *Middlesex*.

An act for continuing an act made in the sixth year of the reign of her late Majesty *Queen Anne*, intituled, An act for repairing and enlarging the highways between the top of *Kingsdown-hill* and the city of *Barb*; and also several highways leading to and through the said city; and for cleansing,

paving, and lightening the streets, and regulating the chairman there.

An act for making the rivers *Mersey* and *Irwell* navigable, from *Liverpool* to *Manchester*, in the county Palatine of *Lancaster*.

An act for making navigable the river *Dane* from *Northwich*, where it joins the *Weaver*, to the falling in of *Wheelock* brook in the county of *Chester*.

An act for continuing the duties granted by several acts made in the sixth and tenth years of her late Majesty's reign, for repairing the harbour and key of *Watchett*, in the county of *Somerset*;

And to fifteen private bills.

June 11. A proclamation was issued, offering a reward of 200*l*. each, for apprehending *Doctor Gaylard*, apprentice to *Nathaniel Mist* the printer, and *Nathaniel Wilkinson* his assistant.

June 15. *Mr. Joseph Hall*, before-mentioned, for having written a blasphemous pamphlet, was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to pay a fine of 200*l*. be imprisoned for three months, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years;

And *William Wilkins*, the printer of the blasphemy, was sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l*. to be imprisoned for three months, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years.

N. B. *Mr. Hall* had 150*l*. remitted, and his standing in the pillory was pardoned.

June 16. The King sent a message to the Commons, that, having renewed the ancient alliances with *Sweden*, and stipulated to pay a subsidy to that crown, he hoped, from their known zeal and affection for the Protestant religion, and the true interest of their country, they would enable him to make good the engagements he had entered into upon that occasion.

He also informed them, that he had ordered two ships, suspected to be infected with the plague, to be burnt; and desired they would make provision for satisfying the owners.

Both which articles the House complied with.

Colonel Stanhope's secretary arrived from *Madrid*, with the treaty of peace and commerce signed between *Great Britain* and *Spain*.

June 24. The royal assent was given to an act for continuing the duties of malt, mum, cyder, and perry, to raise money by way of a lottery, for the service of the year 1721; and for transferring the deficiency of

of a late malt act to the land-tax for the said year; and for disposing certain overplus monies to proper objects of charity; and for giving further time to clerks and apprentices to pay duties omitted to be paid for their indentures and contracts; and touching small quantities of cyder exported; and for relief of captain *John Perry* concerning *Dagenham* breach; and touching lost bills, tickets, or orders; and concerning the duty of small pieces of plate; and to enable the undertakers for raising *Thames* water in *Tork-Buildings* to sell annuities by way of lottery; and for satisfying a debt which was charged on the late duty on hops; and for appropriating the monies granted in this session of Parliament.

An act for the further preventing his Majesty's subjects from trading to the *East Indies* under foreign commissions, and for encouraging and further securing the lawful trade thereto; and for further regulating the pilots of *Dover*, *Deal*, and the isle of *Thanet*.

An act for enabling *Charles* earl of *Arran* to purchase the forfeited estate of *James Butler*, late duke of *Ormond*; and for granting relief to *William* late lord *Widdrington*; and for enlarging the time for determining claims upon the forfeited estates; and for enabling the commissioners for the said forfeited estates to certify into the Exchequer all such estates, as they have found to be given to Popish or superstitious uses.

An act for repairing several roads leading from the town of *Ledbury* in the county of *Hertford*, to the several places therein mentioned.

An act for repairing the road from *Wendover* to the town of *Buckingham* in the county of *Bucks*.

An act or laying a duty of two-pennies *Scotch*, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every *Scotch* pint of ale or beer, that shall be brewed for sale, vended, or tapped within the town of *Jedburgh*, and privileges thereof, for paying the public debts of the said town, and for supplying the same with fresh water, and for other purposes therein mentioned;

And to ten private bills.

June 25. *Henry Boyle*, lord *Carleton*, was made lord president of the council, in the room of the lord viscount *Townshend*.

July 5. *Nathaniel Wilkinson*, M^{ist}'s assistant, being apprehended, was committed to Newgate by the Commons, for his contempt in refusing to be examined.

July 11. His Majesty sent a message to

the Commons, to acquaint them with the difficulties he lay under, by reason of a debt of more than 550,000*l.* contracted in his civil government; and hoped he might be empowered to raise ready money for discharging it on the civil list revenues, which should be reimbursed by a deduction to be made out of the salaries and wages of all officers, and the pensions and other payments from the crown; with which the Commons complied.

July 19. Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*, bart. bishop of *Winchester*, and prelate of the most noble order of the Garter, died.

July 20. Mr. *Aislaby* was heard in his defence before the Peers; after which it was resolved, that there was sufficient ground to have his name continued in the directors bill.

July 24. Dr. *Charles Trimmell*, bishop of *Norwich*, was translated to the see of *Winchester*, vacant by the death of Sir *Jonathan Trelawney*.

July 29. The royal assent was given to an act for raising a sum not exceeding 500,000*l.* by charging annuities, at the rate of five pounds *per cent. per annum*, upon the civil list revenues, till redeemed by the crown; and for enabling his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by causing such a deduction to be made, as therein is mentioned, to make good to the civil list the payments which shall have been made upon the said annuities; and for borrowing money upon certain lottery tickets; and for discharging the corporations for assurances of part of the money which they were obliged to pay to his Majesty; and for making good a deficiency to the *East India* company.

An act for raising money upon the estates of the late sub-governor, deputy-governor, directors, cashier, deputy-cashier, and accountant of the *South Sea* company, and of *John Aislaby*, esq. and likewise of *John Craggs*, sen. esq. deceased, towards making good the great loss and damage sustained by the said company; and for disabling such of the said persons as are living to hold any office or place of trust under the crown, or to sit or vote in Parliament for the future, and for other purposes in the said act expressed.

An act for appointing commissioners to examine, state, and determine the debts due to the army.

An act for explaining and making more effectual the several acts concerning bankrupts.

An act to explain and amend the act of the twelfth year of her late Majesty's reign, intituled, an act for repairing the highways or road from the *Stones-end*, in the parish of *St. Leonard, Shoreditch*, in the county of *Middlesex*, to the furthestmost part of the northern road, in the parish of *Enfield* in the said county, next to the parish of *Chebbant* in the county of *Hertford*.

An act for the King's most gracious, general, and free pardon;

And to twelve private bills.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 31st instant.

July 31. The Parliament met, and the King acquainted the Houses, that the occasion of his calling them together so suddenly, was, to give them an opportunity of resuming the consideration of the state of the public credit.

About this time several hundreds of the proprietors of the short annuities, and other redeemable public debts, of both sexes, came to the doors of the House of Commons, and demanded justice of the members as they went into the House, in a tumultuous manner; and some of them tore off part of the comptroller's coat, as he passed by; whereupon the House ordered the justices of peace and constables of *Westminster* to attend for their protection.

And the justices having ordered the proclamation against riots to be twice read, the petitioners thought fit to disperse; but upon going off, they told the members, that they first picked their pockets, and then would send them to gaol for complaining.

Aug. 1. *George Phenny*, esq. was appointed governor of the *Babama* islands, in the room of captain *Woods Rogers*.

Aug. 4. *Sir Nathan Wright*, late lord keeper of the great seal, died.

Aug. 8. *John Villiers* viscount *Grandison* in *Ireland*, created earl of *Grandison* in that kingdom.

Aug. 10. The royal assent was given to an act for making several provisions for restoring public credit, which suffered by the frauds and mismanagements of the late directors of the *South Sea* company, and others: and to one private bill.

After which his Majesty made a speech to both Houses, and said, it was a great comfort to him to observe, that the public credit began to recover; and he hoped it would be intirely restored, when all the provisions they had made for that end should duly be put in execution:

That he had great compassion for the sufferings of the innocent, and just indignation against the guilty; and had readily given his assent to the bill for punishing the authors of their misfortunes, and for obtaining the restitution and satisfaction due to those that had been injured by them.

He acquainted them also, that he had renewed all the treaties of commerce with *Spain*, on the same foot, as they were settled before the late war; and recommended to them the suppressing profaneness and immorality, and the preserving the peace and quiet of the kingdom.

The following money-bills were also passed during the course of this session: for a land-tax of three shillings in the pound: for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, to raise money by way of a lottery, for the service of the year 1721; and for transferring the deficiency of a late malt-act to the land-tax for the said year; and for disposing certain overplus money to proper objects of charity; and touching small quantities of cyder exported; and for relief of captain *John Perry*, concerning *Dagenham* breach; and concerning the duty of small pieces of plate; and to enable the undertakers for raising the *Thames* water in *Tork-Buildings* to sell annuities by way of a lottery; and for appropriating the monies granted this session of Parliament.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 19th of *October*.

The beginning of this month, the experiment of inoculating the small-pox, was tried upon seven condemned criminals with success.

About this time one hundred and thirty convict criminals were taken out of *Newgate* to be transported to the plantations.

Aug. 12. A treaty of peace was concluded between *England* and the *Moor*s.

About this time, the congress at *Cambray* was opened, but was altogether fruitless.

Aug. 23. *Dr. Charles Trimmel*, bishop of *Winchester*, was admitted prelate of the most noble order of the Garter.

Aug. 24. A proclamation was issued, declaring the Parliament, that stood prorogued to the 19th of *October* next, should then sit for the dispatch of business.

Dr. Thomas Green, rector of *St. Martin's in the Fields*, was made bishop of *Norwich*, in the room of *Dr. Trimmel*, translated to *Winchester*; consecrated *October 8*.

Sept. 1. A peace between *Russia* and *Sweden*

Sweden was signed at *Niſhadt*. The Czar reſuſed the mediation of *Great Britain*, there being a perſonal enmity between him and king *George*.

Sept. 3. A general court of the *South Sea* company was held; in which the ſub-governor enlarged upon the advantages that might be gained by the *Aſiento* contract, to which end the directors were fitting out a ſhip, whoſe cargo, amounting to 280,000*l*. was provided; and acquainted them with the intention of carrying on a trade hither-to not meddled with by the company, the *Greenland* trade, ſo beneficial to *Holland* and *Hamburg*.

Sept. 9. *Henry Bentinck*, duke of *Portland*, was appointed captain-general and governor in chief of the iſland of *Jamaica*; and colonel *Charles Dubourgay* lieutenant-governor of that iſland.

Colonel *John Hope* was appointed lieutenant-governor and commander in chief of the *Bermuda* iſlands.

Dr. *Benjamin Hoadley*, biſhop of *Bangor*, was tranſlated to the ſee of *Hereford*, vacant by the death of Dr. *Philip Biſſe*.

Sept. 15. *Matthew Prior*, eſq. fellow of *St. John's* college in *Cambridge* died. He was ſecretary to the congreſs held at the *Hague* in 1690, ſecretary to the embaſſy at the treaty of *Ryſwick*, and ſecretary to two other embaſſies in *France*. Afterwards, he was made ſecretary of ſtate in *Ireland*, and was one of the plenipotentiaries at the laſt treaty of peace with *France*.

Sept. 22. Dr. *William Talbot*, lord biſhop of *Sarum*, was tranſlated to the ſee of *Durham*.

James earl of *Berkley*, Sir *John Jennings*, knt. *John Cockburn*, and *William Cbetwynd*, eſqrs. Sir *John Norris*, and Sir *Charles Wager*, knts. and *Daniel Pulteney*, eſq. were conſtituted lords commiſſioners of the Admiralty. In this commiſſion *Daniel Pulteney*, eſq. came in the room of lord *Torrington*.

Thomas earl of *Weſtmoreland*, *John Cbetwynd*, eſq. *Paul Docminique*, *Thomas Pelham*, *Martin Bladen*, *Edward Aſbe*, and *Richard Plummer*, eſqrs. and Sir *John Hobart*, bart. were made commiſſioners for trade and plantations.

Sept. 29. Sir *William Stewart*, knt. was elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

Oct. 2. A proclamation was iſſued, requiring all perſons coming from any port or place on the coaſt of *France*, northward of the bay of *Biscay*, to bring with them bills or certificates of health.

VOL. II.

Oct. 18. Mr. *Knight*, caſhier of the *South Sea* company, made his eſcape out of the caſtle of *Antwerp*, carrying with him the ſerjeant, who was appointed to guard him.

Oct. 19. The Parliament met, and the King made a ſpeech to both Houſes; wherein he acquainted them, that peace was reſtored in the north; and that, by another peace concluded with the *Moors*, great numbers of his ſubjects were delivered from ſlavery.

He recommended to them the making the exportation of our own manufactures, and the importation of the commodities uſed in the manufacturing them, as eaſy as might be.

He recommended alſo the encouraging importation of naval ſtores from our plantations in *America*: and he put them in mind of diſcharging the debts of the navy; for that, as long as the navy and victualling bills were at a very high diſcount, they did not only affect all other public credit, but greatly increaſed the charge and expence of the current ſervice: and concluded with exhorting them to uſe all poſſible precaution for preventing the plague being brought in, and ſpreading amongſt us.

Oct. 20. Sir *John Norris* arrived at the *Nore* with his Squadron from the *Baltic*; and brought over with him Mr. *John Law*, the great contriver of the *Miſſiſſippi* ſcheme.

Oct. 22. The czar of *Moscow* took the title of emperor of all the *Ruſſians*.

Oct. 23. A proclamation was iſſued, for a general faſt to be obſerved the 8th of *December*, for averting the judgments of heaven, and to perpetuate the Proteſtant religion, and the ſafety and proſperity of the kingdom.

Oct. 27. The Convocation was further prorogued to the 22d of *December*.

Dr. *Edmund Giſſon*, biſhop of *Lincoln*, appointed dean of the chapel, in the room of the biſhop of *Durham*.

The Commons voted 7000 ſeamen for the ſervice of the year 1722.

Oct. 31. The Commons voted 14,294 effective men for guards and gariſons for the year 1722.

Nov. 8. Lord *Carteret*, one of his Maſteſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, the miniſters plenipotentiary of the Emperor, the moſt Chriſtian King, and the king of *Spain*, met at *Whitehall*; when the miniſters of his Imperial Maſteſty, and of his Catholic Maſteſty, exchanged their reſpective maſters renunciations of ſuch part of the

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the Spanish monarchy, as each of them was to give up by the last peace; and received from lord Cartaret and the French minister, their Britannic and most Christian Majesties guarantees of those renunciations.

Nov. 10. Lord Belhaven was cast away, with all his ship's crew and passengers, except two sailors and a boy, near the Lizard Point, as he was going to his government of Barbadoes, in the Royal Anne galley.

Colonel Lumley, second son of the earl of Scarborough, appointed envoy to Portugal.

Dr. Joseph Willcox made bishop of Gloucester, in the room of Dr. Richard Willis, translated to Sarum.

Nov. 21. Henry Worsley, esq. envoy at the court of Portugal, appointed governor of Barbadoes.

Nov. 28. John Laro, esq. pleaded his Majesty's pardon at the King's-bench bar, for the murder of Edward Wilson, esq. in the year 1694.

Dec. 4. The captives redeemed from Morocco, to the number of about 300 men, marched through the city of London to St. Paul's cathedral, to return thanks to God for their deliverance; and a sermon was preached there upon the occasion by the the reverend Mr. Berryman, chaplain to the bishop of London. They afterwards proceeded to St. James's, to return his Majesty thanks, who was pleased to order them a further bounty of 500*l.* Then they presented themselves before the Prince and Princess, at Leicester-house, and his Royal Highness ordered 250*l.* to be distributed amongst them.

Dec. 7. The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1722; and to three naturalization bills. [The land-tax was two shillings in the pound.]

Dec. 11. A proclamation was issued for altering the stamps on hides and skins to be imported.

Dec. 13. The Quakers petitioned the Commons, that the words, *In the presence of Almighty God*, &c. might be omitted in their solemn affirmation; and a bill was brought in accordingly, and passed into an act.

Dec. 15. Petitions were preferred to the Commons by the inhabitants of West-minster, the counties of Kent, Surrey, and Southampton, that leave might be given for bringing in a bill for building a bridge over the Thames near Fauxhall; but this project miscarried.

1721-2, Jan. 6. An advertisement was published in the Gazette, reciting, That on the first instant, between ten and eleven at night, Edward Crispe, of Bury St. Edmunds, esq. was assaulted in the church-yard there, and knocked down by persons unknown, and dragged to a dunghill, where he was most barbarously cut and mangled, his nose slit, one of his cheeks cut to pieces, his teeth and jaw-bone laid bare, one of his shoulders wounded to the bone, and his throat cut in two places, and there left for dead. A pardon, and 200*l.* reward was offered to any one that should discover who was concerned therein.

Jan. 10. Arundel Coke, esq. barrister at law, and brother-in-law to the above-mentioned Edward Crispe, esq. with one Woodburne, whom Coke had hired to murder Crispe, were committed to Bury gaol, for the same.

Jan. 11, 12. Great debates arose in the House of Lords, concerning the French being permitted to build men of war in the ports of Great Britain. The court-lords were for it, alledging, that they would build them elsewhere, if they did not here; and the English might as well take their money, as foreigners. Earl Cowper, lord North and Grey, &c. opposed it, as a most dangerous practice, it adding strength to a naval force of so formidable a neighbour, and occasioning a great expence of ship-timber, which was now much wanted in England. And it being questioned if this practice was lawful, the twelve judges (all but baron Montague, who doubted) gave their opinions, that it was: whereupon lord Cowper moved to bring in a bill to prevent foreigners building men of war here; and a bill was brought in accordingly.

Jan. 13. A motion was made in the House of Peers, that the not paying off his Majesty's ships when they came home, but continuing them in pay during the winter, till they went out again, had been one great cause of contracting so large a navy-debt: it was resolved in the negative; which occasioned a protest, with reasons, by his grace the duke of York, earl Cowper, lord Trevor, lord North and Grey, and three more.

Jan. 15. A motion being made in the House of Commons to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the quarantine act of 7. Geo. as gives the government power to remove to a ship or pest-house any person whatsoever infected with the plague, or healthy persons out of an infected family from

from their habitations ; and also of so much of the said act, as gives power for the drawing of lines round any city, town, or place infected ; it was carried in the affirmative, 115 to 40.

Jan. 17. The London clergy petitioned the House of Peers against the Quakers bill; but it was rejected by a great majority, viz. 60 to 24. Among the last was the archbishop of York; who, with nineteen other lords, entered their protests, with reasons.

. *Eleonora*, duchess dowager of *Zell*, mother to his Majesty's consort, aged 84, died at *Zell*; whereupon the *British* court went into mourning for her on *Sunday* the 12th of *February*.

Feb. 1. Sir *John Cope*, bart. a member of the Commons, charged Sir *Francis Page*, one of the barons of the Exchequer, with endeavouring to corrupt the borough of *Banbury*, in the county of *Oxford*, in order to promote Sir *William Codrington* to be chosen a representative of the said borough; and this matter was ordered to be heard at the bar of the House the 17th instant.

Feb. 3. The Lord Chancellor not coming to the House of Peers till their Lordships had waited above two hours for him, it was moved, to chuse a Speaker *pro interim*; but the Lord Chancellor coming in, and excusing his stay, for that he had been attending the cabinet council, prevented the choice. Then it was moved, that, in order to shew their repentment, the House should adjourn to *Monday*; but it was carried in the negative, 49 to 31. Whereupon 24 Peers entered their protests, with reasons.

Feb. 7. An engrossed bill, for better securing the freedom of elections, passed the Commons, and was sent up to the Lords, who rejected it the 13th; which occasioned a protest, with reasons: but the Peers ordered the said protest to be expunged.

Mahmood, a *Persian* nobleman, on the confines of *Usbeck Tartary*, usurped the throne of *Persia*, surprised the capital city of *Ispahan*, and deposed the sophi *Sbaru Sultan Hussein* his sovereign.

The *Turks* reduced the frontier towns and provinces in *Persia*.

Feb. 12. The royal assent was given to
An act for continuing the duties on malt,
mum, cyder and perry, for raising money,
by way of a lottery, for the service of the
year 1722; for transferring the deficiencies
of a late malt act to the land tax for the
said year; and for giving time for inserting

the money given with apprentices in their indentures ; and touching lost bills, tickets, or orders ; for exchanging the tickets in the Exchequer for certificates ; for suppressing lotteries denominated sales, and other private lotteries ; and for enlarging the time for the accountant-general of the bank of *England*, to return duplicates of, annuities into the Exchequer.

An act for taking off the duty upon all salt used in the curing of red-herrings, and laying a proportionable duty upon all red-herrings consumed at home only; For ascertaining the customs and excise payable for the sugar-houses in *Scotland*; for making an allowance for salt lost in any harbour or river of this realm, and for the better securing the duties on salt delivered in *Scotland*.

An act for punishing mutiny and deser-
tion.

An act to enable his Majesty effectually to prohibit commerce (for the space of one year) with any country, that is, or shall be, infected with the plague; and for shortening the continuance of an act passed in the seventh year of his Majesty's reign, intitled, An act for repealing an act made in the ninth year of her late majesty queen *Anne*, intitled, An act to oblige ships coming from places infected, more effectually to perform their quarantine; and for the better preventing the plague being brought from foreign parts into *Great Britain or Ireland*, or the isles of *Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, or Man*; and to hinder the spreading of infection.

An act for repealing such clauses in the act passed in the seventh year of his Majesty's reign (relating to quarantine and the plague) as gives power to remove persons from their habitations, or to makes lines about places infected.

An act for giving further encouragement for the importation of naval stores, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act for granting the people called Quakers, such form of affirmation or declaration, as may remove the difficulties which many of them lie under.

An act for more equal paying and better collecting certain small sums therein mentioned, for relief of shipwrecked mariners, and distressed persons (his Majesty's subjects) in the kingdom of *Portugal*, and for other pious and charitable purposes, usually contributed to by the merchants trading to *Portugal*.

An act for restoring and rebuilding the
K 2 haven

haven and piers of *Bridport*, in the county of *Dorset*, and making a sluice there.

An act for amending the highways leading from *Brampton* bridge, near *Church-Brampton*, in the county of *Northampton*, through the parish of *Tbornby*, to a bridge called *Welford* bridge, in the parish of *Welford*, in the said county; and also the great post road from a place called *Mortar-Pit-Hill*, in the parish of *Pitford*, in the said county, through the towns and parishes of *Brixworth*, *Lampport*, *Maidwell*, *Kelmarsh*, and *Oxendon Magna*, to a bridge called *Cbain* bridge, leading to *Market-Harborough*, in county of *Leicestershire*.

An act to explain and amend an act passed in the third year of his present Majesty's reign, for repairing the highway from several places therein mentioned, leading towards *Higbgate* gate-house and *Hampstead*, in the county of *Middlesex*.

An act for continuing an act passed in the tenth year of her late Majesty, intituled, An act for repairing the highway between a certain place called *Kilnburn* bridge, in the county of *Middlesex*, and *Sparrows-bern*, in the county of *Hertford*, and formaking the said act more effectual.

An act for laying a duty of two pennies *Scots*, or one-sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every *Scotch* pint of ale or beer, that shall be brewed for sale, vended or tapped within the town of *Elgin*, and privileges thereof, for paying the public debts of the said town; and for other purposes therein mentioned.

And to several private bills.

Feb. 14. A motion being made in the House of Commons, and the question being put, that Sir *John Cope*, bart. had made good his charge against Sir *Francis Page*, one of the barons of the Exchequer, for endeavouring to corrupt the borough of *Banbury*, in the county of *Oxford*; after a long debate, in which the courtiers stuck close to the baron, it was carried in the negative, 128 to 124.

A protest on refusing to commit the bill, for the better securing the freedom of elections.

Ordered, that the said protest be expunged.

In this bill there was a clause, which forbid the issuing of public money to influence elections.

The expunging the reasons in the above-said protest occasioned another protest.

The adjourning the debate on the further consideration of the causes of con-

tracting so large a navy debt, for three weeks, occasioned another protest.

Feb. 20. Earl *Cowper* moved in the House of Peers, that it appeared, by the state of the public debts before that House, that the same (exclusive of the debt of the navy) was increased, between *December 13, 1717*, and *December 31, 1720*, at least 2,300,000*l.* notwithstanding that the sinking fund had produced within that time 1,910,385*l.* but it was carried in the negative, 50 to 23; which occasioned another protest, with reasons.

In the debates it appeared, that the national debt had been increased six millions since the year 1717.

Feb. 27. It was moved in the House of Peers, that such Lords as should enter their protests, with reasons, should do the same before two o'clock the next sitting day, and sign them before the House rises. This was carried by 48 voices against 18; and occasioned another protest, with reasons.

March 7. The royal assent was given to,

An act for paying off and cancelling one million of Exchequer bills; and to give ease to the *South-Sea* company, in respect of its present obligation to circulate, or contribute towards circulating, Exchequer-bills; and to give further time to that company for repayment of one million, which was lent to them; and for issuing a further sum in new Exchequer-bills, towards his Majesty's supply, to be discharged and cancelled, when the said company shall repay the million owing by them; and that the Exchequer-bills, which are to continue, may be circulated at easy and moderate rates; and for appropriating the supplies granted to his Majesty in this session of Parliament; and for relief of the sufferers at *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, by an invasion of the *French* in the late war; for laying a further duty on apples imported; and for ascertaining the duties on pictures imported.

An act for the encouragement of the silk manufactures of this kingdom.

An act to enable the *South-Sea* company to dispose of the effects in their hands, by way of lottery or subscription.

An act to prevent the mischiefs by forging powers to transfer such stocks, or to receive such annuities or dividends.

An act to prevent the clandestine running of goods, and the danger of infection thereby.

An act for taking off the duty upon all salt used in the curing and making white-herrings, and, instead thereof, laying a pro-

portionable duty upon all white-herrings consumed at home only; and for making an allowance for tobacco exported from *Scotland*, in the time therein mentioned; and for giving further relief to the refiners of rock-salt.

An act for the better recovery of the penalties inflicted upon persons who destroy the game,

An act for supplying some defects in the statute of the 23d of king *Henry VIII.* intitled, An act for obligations to be taken by two chief justices, the mayor of the *Staple*, and the recorder of *London*; and for setting down the time of signing judgments in the principality of *Wales*, and counties palatine.

An act for supplying the records of the commissary-court of *Aberdeen*, burnt or lost in the late fire there.

An act for the more effectual suppressing of piracy.

An act for repairing the highways from the stones-end at *Whitechapel* church, in the county of *Middlesex*, to *Spenfield*, and to the farthest part of the parish of *Woodford*, leading to the town of *Epping*, in the county of *Essex*.

An act for better supplying the city and liberties of *Westminster*, and parts adjacent, with water.

An act for the better preventing abuses committed in weighing and packing of butter in the city of *Tork*.

March 15. An act for preventing delays in the execution of the trust reposed in the governors of the hospital of king *James*, founded in the Charter-house, at the charges of *Thomas Sutton*, esq. for the benefit of the said hospital.

And to several other bills.

After which, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses: he said, He could not in justice part with this Parliament, without returning them his sincerest thanks for their steady and resolute adherence to his person and government, and to the interest of the Protestant cause, both at home and abroad.

That they must be sensible, that his enemies were, at this juncture, reviving, with the greatest industry, the same wicked arts of calumny and defamation, which had been the constant preludes to public troubles and disorders: but he had so just a confidence in the affections of his subjects, and in regard for their own welfare, that, he was persuaded, they would not suffer themselves to be thus imposed upon, and betrayed into their own destruction.

For his part, as the preservation of the

constitution in church and state should always be his care, he was firmly determined to continue to countenance such as had manifested their zeal for the present establishment, and had the religious and civil rights of his subjects truly at heart.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 15th instant.

A list was published about this time, of sixty Peers, created, advanced, or called up to the House in this reign.

March 10. A proclamation was issued for dissolving the Parliament, and declaring the speedy calling of another.

Charles Stanhope, esq. made treasurer of his Majesty's chambers, in the room of *Henry Pelham*, esq.

March 13. A proclamation came out for calling a new Parliament. The writs were to bear *teste* the 14th of this instant, *March*, and to be returned on *Thursday* the 20th of *March* following.

A proclamation was also issued for the electing and summoning the sixteen peers of *Scotland*.

A pamphlet was published about this time, called *The Freeholder*, who declares, he will not give his vote for any one, who will not promise to re-establish triennial Parliaments, and make a strict enquiry into the application of the public money, particularly 250,000*l.* given to end the war in the north; the deficiency of 800,000*l.* in the civil list, since supplied by Parliament; the reasons why the debt of the army, first estimated at 400,000*l.* had swelled to above two millions, where 1,200,000*l.* was certified to belong to foreigners; and who shall not strictly enquire into the advantages accruing to *Great Britain* by the *Baltic* and *Mediterranean* Squadrons, whereby the expences of the fleet were increased more than three millions sterling above what was necessary in time of peace.

Spencer Compton, esq. made receiver and paymaster general of all his Majesty's guards and forces; as also paymaster of the royal hospital at *Chelsea*.

Waller Bacon, esq. made commissary-general of his Majesty's stores of war and provisions in the island of *Minorca*.

N. B. There were bonfires, illuminations, ringing of bells, and other demonstrations of joy, in the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, upon the dissolution of the septennial Parliament.

March 15. *Arundel Coke*, esq. and *John Woodburne*, labourer, were tried at the assizes at *Bury* in *Suffolk*, upon the *Country* act,

act, for sitting the nose of *Edward Crispe*, esq. (whose sister *Coke* had married) with an intent to maim and disfigure the said *Crispe*, (though *Coke's* defence was, that they designed to murder him). The fact appeared so very barbarous, that it raised a general detestation in the nation against the criminals, and the King's council was ordered to prosecute them. They were both convicted before *Sir Peter King*, and received sentence of death; and were executed the 31st instant. See before, the 6th of January.

March 19. *Dr. Willis*, bishop of *Salisbury*, and lord almoner, on behalf of his Majesty, laid the first stone in the foundation of the parish church of *St. Martin's in the Fields*; and presented the workmen with an hundred guineas from his Majesty.

About this time a pamphlet appeared, titled, *The last Will and Testament of an old deceased Parliament*; being a recapitulation of most of their extraordinary votes and resolves the last session.

The grants for this year amounted to 2,554,762*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*

1722, March 25. Lord *Poltworth*, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary for the congress at *Cambray*, made his public entry into that city.

April 4. *Hugh Cambel*, earl of *Loudon*, appointed high commissioner of the general assembly of the kirk of *Scotland*, in the room of *John Leslie*, earl of *Rothes*.

April 6. The government offered a reward of 500*l.* for apprehending *Mr. Weston*, formerly clerk of *Gray's-Inn* chapel, for publishing a treasonable libel, intitled, *The second Part of the Advantages accruing by the Hanover Succession*.

A Roman urn, full of antient Roman coins, discovered at *Ewelme* in *Oxfordshire*.

April 17. The small-pox was inoculated on the two young princesses, *Amelia* and *Carolina*, daughters of his royal highness the prince of *Wales*; and both recovered.

May 4. *Sir James Montague*, knt. one of the barons of the Exchequer, was made lord chief baron, in the room of *Sir Thomas Bury*, deceased.

The beginning of this month, his Majesty had full information of a conspiracy formed against him; the first notice of which came from the duke of *Orleans*, regent of *France*.

Upon this information, a camp was marked out in *Hyde-park*, to which the guards marched the next day. Orders were issued to all military officers immediately to repair

to their respective commands. Lieutenant-general *Macartney* was dispatched to *Ireland*, to bring over some troops from thence into the west of *England*. Messengers were sent to *Scotland*, to secure some suspected persons; and the States of *Holland* were desired to keep in readiness the guarantee-troops, in order to be sent into *England* in case of necessity.

May 8. The lord viscount *Townshend*, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, by his Majesty's command, sent a letter to the Lord Mayor of *London*, to acquaint him, that his Majesty had received repeated and unquestionable advices, that several of his subjects had entered into a wicked conspiracy in concert with traitors abroad, for raising a rebellion in this kingdom, in favour of a Popish Pretender; but at the same time he was firmly assured, that the authors of it neither were nor would be supported, nor even countenanced, by any foreign power; and that this effort of the malice of his enemies would be turned to their own confusion: and recommended the preservation of the public peace, and security of the city, to his lordship and his brethren.

May 9. The Lord Mayor and aldermen presented an address to his Majesty, assuring him of their steady and unalterable affection and zeal for his person and government, and for the continuance of the Protestant succession in his family.

They said, when they reflected on the many blessings which *Britains* enjoyed under the protection of a Prince, who made the laws of the land his rule for the government of his people; when they considered, that neither the civil or religious rights of his Majesty's subjects had met with the least instance of violation since his accession; when they recollected his Majesty's royal clemency and benevolence since the last rebellion; they could not but express the utmost abhorrence of those vile and detestable persons who should again conspire to bring a free and happy people under the yoke of tyranny and superstition, and involve the nation in a state of blood and misery, and the utmost confusion.

And they declared, that they would exert themselves with the utmost care and vigilance for the preservation of the public peace, and the firm support of his Majesty upon the throne, &c.

This address of the city of *London* produced others of the like nature from several parts of the kingdom.

A pro-

A proclamation was issued for putting the laws in execution against Papists and Non-jurors; and for commanding all Papists and reputed Papists to depart from the cities of London and Westminster, and from within ten miles of the same; and for confining Papists and reputed Papists to their habitations; and for putting in execution the laws against riots and rioters.

A petition from some eminent merchants of the city of London, was presented to one of the secretaries of state, wherein they set forth, that, confiding in the law of nations, and in the faith of the treaty of peace and friendship between Great Britain and France, they remitted to Paris, and other places in France, merchandize and specie to the value of 1,400,000*l.* sterling: but that when they were disposed to call in their effects, they were paid in state-papers, which were sunk to nothing: therefore they humbly prayed his Majesty's royal protection to procure them a reimbursement from the crown of France.

A warrant passed the seals this month for the payment of 225,512*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.* to the captors of the Spanish prizes taken by Sir George Byng's Squadron in the Mediterranean, in the year 1718.

May 10. The Parliament met, and were prorogued to the 5th of June, pursuant to an order of council of the 5th instant.

May 16. Charles Douglas duke of Queensbury was made lord admiral of Scotland, in the room of John Leslie earl of Rothes, deceased.

May 18. The Convocation was prorogued to the 29th of June.

May 20. Charles Mordaunt earl of Peterborough and Monmouth was appointed general of all his Majesty's marine forces.

Sir James Montague was made lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of lord chief baron Bury, deceased.

May 24. Jeffery Gilbert, esq. lord chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, was made one of the barons of the Exchequer in England.

May 28. Charles lord Cornwallis of Eyre, was appointed warden, chief justice, and justice in Eyre, of all his Majesty's forests, chaces, &c. south of Trent, in the room of Charles Bennet earl of Tankerville, deceased.

June 5. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 3d of July.

June 11. His Majesty having reviewed the foot-guards encamped in Hyde-park, was magnificently entertained by earl Ca-

dogan, general of the foot, with the Prince, and a great number of the nobility, in a pavillion that prince Eugene formerly took from the Grand Vizier.

June 16. About four o'clock this morning, died at Windsor, John Churchill, duke and earl of Marlborough, marquis of Blandford, lord Churchill of Sandridge in the county of Hertford, baron of Aymouth in Scotland, Prince of the holy Roman empire, captain-general of his Majesty's forces, master-general of the ordnance, colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, privy-counsellor, knight of the most noble order of the Garter, &c.

He was one of the most successful generals that ever appeared in the world, and had amassed the greatest estate of any subject of the three kingdoms. What advantages his country reaped by all his mighty victories, and what returns of gratitude he made to the several Princes who advanced him, is transmitted to posterity in the most advantageous light, by those who have since attempted his history.

June 18. William Cadogan, earl Cadogan, appointed made master general of the ordnance, &c.

June 22. Sir John Blencoe, knt. one of the justices of the Common Pleas, being old and infirm, resigned that office.

June 23. The king of Spain, at the instance of colonel Stanhope, the British ambassador, sent directions to all the ports in the Spanish dominions to hinder the embarking of any persons who were suspected to have intercourse with the Pretender; and not to suffer any Irish officers to quit the dominions of Spain, without particular licence.

June 24. Alexander Denton, of Hillersden, in the county of Bucks, esq. and member of parliament for Buckingham, was sworn one of the justices of the Common Pleas.

The foundation stone of the new theatre at Cambridge, laid by doctor Croft, the vice-chancellor.

June 28. An order of council was made, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 3d of July, should be further prorogued to the 2d of August; and the Convocation, which stood prorogued to the 29th of this instant June, should be further prorogued to the 2d of August, and then meet for the dispatch of business.

July 2. One hundred and seventeen felons convicted put on board a ship to be transported to the plantations.

July 4. Thomas Crawford, esq. formerly secretary

Secretary of the embassy at *Paris*, appointed his Majesty's resident at the *French* court.

His Majesty signified to the justices of peace of *Middlesex*, his approbation of their endeavours to suppress gaming-houses.

July 30. Captain *Dennis Kelly* committed to the Tower for high treason, by a committee of council.

Aug. 2. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued to the 4th of *September*.

Count *Staremburg* arrived from the Imperial court, with the character of the Emperor's ambassador extraordinary, and plenipotentiary to his Majesty.

Aug. 7. A proclamation issued offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending *John Sample*, alias *Semple*, who had escaped out of the custody of a Messenger, to whom he was committed for high treason.

Aug. 9. The funeral procession of his grace *John*, late duke of *Marlborough*, was performed with the greatest solemnity and magnificence.

At *Marlborough* house, at *St. James's*, the first room was hung with bays, the second with cloth, where was a chair of state at the upper end, with a majesty scutcheon over it; the third was hung with velvet floored with bays, having at the upper end an ascent of three steps, where stood a bed of state of black velvet, properly adorned with black plumes at the corners of the tester; at the head of the bed a majesty scutcheon; the coffin was covered with crimson velvet, over which was a fine *Holland* sheet, and on that a pall of black velvet, upon which was laid a compleat suit of armour gilt, with the General's truncheon in the right hand, the great collar of the order of the Garter about the neck, with the *Gorge* appendant, and the garter on the left leg, a rich sword in a crimson velvet scabbard, being buckled to the side by a like velvet belt; on one side of the head was laid the cap of a prince of the Empire, and on the other side a ducal coronet, under the head a crimson velvet cushion, with gold fringes and tassels;

the feet resting on a lion couchant holding a banner, being his Grace's crest; and round about the body were placed the several ensigns, which will be afterwards mentioned in the procession, with several scutcheons on the columns of the bed, properly disposed. The said three rooms were adorned with a great number of scutcheons of several sorts, with cyphers and badges interspersed, and with silver sconces and large silver candlesticks, having wax tapers burning in them. Two other large rooms were hung with cloth, and adorned in the like manner, for the reception of the nobility and others, who were invited to the funeral.

About half an hour after twelve the procession began, and passed along the road through *St. James's-park* and the *Upper-park* to *Hyde-park-corner*, thence through *Piccadilly*, down *St. James's-street*, through *Pall-mall*, and by *Charing-cross*, thro' *King-street* to *Westminster-abbey*.

A proper disposition had been made of such of the forces as were drawn from the camp in *Hyde-park*, to attend the funeral.

The first regiment of his Majesty's foot-guards was drawn up in the *Upper-park*, with their right next *Buckingham-house*; the rest, both foot and horse guards, and horse grenadiers, were drawn up facing the road through that park on the left of the first regiment of foot guards, in the order they were to file off after each other; a train of artillery (consisting of 15 pieces of cannon and two mortars, with the great kettle drums belonging to the artillery, on a carriage drawn by two horses) and the two companies of cannoniers and bombadiers were drawn up in *Hyde-park*, near the gate, towards *Piccadilly*; and a detachment of the second and fourth troops of horse guards was drawn up on the Parade in *St. James's-park*, in order to close the procession.

This disposition being made, the march was in the following manner:

The detachment of Horse-Grenadiers, commanded by colonel *Fane*.

The detachment of the first and third troops of Horse-Guards, commanded by the Lord *Newburgh*.

The Artillery with the two companies of Cannoniers and Bombadiers, commanded by colonel *Bourgard*.

The detachment of the third regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Dunmore*.

The detachment of the second regiment of Foot-Guards, commanded by the Earl of *Scarborough*.

The first regiment of Foot-Guards; in the rear of which, came major-general *Tatton*, as major of that regiment.

The

The general officers; viz.

Brigadier Honeywood,	Brigadier Crofts,	Brigadier Munden.
Brigadier Stanwick,	Brigadier Bowles.	
Major-general Wightman,	Major-general Wade.	
Lieutenant-general Macartney,	Lieutenant-general With.	

The Earl of Cadogan, general and commander in chief of his Majesty's forces, master general of the Ordnance, and colonel of the first regiment of Foot-guards; attended by

Colonel Orway, as quarter-master-general (in the place of colonel Armstrong, who being surveyor-general of the Ordnance was obliged to attend at the Tower.	Colonel Williamson, adjutant-general.
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And by his Lordship's six aides de camp:

Colonel Manning.	Colonel Hutt.
Colonel Morton.	Colonel Morgan.
Captain Macartney.	Lord Carmichael.

They were followed by the eldest company of Grenadiers of the first regiment of Guards.

All the officers were in such close mourning as the military profession admits, the colours furled and wrapped in cypress, the drums and kettle-drums covered with black bays and scutcheons; the trumpets covered with cypress and having banners of the arms of the deceased, the officers and soldiers bearing their several arms turned in a funeral posture. Next came, on foot, the Porter of the Herald's office, in a gown of cloth, with a black staff in his hand.

Eight conductors in like gowns, with black staffs in their hands.

Out-pensioners of Chelsea hospital (in number seventy-three, answerable to the years of his Grace's age) in like gowns, with the badge of his Grace's crest on one arm; two and two.

Trumpets and Kettle-drums on horseback, having banners with the same arms as on the following standard.

The standard on a horse carried by major Gardiner, supported by two officers in their military mournings.

A mourning horse covered with black cloth, caparisoned with the same arms as on the standard, with plumades before and behind, led by a groom on foot.

Forty persons in mourning cloaks, on horseback, two and two.

Trumpets having banners with the same arms as the following guidon.

Rouge Croix, Pursuivant of Arms.

The guidon on a lance, carried by major Kitchley, supported by two officers in their military mourning.

The second mourning horse, covered with black cloth, caparisoned with the same arms as on the guidon, with plumades, led by a groom on foot.

Forty persons in mourning cloaks, on horseback.

Trumpets having banners with the same arms as the banner of Woodstock.

Rouge Dragon, Pursuivant of Arms.

The banner of Woodstock on a lance, carried by lieutenant-colonel Purcell, supported by two officers in their military mourning.

The third mourning horse, covered with black cloth, caparisoned with the same arms as on the banner, with plumades, led by a groom on foot.

Trumpets having banners of the deceased as a Prince of the Empire.

Bluemantle, Pursuivant of Arms.

His Grace's banner, as a Prince of the empire, on a lance, carried by lieutenant-colonel Pett, supported by two officers in their military mourning.

The fourth mourning horse, covered with cloth, caparisoned with the arms of a Prince of the empire, with plumades, led by a groom on foot.

Forty persons in mourning cloaks, on horseback.

Mr. Smith, secretary to the deceased,

The Rev. Mr. *Jones*, and Mr. *Cole*, chaplains to the deceased.

Two trumpets in his Majesty's livery, with banners of the order of the Garter.
Portcullis, Pursuivant of Arms.

The banner of the order of the Garter, on a lance, carried by colonel *Pendelbury*, supported by two officers in their military mourning.

The fifth mourning horse, covered with a black cloth, caparisoned with the same arms as on the banner of the Garter, with plumades, led by a groom on foot.

Forty persons in mourning cloaks, on horseback.

Mr. *Hodges*, Mr. *Lambert*, Mr. *Humpbrys*, Mr. *Pitts*, chamberlain, steward, treasurer, and comptroller to the deceased, with the white staves of their offices, a-breast.

Three trumpets in his Majesty's livery, having banners with the same arms as on the great banner.

Cbeffer, Herald of Arms.

The great banner of his Grace's full arms, on a lance, carried by colonel *Hopkey*, supported by two officers in their military mourning.

The chief mourning horse, covered with velvet, caparisoned with the said arms, led by an equerry, assisted by a groom.

The spurs, and the gauntlets, carried by *Somerfet*, Herald of Arms.

Helmet and crest, carried by *Lincafter*, Herald of Arms.

The target, and the sword, carried by *Windsor*, Herald of Arms.

His Grace's surcoat of arms, carried by *Norroy*, King of Arms.

The Body, with the suit of armour, &c. as on the bed of state, in an open chariot, with Mr. *Ridley*, and Mr. *Mitchel*, two officers of his Grace's bed-chamber, sitting at the head and feet, in close mourning, bareheaded. The chariot had four columns which bore up a black velvet canopy, lined with black taffata, with deep gold fringe, and tassels at each corner; on the top were several black plumes with trophies of war intermixed; the lower part of the chariot was adorned on both sides with several shields, representing his Grace's victories and conquests, under which was a scroll with this motto, *Bella hæc & plura*. The chariot was drawn by eight horses covered with velvet, the two first horses caparisoned with the arms of his Grace as prince of the Empire; the next two with his Grace's full arms surrounded with the Garter, with the supporters surmounted with the ducal coronet; the next two with the same arms as the first; and the two next his body, with his full arms surrounded with the Garter as before. On each side of the said chariot were five captains, in their military mourning, each carrying a banneret of the arms of the descent and lineage of the deceased; each of the eight horses was led by a groom, the coachman in deep mourning.

Immediately after the chariot came a horse of state, caparisoned with cloth of gold, led with a silken rein by captain *Read*, his Grace's master of the horse, in his military mourning, walking on foot, assisted by two grooms on foot.

Garter King of Arms with the rod of his office in his right hand, and as director of the funeral.

His grace the duke of *Montague* chief mourner, in deep mourning, with the collar of the order of the Garter, and the star of the order, on his cloak, in a coach, Sir *Robert Rich*, his train bearer, sitting over-against him.

The earls of *Sunderland* and *Godolphin*, in the next coach, as being supporters to the chief mourner.

In five other coaches followed,

The duke of *Somerfet*.

The duke of *Newcastle*, lord-chamberlain.

The duke of *Grafton*.

The duke of *Cleveland*.

The duke of *Montrose*.

The duke of *St. Albans*.

The duke of *Dorset*.

The duke of *Kent*.

The earl of *Strafford*.

The earl of *Peterborough*.

All (except the duke of *Montrose*) having their collars and stars, as knights of the Garter.

These ten being assistants to the chief mourner.

In the two next coaches came,

The earl of *Cardigan*.

The earl of *Leicester*.

The earl of *Bristol*.

The earl of *Burlington*.

Who were to support the pall in the church.

A horse

A horse of honour, richly caparisoned, led with a silken rein by captain *Fish*, in his military mourning, walking on foot, assisted by two grooms on foot.

His Majesty's coach.

His royal highness the prince of *Wales*'s coach.

Then followed the coaches of the nobility, &c. according to their several precedencies and degrees.

Being arrived at the west door of the abbey of *Westminster*, only those persons who bore the standard, guidon, and banners above-mentioned, and their supporters, as also the heralds, with his Grace's secretary, two chaplains, and his four white staff-officers, and those who carried the banners, entered the church. The chariot coming to the door, the armour was taken off, the body was carried into the church, and rested near the entrance, while the chief mourner, his supporters and assistants, the pall-bearers, and the nobility and others attending, alighted out of their coaches, the organ playing during that time. Having all entered into the church, a velvet canopy being held over the body, and the pall-bearers having taken up the corners of the pall, the prebends in their rich copes, and the choir in their surplices, placed themselves after the great banner, and before the heralds who carried the trophies, and sung the sentence in the office for burial, *I am the Resurrection and the Life*, with the two following sentences, and continued singing till the body was placed in king *Henry* the VIIth's chapel.

Garter King of Arms.

The chief mourner with his two supporters, Sir *Robert Rich* bearing his train.

The ten assistants.

The nobility according to their several precedencies.

In this manner they proceeded through the south isle of the church till they came near to the choir, and then crossing into the north isle went up to king *Henry* the VIIth's chapel, where the body was rested on a stand, prepared for it in the middle of the area: the pall-bearers were seated on stools at each corner of the body; at the head the chief mourner, with his two supporters, one on each hand; and his ten assistants were seated five on each side of the body; the nobility placing themselves in the stalls.

During the whole solemnity, in the church and also in this chapel, the banners were held over the body.

An altar by the Dean's order was erected at the head of king *Henry* the VIIth's tomb. After the body was set down in the chapel, an anthem was performed with vocal and

instrumental music, the performers being placed on a scaffold hung from top to bottom with mourning, erected for that purpose cross the chapel at the entrance.

The anthem being ended, the body was carried to a vault, at the foot of king *Henry* the VIIth's tomb, the choir singing, *Man that is born of a Woman*, and the three following sentences; and continued singing them till the body was deposited in the vault. Then the lord bishop of *Rockester*, dean of *Westminster* in his cope, read *Forasmuch as it hath pleased Almighty God, &c.* Then the choir sung, *I heard a Voice from Heaven, &c.* The service being ended, *Garter* King of arms proclaimed the stile of the deceased; and then his Grace's officers breaking their staves, delivered the pieces to *Garter*, who threw them in upon the coffin.

During the procession and till the body was deposited, the guns at the Tower fired, every minute.

The detachments of the horse-grenadiers, and of the first and third troops of horse-guards, having passed by the west door of the Abbey, went through *Tetbill-street* to Buckingham-house, and entering *St. James's-Park* at the gate there, marched to the parade, and drew up.

The artillery, with the two companies of cannoniers and bombardiers made the same march, and drew up also on the parade.

The detachments of the third, second, and first regiments of foot-guards, having marched by the said Abbey-door, passed through *Queen's-square* into *St. James's-Park*, and drew up on the parade.

The detachments of the second and fourth troops of horse-guards, commanded by the lord *Forrester*, (which closed the procession) after they came to the said Abbey-door, returned by the way they went, marched into *St. James's-Park* through the great gate at the Horse-guards, and drew up also on the parade.

All the troops and artillery being drawn up on the parade in *St. James's-Park*, at a signal given that the body was deposited, fired three volleys. Then they returned to the camp in *Hyde-Park* by the horse, first;

the foot, next; and after them the artillery.

Aug. 13. A proclamation issued, offering a reward of 1000*l.* for apprehending Mr. *Thomas Cartis*, a nonjuring clergyman, accused of high treason.

Aug. 24. The lord bishop of *Rockester*, after having been examined by a committee of lords of the Privy Council, was committed prisoner to the Tower for high treason.

Aug. 25. This day *Simon* lord viscount *Harcourt* was sworn of the privy council, and took his place accordingly.

The same day a proclamation issued, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 4th of *September*, should be further prorogued to the 9th of *October*, when it was declared, they should sit for the dispatch of business.

Dr. *Thomas Bowers*, archdeacon of *Canterbury*, nominated lord bishop of *Chichester*, in the room of Dr. *Thomas Manningham*, deceased.

Aug. 28. There happened a hurricane at *Jamaica*, whereby 26 ships were cast away, a third part of *Port Royal* destroyed, and many families lost, by the sea breaking in; and the damage done to the plantations, throughout the country, was inconceivable. Npt. many days after, there happened also a dreadful storm in *South Carolina*.

His Majesty set out this day from his palace of *Kensington*; and, being joined in his way by the prince of *Wales*, who accompanied him in his progress, went to the duke of *Bolton's* seat at *Hackwood*, where he lay that night; on the 29th he came to *Salisbury*, and supped and lodged in the Bishop's palace; the 30th he reviewed the forces encamped on the plain, and returned to *Salisbury* again in the evening; on the 31st his Majesty went to *Portsmouth*, and the same day to the earl of *Scarborough's* at *Stanstead*, where the King lay that night, and the next day, being the first of *September*, he returned to *Kensington*.

Sept. 1. His Majesty, in this progress, gave orders for the releasing of such criminals as he thought proper objects of his clemency; and also for releasing, at his own expense, all prisoners for debt in the gaols of those towns through which he passed; and at *Salisbury* only he gave between 2000 and 3000*l.* to release insolvent debtors, and for other pious and charitable uses.

Sept. 20. *Christopher Loyer*, esq. was committed to the Tower for high treason.

Sept. 26. *Charles* earl of *Oswery*, having been examined by a committee of the lords of the Privy-council, was committed prisoner to the Tower for high-treason.

Mr. *Philip Neynes*, a state prisoner, was drowned, in making his escape from a messenger's house.

Sept. 29. *William* lord *North* and *Grey*, having been taken on the 25th in the *Isle of Wight*, was committed to the Tower.

The north-west provinces of *Persia* on the *Caspian* sea, revolted to the Czar of *Moscow*.

Sir *Gerard Conyers* was elected lord mayor of *London*.

Oct. 9. The parliament met, and, being ordered to choose a Speaker, elected *Spencer Compton*, esq.

Oct. 10. *Charles Paulet*, duke of *Bolton*; *John Manners* duke of *Rutland*; *John Kerr*, duke of *Roxborough*; were elected knights companions of the noble Order of the Garter, in the room of *Charles Paulet*, duke of *Bolton*; *John Churchill*, duke of *Marlborough*; and *Charles Spencer*, earl of *Sunderland*; deceased.

Oct. 11. The Commons presented their Speaker to the King, who, having approved their choice, delivered a speech to the Lords, chancellor to read, wherein he acquainted them that a dangerous conspiracy had been formed against him in favour of the Pretender; that the conspirators had solicited the assistance of foreign powers, in which being disappointed, they resolved to attempt the subversion of his government by their own strength; that they had provided money, officers, arms, and ammunition; and had before this involved the nation in blood and confusion, if not timely discovered; that some of the conspirators had been secured, and endeavours used for apprehending others, and he left it to the parliament to consider what was proper to be done for the safety of the kingdom: and having summed up the benefits the nation reaped by his government, he concluded with the usual request of a supply, and that they would exert themselves with more than ordinary vigour against his enemies.

As soon as the King was withdrawn the duke of *Grafton* proposed the suspending the *Habeas Corpus* act for a year, which occasioned warm debates, but it was however carried.

Oct. 12. The Lords presented an address to the King, expressing their detestation of the conspiracy, and their happiness under his Majesty's administration, and promised

to assist him against all his enemies at home and abroad.

The same day the Convocation met, and chose Dr. *George Stanhope*, dean of *Canterbury*, prolocutor of the lower House.

OS. 14. The French king, *Louis XV.* crowned at *Rheims*.

OS. 17. The Commons presented an address to his Majesty, congratulating him on the discovery of the plot, and applauding the wisdom of his conduct in ordering an encampment, sending for forces from *Ireland*, and requiring the assistance of the *Dutch*. They promised to do every thing in their power for his Majesty's preservation, who secured their liberties and properties, and all that is valuable to them, and expressed their abhorrence and detestation of the conspiracy.

The same day the King passed the bill for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* act for a year.

As soon as the King was withdrawn, the lord *Carteret* acquainted the House of Peers, that the bishop of *Rocheſter*, lord *North* and *Grey*, and the earl of *Orrery*, had been apprehended for high-treason, and desired the consent of the House for detaining them, to which the House agreed.

OS. 22. A special commission of *oyer and terminer* for the county of *Essex* was opened at *Rumford*, where the grand jury found an indictment of high-treason against *Christopher Loyer*, esq.

OS. 23. Sir *Robert Raymond*, attorney-general, moved the King's-bench for a *cartiorari*, to remove the indictment against *Loyer* into that court, which was granted.

OS. 24. Ten thousand men were voted for the sea service.

The duke of *Norfolk* was apprehended and brought up from *Bath*, on suspicion of being in the plot, and committed to the Tower.

OS. 26. An addition of 4000 men were voted for guards and garrisons, &c. which made the standing forces in *Great Britain* 78294 men.

George Kelly, alias *Johnson*, was committed to the Tower on suspicion of high-treason.

The same day a protest was entered in the House of Peers against the commitment of the duke of *Norfolk*: for that it was one of the undoubted privileges of that House, that no member be imprisoned during the sitting of the parliament, until the cause of such suspicion be communicated to the House.

OS. 31. An address of the convocation was presented on the plot.

Christopher Loyer, esq. being arraigned at the King's-bench bar, pleaded *misnomer* in abatement, which he afterwards retracted.

Mr. *Loyer* insisted to have his irons taken off before he pleaded he; said he was so loaded, that they were extremely painful to him; and had given him the stragury; he hoped they would order them to be taken off, that he might have the free use of his reason.

The court answered, that as to his chains it must be left to those to whom the custody of him had been committed, but when he came to his trial, they should be taken off.

Mr. *Hungerford*, the prisoner's counsel, replied, that his irons had been so grievous to him that he could not sleep but in one posture, and that he could not stand at this time; if the gentleman *jaoler* did not help to hold up his fetters, and he thought he might challenge the King's counsel to give an instance where any prisoner was ever shackled with irons in the Tower before. Mr. *Loyer*: that his irons ought to be taken off when he is brought before the court to plead, as well as at his trial, that his mind might not be disturbed by any uneasiness his limbs should be under; and as there was no reason a prisoner should be in irons at all, but to secure him, that could be no reason here, for it was impossible he should escape out of court. That what they had to say in relation to his plea, might take up as much time as his trial, and therefore there was as much reason for taking off his irons now as then; and cited lord *Coke*. That when prisoners come in judgment, they shall be out of irons; and the *Mirror*, which says, it is an abuse, that prisoners be charged with irons, or put to any pain, before they are attainted. And at the arraignment of *Cranburne*, the lord chief justice *Holt* ordered his irons should be taken off before he pleaded; but the court refused to order the prisoner's irons to be taken off, notwithstanding the arguments on his plea of *misnomer* lasted several hours.

The prisoner, in the debate concerning taking off his irons, observed, that they were not put on till a fourth or fifth examination, insinuating, that there was another reason for loading him with them, besides the keeping him in safe custody.

The Commons voted two-shillings in the pound.

Nov. 3. The Convocation was prorogued to the 23d. of *January*.

Colonel *Williamson* was made deputy-governor of the Tower, in the room of *Robert*

Robert Doyley, esq. who resigned for a valuable consideration.

Nov. 9. William Montague duke of Manchester appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon.

About this time came advice, that three English, six Dutch, and one French ship, perished in a storm at the cape of Good Hope, in their return from India.

Intelligence was also brought, that the French in Canada had incited the Indians to fall on the English plantations.

We received advice also, that, on the 28th of August last, there happened a terrible hurricane at Jamaica; whereby 26 ships were cast away, one-third part of Kingston destroyed, and many families lost by the sea breaking into it; and the damage done to the plantations throughout the country, in the language of the Governor, was inconceivable.

A terrible storm happened in Georgia and Florida.

Nov. 16. The King sent a message to the House of Peers by the lord viscount Townsend, importing, That many of the Pretender's declarations had been dispersed in England; among which was an original, which, his Majesty believed was signed by the Pretender himself. This, with one of the printed copies, was ordered to be laid before the House for their consideration.

"The Lords hereupon resolved, That the paper communicated to them, intitled, *A Declaration of James III. king of England, &c. to all his loving subjects of the three nations, and to all foreign princes and states, to serve as a foundation of a lasting peace*, and signed *James Rex*, was a false, insolent, and traitorous libel, full of arrogance and presumption, in supposing the Pretender in a condition to offer terms to his Majesty, &c.

Resolved also, That the copy of the said declaration be burnt by the hangman: in which resolutions the Commons agreed, and joined with the Lords in an address on the occasion.

Nov. 17. The address of the Lords and Commons was presented to his Majesty, importing, That they were filled with astonishment at the presumption of the Pretender, in declaring himself in a condition to capitulate with his Majesty for the surrender of their religion and liberties; that nothing could have raised his hopes to so extravagant a degree of presumption, but repeated encouragements and assurances from the conspirators, founded on the most

injudicious and gross misrepresentations of the inclinations and affections of his Majesty's subjects; and they begged leave to assure his Majesty, in the most solemn manner, that neither the impotent menace of foreign assistance, or the utmost efforts of domestic traitors, should ever deter them from standing by his Majesty with their lives and fortunes, in supporting his title against the Pretender.

Nov. 21. Christopher Layer tried at the King's Bench bar for high treason, and found guilty.

The principal overt-acts of the treason laid in the indictment, were, the prisoner's publishing a declaration, containing incitements, and promises of rewards, to stir up his Majesty's subjects to take up arms, and levy war against his Majesty; and his drawing up a plan of the insurrection, and communicating it to his accomplices; whereby it appeared, they were to seize the King, the Prince, lord Cadogan, and other great men; to surprise the Tower, and the posts about Whitehall and St. James's, and to plunder the Bank. This was to be done at the breaking up the camp in Hyde park, when they expected to be joined by many of the officers and soldiers in the army.

Nov. 23. A bill was brought in for raising 100,000*l.* on Papists and popish recusants, which was opposed, as looking a little too much like persecution, but was carried by a great majority.

Dec. 2. Samuel Redmayne was tried for printing a seditious libel, intitled, *The Benefits and Advantages of the Hanover Succession*, and convicted.

Dec. 11. The execution of Christopher Layer was respited, from time to time, till the May following, to see if they could sift any thing out of him against the other state prisoners.

Dec. 13. Gang Hi, the emperor of China, died about this time; and was succeeded by Yong Tching, which signifies lasting peace, the name he made choice of when he ascended the throne.

He banished the Jesuits, and all other Popish missionaries; and imprisoned his subjects that refused to renounce Christianity. Before this reign, there were near two hundred Christian churches in China; and several of the Jesuits were ministers and officers in the Chinese court. Their quarrelling with the missionaries of other orders, and endeavouring to render one another odious to the Chinese, contributed very much to their expulsion; but their insinuating

fluating, that the Pope was superior to all earthly powers, and ought to be obeyed rather than their temporal sovereigns, has made all the *Asiatic* princes cautious how they admit the Latin Christians into their dominions.

The earl of *Essex* took the oaths as lord lieutenant of the county of *Hertford*.

Dec. 19. The King gave the royal assent to the land-tax at 2s. in the pound.

Dec. 31. *Henry Clinton*, earl of *Lincoln*, made constable of the Tower, in the room of *Charles Howard*, earl of *Carlisle*.

Jan. 23, 1722-3. The Convocation was prorogued to the 29th of *March*; nor were they ever suffered to sit or transact any business, unless the address expressing their abhorrence of the plot.

Jan. 28. About this time, there came advice, that the governors of *New York*, *Virginia*, and *Pennsylvania*, had held a congress at *Albany*, with the *Sachims*, or kings of the Indians, called the *Five Nations*, or *River Indians*, in which all former leagues were confirmed between these governments and the said Indians.

Sir *William Keith*, governor of *Pennsylvania*, entered also into a treaty with the *Susquehanna* Indians, wherein those Indians agreed to remove back into the woods, and leave a tract of an hundred thousand acres of land, for the use of the *English* planters.

The emperor granted letters patent for establishing an *East India* company at *Ostend*, in the *Austrian Netherlands*; whereupon the States General of the *United Provinces* issued a placart, prohibiting their subjects, under severe penalties, to interest themselves in the *Ostend East India* trade. But, notwithstanding all the opposition they met with from the *English* and *French*, as well as the *Dutch*, they opened a subscription for their capital stock, which was filled in a few days, and several *English* merchants became contributors.

A patent granted to *William Wood*, esq. for coining farthings and halfpence for *Ireland*; also halfpence and two-pences for the plantations in *America*.

The malt act passed.

Jan. 31. *Henry Roper* lord *Teynham*, made one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

Feb. 1. The Commons resolved, That the *Harburgh* lottery, carried on in *London*, was an infamous and fraudulent undertaking.

Feb. 2. That the managers of the said lottery did frequently make use of his Majesty's name to countenance the said infamous project, and induce his Majesty's unwary subjects to engage therein; and a bill was brought in to suppress the said lottery, and to prevent any foreign lotteries being carried on in this kingdom; and to oblige the managers of the *Hamburg* lottery to make restitution for the money they had received of the contributors.

Feb. 4. A proclamation issued, promising a reward of 100*l.* for discovering persons hunting in disguise in the counties of *Berks* and *Southampton*, who had obtained the name of *Blacks*, and had occasioned the act for making it felony, without clergy, to hunt in disguise.

Feb. 13. *Charles Strickland*, esq. made vice-admiral of the *White*, in the room of *John Littleton*, esq. deceased.

Sir *James Wadon*, knt. rear-admiral of the *Blue*, in the room of *James Mighell*, esq. made comptroller of the navy.

Feb. 15. The Commons resolved, *namine contradicente*, That *John* lord viscount *Barrington*, a member of that House, had been notoriously guilty of promoting and carrying on that fraudulent undertaking called the *Hamburg* lottery; and

That the said lord viscount *Barrington* be, for the said offence, expelled the House.

Feb. 24. The princess of *Wales* was delivered of a Princess at *Leicester-house*, baptized by the name of *Mary*.

Feb. 25. Sir *Christopher Wren* died in the 91st year of his age. After the fire of *London*, he was constituted surveyor-general for rebuilding the cathedral of *St. Paul's*, the parochial churches, and other public buildings of that city; all which he lived to finish. In 1669, he was constituted surveyor-general of all the royal works; which office he held till the 26th of *April*, 1718, when he was ungratefully displaced by a party. In 1680, he was elected President of the *Royal Society*, of which he had been one of the first promoters.

March 1. A report of the plot made by *William Pulisney*, chairman of the secret committee.

March 3. The bishop of *Rochester* having written a letter to Mr. *Morrice*, his son-in-law, concerning his defence, it was taken away by force from him in the Tower, and the King ordered it to be laid before the Commons, who referred it to the committee for examining *Leyes*.

Then the Commons resolved, that a detestable and horrid conspiracy had been formed and carried on by persons of figure, and their agents, in conjunction with traitors

to go abroad; for invading these kingdoms with foreign forces; for raising insurrections and a rebellion at home; for seizing the Tower and city of London; for laying violent hands on his Majesty and the prince of Wales, in order to subvert the government, and place a popish Pretender on the throne.

Resolved also, that *Christopher Layer*, in his several examinations before the Lords of the council, and the committee of the Commons, had grossly prevaricated, suppressed the truth, contradicted himself, and endeavoured to disguise and conceal the said detestable conspiracy.

Resolved also, that *John Plunket* had been a principal agent in the said conspiracy, and that a bill be brought in to inflict pains and penalties on the said *Plunket*.

It being demanded of *Mr. Layer*, at his examination, if *Plunket*, one of the conspirators, ever explained to him who were meant by the *Burford-club*, he answered, *Plunket* told him, it was an appellation made use of by the Pretender, and his agents, to denote a club of Tory-lords, and others, of which the lord *Orrery* was chairman; and lord *Strafford*, Sir *Henry Goring*, lord *Cowper*, Mr. *Hutchinson*, the bishop of *Rochester*, Sir *Constantine Phipps*, general *Webb*, lord *Bingley*, Mr. *Dawkins*, lord *Craven*, Mr. *Shipton*, lord *Scarsdale*, lord *Barburb*, and lord *Gower*, were members, and several more he could not recollect; but that this club met monthly at one another's houses.

Whereupon earl *Cowper*, to clear himself of this aspersions, published a declaration in print, wherein he said,

"I do hereby declare, upon my honour, that I do not know or believe, and never heard, before the said examination was talked of, that there was any such club, nor have I been but little in the company of the said lords or gentlemen, for some years.

"And whereas *Layer*, in his examination of the 19th of September last, said, That lord *Orrery* told him, that lord *Cowper* told him, (lord *Orrery*) that two hundred Tories, and ninety Grumbletonians (or angry Whigs) would try their last effort in the House of Commons; I do declare, I never said so to lord *Orrery*, nor to that effect, or any thing like it; and I do verily believe lord *Orrery* never said it."

Mr. *Hutchinson* made the like declaration as to himself.

March 9. The earl of *Strafford* and lord *Hay* complained to the House, that,

in the deposition of one *Pancier*, in the printed report, it is said, one *Sharne* told him, that lord *Strafford* and lord *Hay* (*Kinsale*) were privy to the designs against the government; and moved, that the said *Pancier* and *Sharne* might be required to attend immediately at the bar, in order to their being examined; but the question being put, it passed in the negative, sixty-four against twenty-nine; which occasioned a protest by twenty-four Peers, the like request for clearing the reputation of any noble lord having never been denied before.

Earl *Cowper* also made a speech in the House of Peers, on the 21st of March, complaining of the small regard that had been shewn to the members of that illustrious assembly, whose honour and reputation had been attacked, by being mentioned in the said report; and that he himself had just reason to be offended, to see his name bandied about in a list of a chimerical club of disaffected persons, on the bare hearsay of an infamous person, which alone was sufficient to give an air of fiction to the whole conspiracy; and moved, that *John Plunket*, of whom *Layer* pretended he had the list of the *Burford* club, might be immediately sent for to the bar and examined; but it was carried in the negative, eighty-one against twenty-six.

The earl of *Strafford* afterwards complaining, that his name was printed in a pretended list of the conspirators in the *Weekly Journal*, J. *Read*, in *White-Friers*, the printer thereof, was ordered to appear at the bar; and, on his absconding, was ordered to be taken into the custody of the black rod.

March 11. *George Kelly* and the bishop of *Rochester* voted guilty of the conspiracy.

March 14. The earl of *Orrery* admitted to bail.

March 15. Dr. *John Friend* committed to the Tower for high-treason.

March 16. The Lords appointed a committee to inquire into the plot.

About this time, the *Revolution*, one of the Pretender's ships, having been seized at *Genoa* by a captain of a *British* man of war, was brought to *Portsmouth*; and four persons, taken on board her, were brought up to be examined concerning their knowledge of the plot.

A proclamation was issued, for a thanksgiving for our preservation from the plague.

Advice came about this time, that the *English* colony, which landed in the island of *St. Lucia*, on the 19th of February last, is-

Intending to settle there, had been driven from thence by the *French*.

March 20. The Commons presented an address to his Majesty, expressing again their abhorrence of the plot, and their resolutions to maintain his title; assuring him, that they would take care, that the wicked authors of the conspiracy should not escape punishment.

March 22. An act was passed, for redeeming certain annuities of the Bank.

An act for amending the laws relating to the poor.

An act for adding two millions to the stock of the *South-Sea* company.

An act for improving the harbour of *Tarmouth*.

An act to prevent mutiny and desertion.

An act for the continuance of several acts near expiring.

1723, March 25. Upon the petition of the bishop of *Rochester*, the Commons assigned him *Sir Constantine Phipps*, and *William Wynne*, esq. for his council; and Mr. *Joseph Taylor*, and Mr. *William Maurice*, for his solicitors.

March 28. The bill for inflicting pains and penalties on *John Plunket* was read a second time in the House of Commons, to which *Plunket* did not think fit to make a defence; and on the 29th it passed the House.

April 1. The bill for inflicting pains and penalties on *George Kelly*, was read a second time, and council heard in his defence.

Mr. *Bevil Higgins* was apprehended, as the reputed author of a book, intitled, *A View of the English History*; and almost the whole impression was seized.

April 3. The bishop of *Rochester* sent to the Speaker of the Commons, intimating, he should make no defence before that House; whereupon they examined the witnesses, and passed the bill against him.

April 10. The royal assent was given to

An act for the more easy assigning and transferring certain redeemable annuities payable at the Exchequer.

An act for repairing the road to *Northampton*; and

An act for continuing the duty of two pennies *Scots* on every pint of ale sold in *Edinburgh*.

After which the Houses adjourned for the holidays.

April 11. *John Plunket* was sent to the Tower.

April 13. A *Congé d'Elire* passed the

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seals, for translating Dr. *Edmund Gibson*, bishop of *Lincoln*, to *London*, in the room of Dr. *Robinson*, deceased.

April 18. Dr. *Richard Reynolds*, bishop of *Bangor*, translated to *Lincoln*.

Dr. *William Baker*, rector of *St. Giles's*, made bishop of *Bangor*.

April 23. The duke of *Dorset*, chairman of the select committee of the Lords for examining the plot, delivered their report of that matter to the House.

April 24. The Lords resolved, that a detestable and wicked conspiracy had been carried on, to destroy the King and the Prince, our religion, and happy constitution; and to place a Popish Pretender on the throne.

April 26. *John Plunket* heard at the bar of the House of Lords, having only a solicitor.

The King's counsel offering to read *Neynos's* confessions before a committee of council, *Plunket* opposed the reading of them, observing that the examinations of a dead man, neither signed or sworn to by him, ought not to be admitted in evidence: but the question being put, whether the examinations of *Philip Neynos*, since dead, should be read, in proof of the conspiracy in general; it was carried, after a long debate, in the affirmative: and it is remarkable, that the Lords who voted for the reading them, refused to insert the words, *not taken upon oath, or signed by him*, though this was admitted to be the fact on all hands.

The next day, the bill of pains and penalties to be inflicted on *Plunket*, being read a third time, was passed; against which several Lords protested.

His Majesty was pleased to grant to *Henry St. John*, lord viscount *Bolingbroke*, his pardon about this time.

April 30. *George Kelly* was heard at the Lords bar, against the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on him; assisted by his counsel, *Sir Constantine Phipps* and Mr. *Pratt*.

Kelly made the same objections to the reading the confessions of *Neynos*, which were neither signed nor sworn, as *Plunket* had done, but was over-ruled in like manner. Mr. *Bingley*, who was taken up with *Neynos* at *Deal*, also deposed, that *Neynos* owned to him, that, in order to humour those in power, and to get money from them, he had told them several stories of a pretended conspiracy, and by this means got three or four hundred pounds of Mr. *Walpole*; and among other drudgeries Mr. *Walpole* required of him; he prevailed on

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him

of *Rochester* was looked upon as an argument of his innocence.

The deprived bishop of *Rochester*, with Mr. *Morrice*, his son in law, and his daughter, embarked on board the *Aldborough* man of war, on the 18th of *June*, and on the 21st arrived at *Calais*, where he met lord *Bolingbroke* returning to *England*: whereupon he observed they were exchanged.

There is a passage or two in Mr. *Wary*, the solicitor general's speech, in his observations on the punishment designed to be inflicted on the bishop of *Rochester*, that deserves our consideration.

The Solicitor says, he will venture to affirm, that this is the mildest punishment that ever was inflicted for such an offence, (*viz.* high-treason) his life was not touched; his liberty or property affected; he was only expelled that government he disapproved; which was absolutely necessary for its security.

But was it from any tenderness for the Bishop, or some doubts of his guilt, that this lenity proceeded? Was there not something of pique that made some men of figure his enemies, who could not be easy while he sat in the senate, and therefore promoted his exile?

A patent passed the seals for pardoning *Henry St. John*, late lord viscount *Bolingbroke*.

May 29. *James Ogilvie*, earl of *Finlater*, sworn one of the lords of the council.

Dr. *Samuel Bradford*, bishop of *Carlisle*, was translated to the see of *Rochester*, and appointed dean of *Wythminster*, both which belonged to Dr. *Francis Atterbury*.

Dr. *John Waugh*, dean of *Gloucester*, made bishop of *Carlisle*.

June 3. The King embarked for *Holland*. *James Waldegrave* lord *Waldegrave* of *Cheyton*, was appointed one of the lords of the bedchamber.

June 18. Dr. *Atterbury*, bishop of *Rochester*, went on board the *Aldborough* man of war, and landed at *Calais* the 21st instant.

June 20. Dr. *Middleton* was fined 50*l.* by the court of King's-bench, for reflecting on that court, in a book he wrote in defence of the university of *Cambridge*.

June 21. Dr. *John Friend* was admitted to bail.

July 2. *Samuel Redmayne*, printer, was fined 300*l.* and condemned to suffer one year's imprisonment, for printing a libel, intitled, *The Advantages of the Hanover Succession*.

Richard Philips, senior, printer, was fined and imprisoned in like manner, for printing the second part of it.

July 5. Sir *Richard Hopkins*, and *Felix Feaß*, esq. were declared sheriffs of *London*, after a long contest.

July 11. *James Edmondson*, late one of the *South-Sea* directors, was indicted for felony, in concealing part of his estate from the trustees; but the grand jury refused to find the bill.

About this time came advice of a new persecution of the Protestants, or new converts, in *France*, and particularly of several of their preachers, who were condemned to perform the *amende honorable*; that is, to be stripped to their shirts, and with a rope about their necks, and a burning wax-taper in their hands, to declare in some public place, that they have wickedly disobeyed the orders of his Majesty concerning religion, in performing their functions; and having begged pardon of God and the King, to be hanged till they were dead. Those who entertained them, or heard them, were condemned to the Gallies, or perpetual imprisonment; and the houses where their assemblies were held, were ordered to be razed to the ground.

This year came advice from *Jamaica*, that captain *Taylor*, commander of a pirate-ship, called the *Cassandra*, formerly belonging to the *East India* company, made an offer to the duke of *Portland*, governor of *Jamaica*, to surrender himself and his crew, with most of their riches, upon condition of a pardon; but that the duke refused his offer, and issued his orders for destroying or apprehending the said pirates: whereupon the captain of the *Cassandra* made the like offer to the governor of *Porto Bello*, who accepted of the terms; and there the captain and his crew went ashore to enjoy their plunder among the *Spanish* Indians. It is said the value of the goods in this ship amounted to a million sterling; one-fourth part whereof the pirates agreed to give the *Spanish* governor, and the rest they divided among themselves, being 144 men, most of them *English*.

About the same time came advice from *Rhode Island*, that at a court of admiralty held there in *July*, twenty-five pirates, taken by captain *Peter Solgard*, commander of the *Greyhound* man of war, were found guilty, and ordered to be executed on the 19th of that month.

Sept. 2. Dr. *Richard Willis*, bishop of *Salisbury*, was translated to the see of *Win-*

Winchester, in the room of *Dr. Trimnel*, deceased.

Dr. Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of *Hereford*, translated to the see of *Salisbury*.

Dr. Thomas Green, bishop of *Norwich*, translated to the see of *Ely*, in the room of *Dr. Fleetwood*, deceased.

Dr. John Long, made bishop of *Norwich*.

The hon. *Dr. Henry Egerton*, made bishop of *Hereford*.

Sept. 3. *Mr. Richard Cromwell*, an attorney of *Clement's-Inn*, and grandson to *Oliver Cromwell*, the protector, was married to a daughter of *Sir Robt. Thornhill's*.

Sept. 21. The commons of *Ireland* addressed his Majesty against the halfpence imported by *Mr. Wood* into that kingdom; wherein they represented that it would occasion a diminution of the King's revenue, the ruin of their trade, and impoverishment of the people; and that the said *Wood* would gain 150 per cent by that patent.

The House of Lords also presented an address to the same effect.

To this *Wood* replied, that the kingdom wanted copper coin for their manufacturers: that it was better copper than the kingdom ever had; that the kingdom would lose nothing by the coin, and that his gains were no more than three halfpence a pound, as he observed before.

Upon the address of the House of Commons to his Majesty against *Wood's* halfpence, the King answered, He was concerned his granting that patent had given them so much uneasiness, and, if there had been any abuses committed by the Patentee, he would give order for the inquiring into them, and punishing them, and do every thing that was in his power for the satisfaction of his people. Whereupon they addressed the King again, and said, They relied on his Majesty's goodness to prevent the currency of those halfpence, and beseech him he would give directions to the officers of the revenue, that they do not receive or utter them in payments, on any pretence whatsoever.

Sept. 28. *Sir Peter Delmé*, kat. was declared lord mayor of *London*.

Sept. 30. The camp which had been formed in *Hyde-park* this summer, was broke up.

Oct. 19. *Sir Godfrey Kneller*, the King's painter, died. He was succeeded by *Thomas Jervis*, esq.

Oct. 20. *Cosmo de Medicis*, great duke of

Florence, died, and was succeeded by his son, *John Gaston de Medicis*.

Oct. 26. *Dr. Richard Willis*, bishop of *Winchester*, was appointed clerk of the closet to his Majesty.

Dr. Richard Smallbrook, made bishop of *St. David's*,

Dr. Lancelot Blackburne, bishop of *Exeter*, made lord high almoner.

Nov. 1. *Joseph Clement* of *Bavaria*, elector of *Cologn*, died.

Nov. 14. *Peregrine Osborne*, duke of *Leeds*, was committed to the custody of a messenger, by the Privy-council.

Nov. 16. *Sir Robert Eyre*, knt. one of the justices of the King's-bench, was appointed lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of *Sir James Montague*, knt. deceased.

Thomas Reeve, esq. appointed one of the justices of the King's-bench.

Nov. 22. *Philip duke of Orleans, Valois, Chartres, Nemours, and Montpensier*, regent of *France* during the minority of *Louis XV.* died at *Versailles* in the 50th year of his age.

Nov. 28. *Thomas Howard*, duke of *Norfolk*; *Charles Boyle*, earl of *Orrery*; *William North*, lord *North and Grey*; *Dennis Kelley*, esq; *John Friend*, esq. M. D. and *Thomas Cockran*, esq. who had been prisoners in the Tower, and admitted to bail, appeared on their recognizances, and were discharged.

Dec. 4. Seven persons were executed on the black-st, for hunting armed, and in disguise.

Dr. Godolphin gave 4000*l.* towards the augmentation of poor benefices, about this time.

Dec. 17. *Edward Finch*, esq, fifth son of *Daniel Finch*, earl of *Nottingham*, was appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary at *Ratisbon*.

Dec. 21. The university of *Oxford*, in full convocation, voted, that a statue should be erected to the memory of *Dr. John Ratcliffe*, their benefactor.

Dec. 28. The King arrived at *Margate* from *Hanover*.

1723-4, Jan. 3. *Mr. Serjeant Darnel* was appointed judge of the Marshalsea-court.

Jan. 4. *Philip V.* king of *Spain*, resigned the crown of *Spain* to his eldest son *Don Lewis*, prince of *Asturias*, and retired to his palace of *St. Ildefonso*, to attend his devotions.

Jan. 6. The bishop of *London* preached a sermon against masquerades, which, with the

the representations of some other bishops, had such an effect, that orders were issued there should be no more masquerades than were subscribed for the beginning of this month, viz. six.

Jan. 8. *Horatio Walpole*, esq. was appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of France.

Jan. 9. The parliament of Great Britain met, and the Lord-chancellor, by the King's command, read a paper, called his Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament; wherein he congratulated them on the rise of the public credit, and the flourishing condition of their trade and manufactures; and told them, that the augmentation they had made of the naval forces had not only secured the quiet of the kingdom, but given him such weight and credit in all foreign negotiations, as greatly contributed to the peace of Europe.

He desired the necessary supplies of the Commons, and recommended to them the public debts; and said, it must be a great satisfaction to his subjects, to see the Sinking-fund improved and augmented and the debt of the nation thereby put in a method of being paid off.

He was fully persuaded, he told them, that all who wished well to their country must agree with him; that it was the vainest of all delusions to imagine, that the religion, laws, and liberties of this kingdom, could ever be secured, but by supporting the present establishment, and maintaining the succession in the protestant line; and therefore exhorted them to be unanimous in maintaining them, and to endeavour to extinguish the hopes of those who would subject the nation to that train of miseries which were inseparable from Popery and arbitrary power.

Jan. 17. Ten thousand men, at four pounds per month, were voted by Parliament for sea-service, for the year 1724, and 18,264 for guards and garrisons in Great Britain.

Towards lessening the public debts, some annuities of *5*l.* per cent.* and the unsubscribed blanks of the lottery of 1724, were ordered by Parliament to be discharged out of the Sinking-fund.

Protections from foreign Ministers, Peers, and Members of Parliament, which were grown quite a nuisance, were ordered to be cancelled.

The congress at Cambray opened the 16th, N. S.

Jan. 18. The duke of Leeds was discharged out of custody.

The King was rechosen governor of the royal African company.

Jan. 20. Philip lord Stanhope, eldest son to the earl of Chesterfield, commenced captain of the yeomen of the guard.

Jan. 23. Peregrine Bertie, duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, lord great chamberlain of England, and one of the lords of the bed-chamber, sworn of the privy-council.

King George signed a guarantee, concerning the duchies of Parma, Placentia, &c.

Jan. 24. The land-tax was voted to be two shillings in the pound.

Feb. 1. Sir Robert Raymond, attorney-general, was appointed one of the judges of the King's-bench.

Sir Philip Yorke, solicitor-general, was made attorney-general.

The duke of Ancaster was made lord lieutenant, and *Custos Rotularum* of the county and city of Lincoln.

Feb. 3. The King was elected governor of the South Sea company.

Clement Wearg, esq. was made solicitor-general.

Feb. 7. The court of King's-bench ordered a *mandamus* to the university of Cambridge, to restore Mr. Bently master of Trinity college, to all his degrees, and whatever he had been deprived of, &c.

Feb. 18. The land tax received the royal assent.

Feb. 25. Pope Innocent XIII. died.

March 3. Colonel Charles Dubourgay was appointed envoy extraordinary to the king of Prussia.

March 16. A very warm debate in the House of Peers concerning the continuing the 4000 additional men raised last year; and it being carried for continuing them, seventy-seven against twenty-two, seventeen Lords entered their protests against it.

1. Because the keeping on foot a greater army than necessary in time of peace, was very dangerous to the constitution.

2. Because the conspiracy which was the occasion for raising them, was now at an end.

3. Because the continuing too great a number of men this year, will be a precedent of too great weight for continuing the same number of troops in perpetuity; for they could not foresee, that in any future time there would be less reason than at present for keeping up so great an army.

4. Because it may create jealousies in the minds of his Majesty's subjects, that their liberties

liberties are in danger : and if so numerous an army be agreed to in Parliament for some time longer, no argument can hereafter be urged in any future reign, for reducing the number, but what will seem to carry with it too great a distrust of the Prince then in possession of the throne ; and will be thought to imply, that the same trust is not to be reposed in him, as in his predecessors.

March 19. - The King gave the royal assent to

An act for continuing the duties on malt, &c.

An act for redeeming certain annuities, &c.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act to amend an act for obliging Papists in Scotland to register their estates.

An act for completing the harbours of Rye and Dover.

An act for amending the roads near Harlow-Buff.

An act for amending the roads from Kensington.

An act for amending the causeway near Great Yarmouth.

An act for completing St. Martin's church.

An act for rebuilding St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate.

An act for inclosing the common fields in Sunningwell cum Bayworib, in the county of Essex.

An act for draining and improving Oxburgh common, in the county of Norfolk.

An act for naturalizing Henry Vaght, and Sebastianus Van Weenigem de Vyer : and to four other private acts.

March 20. Lewis Watson, earl of Rockingham, viscount Soudes, died ; and was succeeded by his grandson, Lewis Watson, esq.

The King ordered, that the duty of preaching at the chapel at Whitehall should be performed by twenty-four persons, fellows of colleges in the two Universities, viz. twelve out of each University, two of them for every month, to be recommended by the dean of his Majesty's chapel ; and that a salary of thirty pounds *per annum* be paid to each person : the first sermon to be preached on Sunday the 5th of April next, being Easter.

Sermons have accordingly been preached at the chapel in Whitehall ever since, by the Fellows of the said colleges ; but the fees demanded of them amounting to

about five pounds, and their charges of going up and down, and attending at London, being about five more, they do not receive clear above twenty pounds.

The grants this year amounted to 1,769,279l. 16s. 2d.

1724, March 28. Edward Bellamy, esq. was elected sheriff of London for the remaining part of the year, in the room of Sir Felix Feaf, deceased.

George Doddington, esq. was made one of the commissioners of the Treasury, in the room of Henry Pelham, esq.

Henry Pelham, esq. was made secretary of war of all the forces in Great Britain, in the room of George Treby, esq. who was made a teller of the Exchequer the 21st instant.

Charles Harrison, esq. was appointed his Majesty's resident at the court of Vienna.

Francis Coleman, esq. was appointed his Majesty's resident at the court of Florence.

April 1. John lord Carteret was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the duke of Grafton.

Thomas Holles Pelham duke of Newcastle, was appointed secretary of state, in the room of the lord Carteret.

Charles Fitzroy duke of Grafton, was appointed lord chamberlain of his Majesty's household, in the room of the duke of Newcastle.

Hugh Boscawen, viscount Falmouth, and Richard Edgcumbe, esq. was appointed to execute the office of vice-treasurer, and receiver-general and paymaster-general of his Majesty's revenues in Ireland, and also treasurer of war in that kingdom.

Robert Walpole, esq. George Baillie, esq. Sir Charles Turner, knt. William Yonge, esq. and George Doddington, esq. were appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Alan Broderick lord viscount Middleton lord chancellor of Ireland, Richard Boyle lord viscount Shannon, and William Conolly, esq. were constituted lords justices of that kingdom till the arrival of the lord Carteret.

April 5. Charles de la Faye, esq. was appointed secretary under the duke of Newcastle.

William Townsend, esq. was appointed secretary under his father the lord viscount Townsend.

James Ogilvy, earl of Finlater and Seafield, was appointed high commissioner to the general assembly in Scotland.

April 14. The honourable Pattes Byng, was appointed treasurer of the navy, on the

the resignation of his father the lord viscount Torrington.

April 24. The royal assent was given to

An act for repealing certain duties payable on coffee, tea, chocolate, &c. and for granting certain inland duties in lieu thereof.

An act to prevent multiplicity of prosecutions, on the 12 W. III. intitled, an act for the more effectual employment of the poor, by encouraging the manufactures of this kingdom.

An act for continuing the acts for preventing theft and rapine on the northern borders of England; and for better regulating of pilots; and for regulating the price and assize of bread; and for the better encouragement of making sail-cloth in Great Britain.

An act for explaining the laws concerning the trial and admission of the ordinary lords of session.

An act for the better viewing and examining all drugs, medicines, and compositions used in physic, within the city of London, and seven miles round it.

An act for enlarging the times for determining claims by the trustees, for raising money on the estates of the late South Sea directors, and continuing the provision formerly made against requiring special bail in actions on South Sea contracts.

An act for encouraging the Greenland fishery.

An act to amend an act of the 6th Geo. for ascertaining the breadth, and preventing frauds in manufacturing serges; and for regulating the manufactures of stockings in Scotland.

An act for repairing the roads near Dunelm and Coventry in the county of Warwick.

An act for repairing the road from Chesham in the county of Essex, to Newmarket-beach and Cambridge.

An act for amending the road from the Stones-end in Southwark, to Ashdown-forest in Sussex; and from Kingston to Buten common, &c.

Then the King delivered a speech to the Lord Chancellor to read to both Houses: in which his Majesty thanked them for continuing the same forces that were raised last year, which he apprehended would support the public credit; and for augmenting the sinking fund, and improving the public revenues, by putting them under a stricter management.

And the Parliament was prorogued to the 4th of June.

An order of council was made for printing bibles and common-prayer-books on good paper; that the correctors of the press should be approved by the archbishop of Canterbury, and bishop of London; and that the price of the books should be printed on the title page.

May 2. Dr. Lancelot Blackburn, bishop of Exeter, was translated to the see of York, in the room of Sir William Dawes, deceased.

May 5. Henry Newport earl of Bradford, was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Salop, and Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Salop and Montgomery.

John Sidney earl of Leicester, was appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Kent, and of Canterbury.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville duke of Dorset, was appointed Custos Rotulorum of Kent and Canterbury.

May 15. Horatio Walpole, esq. was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to France.

A severe edict was published in France, the 14th of May, against the Protestants or new converts there.

May 16. The King sent a letter to each of the Universities, declaring his intention of establishing Professors of modern history; and that he will allow each of them 400*l.* per annum.

Addresses of thanks on this occasion from both Universities.

The Professors of modern history in each University have received 300*l.* per annum ever since.

For a further encouragement to the Universities, the King ordered, that his almoner should chuse, out of the members of Oxford and Cambridge, twenty-four preachers, to officiate alternately in the chapel at Whitehall, with a salary of thirty pounds a year each.

May 18. Cardinal Vincent Maria Ursini, was elected Pope, who took upon him the name of Benet XIII.

Mr. Francis Cawood, was convicted of projecting a bubble in the year 1720, called *The North Seas*, fined, and imprisoned during the King's pleasure.

Nathaniel Mist, was convicted of libelling the government in his *Weekly Journal* of June 8, 1723, fined 100*l.* imprisoned for a year, and to give security for his good behaviour during life.

Thomas Hayne was convicted of four several libels against the government, in a paper

paper called *The True Briton*, fined 100*l*. for each, imprisoned for a year, and to give security for his good behaviour during life.

June 17. The honourable *Edward Finch*, esq. youngest son of the earl of *Nottingham*, sent plenipotentiary to the diet of *Ratisbon*.

June 24. *Robert Baylis*, esq. and *Joseph Eyles*, esq. elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

July 9. A chapter of the *Garter* was held at *Kenington*, in which the right honourable *Richard Lumley*, earl of *Scarborough*, and the right honourable *Charles Townshend* lord viscount *Townshend*, were elected knights of that order.

July 29. The honourable Mr. *Finch*, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the court of *Sweden*, appointed to go in the same character to the States General of the United Provinces.

Stephen Poyntz, esq. appointed to succeed Mr. *Finch* as envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to *Sweden*.

July 24. Mr. *Wood*'s patent for coining *Irish* halfpence, &c. and his conduct therein, justified by the Privy Council of *England*; and the complains of the *Irish* parliament on that subject proved to be groundless.

The council of the city of *Edinburgh* prohibit the walking in the streets with pistols or durks; and also forbid all servants wearing broad swords there.

July 25. A violent persecution in *France* against the Protestants, or new converts, in pursuance of an edict of the King.

The *Scarb-Sea* company fit out twelve ships of 310 tons each, in order to revive the *English* whale fishery in *Greenland*.

Aug. 7. Dr. *Hugh Boulter*, bishop of *Bristol*, translated to the archbishoprick of *Armagh*, in *Ireland*, vacant by the death of Dr. *Thomas Lindsay*.

Aug. 18. Mr. *Samuel Harris* appointed Professor of modern history and languages by his Majesty, in the university of *Cambridge*; and Mr. *David Gregory*, in the university of *Oxford*.

Aug. 20. *Lewis I.* king of *Spain*, died of the small-pox in the eighth month of his reign; whereupon king *Philip*, his father, at the instance of the grandees, resumed the government of that kingdom.

The *Dutch* presented a memorial to the *French* court, in behalf of the merchants of *Holland* residing there, or trading thither, for an explanation of the edict concerning religion, in relation to foreigners.

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The court of *France* declared, that the edict against Protestants shall not affect the inhabitants of *Alsacia*, their religious rights being founded on treaties of peace; but it is presumed, if they were not afraid of the *Alsacians* putting themselves under the protection of *Germany*, in case of persecution there, they would not be more complaisant to them than to the other Protestants, whose rights were secured by the edict of *Nantz*, and several treaties of peace.

Aug. 23. Dr. *William Bradshaw* made bishop of *Bristol*, and dean of *Christ church* in *Oxford*.

Aug. 25. Dr. *Edward Waddington* made bishop of *Chichester*, in the room of Dr. *Bowers* deceased.

Dr. *Robert Clavering* made bishop of *Landaff*, and dean of *Hereford*, in the room of Dr. *John Tyler*, deceased.

Sept. 29. Sir *George Martyns*, knt. elected lord mayor of *London*.

Brigadier *Mackintosh* was taken with his brother (by a messenger) in the *Highlands*; but the Brigadier made his escape again, though a proclamation, offering a reward of 1000*l*. was issued for the taking him.

Oct. 9. The *Swedes* invited the *French* refugees, and other mechanics, set up manufactures in their country.

Nov. 5. Mr. *Trevor*, second son to lord *Trevor*, appointed one of the judges of *Wales*, in the room of *Richard Vaughan*, esq. deceased.

Nov. 7. A tumult having been raised at *Thorn*, in *Poland*, in July last, occasioned by a Popish procession, the Protestants, whom the government charged to be the authors of it, had the following sentence passed on them by the Chancellor of *Poland*, viz. The President and Vice-president of the town, for neglecting their duty, and thereby countenancing the tumult, were adjudged to be beheaded, and their estates confiscated.

Fifteen more, for assaulting the Jesuits college there, were condemned to be beheaded.

Several others, for having profaned the image of the Blessed Virgin, to have their right hands cut off, and afterwards to be quartered and burnt.

A multitude of other Protestants were fined and imprisoned, for being accessory to the tumult.

The Protestant magistrates were displaced, and their church taken from them.

All the Protestant powers in *Europe* interposed to get that sentence reversed, and threatened

threatened *Poland* with a war in case of refusal, but to very little purpose.

Nov. 12. The Parliament of *Great Britain* met, when the lord Chancellor read his Majesty's speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them, He is persuaded they shared with him in the satisfaction he felt in the prosperous situation of affairs: peace with all the powers abroad, at home perfect tranquillity and plenty, and an uninterrupted enjoyment of all civil and religious rights.

That the same provision by sea and land as they made last year, would render them respected abroad, and secure at home; the same attention to the improvement of the public revenues, and encouragement of trade and navigation, would establish credit on the strongest basis, enable them to discharge the national debt, and increase the wealth of the kingdom.

He recommends the making provision for disabled seamen, and unanimity and dispatch in their deliberations.

Nov. 13. The Peers presented an address to his Majesty, wherein they acknowledge the prosperous situation of their affairs to be owing to the wise measures his Majesty had taken; and assured him, that they were ready to concur in whatever he had proposed.

Nov. 14. The Commons presented an address, wherein they congratulate his Majesty on the prosperous situation of affairs: they tell him, that peace, plenty, and tranquillity, with a full enjoyment of all that was valuable to them, were peculiar marks of his Majesty's government; and that they will use their utmost endeavours the same may be transmitted to posterity, by cheerfully raising the necessary supplies, by improving the public revenues, discharging the national debt, and encouraging trade and navigation, and assisting his Majesty in every thing that might tend to the security and grandeur of the kingdom.

Nov. 16. *John Shepberd*, a notorious felon, executed at Tyburn.

Nov. 20. Ten thousand men voted for the sea service, for the year 1725.

Nov. 23. *Mr. Pelham*, secretary of war, moved, That the same number of land forces should be maintained in *Great Britain*, as in the preceding year, viz. 18,264 men.

The gentlemen on the other side shewed the danger of a standing army in a free country; that the neighbouring nations, who had lost their liberties, were all enslaved by regular troops; that there could be

no occasion for a standing army at this time, when his Majesty had assured them from the throne, That they were at peace with all powers abroad, and in perfect tranquillity at home: that no circumstance of time could possibly be expected or imagined more proper than the present to disband part of the army; and therefore, instead of leaving to posterity a dangerous precedent, by keeping up so great a number of troops, which, in the hands of a prince or minister, less wise, and more ambitious than the present, might be fatal to our excellent constitution, they ought rather in prudence to imitate the conduct of former parliaments, who, after the conclusion of the treaties of peace at *Ryswick* and *Utrecht*, reduced the army to seven or eight thousand men.

To which the courtiers gave such answers as might be expected from men who had particular views to their own interest; and, it being put to the vote, it was carried for the motion by 206 votes against 69; and that the sum of 654,488*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* be granted for the charge of the said 18,264 effective men; and 152,637*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* more for maintaining the forces and garrisons in the plantations of *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*.

Nov. 25. Resolved, That two shillings in the pound be raised on lands for the year 1725.

Dec. 5. Great disorders having been committed in *Wapping*, by persons sheltering themselves for debt there, a bill was brought in for suppressing the same.

Dec. 7. The princess of *Wales* delivered of a princess, afterwards named *Louisa*.

Dec. 8. *Dr. Stephen Weston* made bishop of *Exeter*, in the room of *Dr. Blackburne*.

Dec. 11. *Dr. Blackburne*, archbishop of *York*, called to the Privy-council.

Dec. 16. His Majesty gave the royal assent to

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax, for the service of the year 1725; and to.

An act to dissolve the marriage of *William Younge*, esq. with *Mary Heabeste*; and to enable him to marry again.

Dec. 27. *Thomas Guy*, esq. formerly a bookseller of *London*, and afterwards member of parliament for *Tamworth*, died in the 80th year of his age. He left a benefaction of about 200,000*l.* to an hospital for incurables, erected by himself, and nearly finished in his life-time; and besides other charities, 200*l.* a piece to fifty of his relations.

The

The neat amount of the customs in	£.
1720 was	1555600
1721 —	1593000
1722 —	1621300
1723 —	1740000
	£. 6509900

1724-5, Jan. 4. *Tho. Parker*, earl of *Macclesfield*, lord chancellor of *England*, being charged with selling the places of the masters in Chancery for extravagant sums, and permitting the Masters to embezzle the suitors money, was obliged to resign the seals.

Jan. 5. *Sir Joseph Jekyll*, master of the Rolls, *Jessy Gilbert*, esq. one of the barons of the Exchequer, and *Sir Robert Raymond*, one of the justices of the King's bench, appointed commissioners of the great seal.

Jan. 6. The term of 25 years for opening the Holy-gates of the four great churches, and for obtaining the indulgencies of the universal jubilee, being expired, *Benedict XIII.* of *Rome*, desirous to shew all the Christian world the power and authority which the Almighty Being had put into his hands, first repaired to the vestry on the 24th ult. where having put on the pontifical vestments, he proceeded in this pompous dress to *Sixtus's* chapel, and offered incense to the Holy Sacrament, which was there exposed, according to custom. This ceremony being ended, his Holiness began the *Veni Creator*; and while that hymn was singing he got into his chair, and staid till it was over.

Then the clergy began the procession, the Pontiff being carried in his chair, under a canopy, supported by the *referendarius* of the signature, dressed in his cope and mitre, and holding a burning taper in his hand. He was surrounded by his grooms in long red robes, and his mace-bearers, messengers, and the *Swiss* guards. The clergy of both orders placed themselves according to their ranks in the square before *St. Peter's*, which reached as far as the Obelisk, set off with their finest and richest ornaments. The portico of the great church of *St. Peter* was adorned with the most exquisite tapestry; as were also the balconies for the *Chevalier de St. George*, and for the princes and ladies of quality.

The Pope being come to the place of ceremony, got out of his chair, and seated himself on a magnificent throne, erected for that purpose. The Penitentiary Fathers

ranged themselves on one side of the Holy-gate, having at their head cardinal *Conti*, the Great Penitentiary. Then his Holiness came down with his lighted taper in one hand, and a hammer of polished gold in the other, and having repeated this verse, *Open unto me the gates of righteousness*; and the singing men made the following response; *which, when I have entered, I will give glory unto the Lord.* *Benedict XIII.* gave the first blow with his hammer.

Before he struck the second blow, his Holiness repeated this verse, *I will enter, O Lord, into thy house, and with holy fear will I worship in thy temple.*

At the third stroke, he repeated this other verse, *Open the gate, because the Lord is with us, who is mighty in Israel.* Then the Pope took off his mitre, delivered his hammer to the Grand Penitentiary, and re-ascended the throne, where he sat while the masons, &c. pulled down the wall of the Holy-gate, and carried off the stones upon hurdles. Then the Pope stood up bareheaded, and said, *The Lord bear my prayer, and let my cry come unto thee.* And turning towards the standers-by, he said to them, *The Lord be with you.* Then he continued to pray thus, *O Lord, we pray thee to prevent our actions by thy grace, and to continue thy assistance to us, to the end that all our prayers, and all our actions may end, as they begin, with thee.*

After this the musicians struck up the 99th psalm, *Sing all ye inhabitants of the lower world*; during which they cleared the entrance of the gate from the mortar and loose stones, with which it was encumbered. The Penitentiaries washed the leaves of the gate with sponges, soaked in consecrated water, and odoured with precious perfumes. The Pope rising up bare-headed, said, *This is the day the Lord hath made; blessed are thy people, O Lord, this is the gate of the Lord*; and he concluded with the following prayer:

O God, who didst enjoin the children of Israel by thy servant Moses, to celebrate the year of the jubilee and the remission of sins, grant that we, who are thy servants, may celebrate the year of the said jubilee which thou hast established by thy authority; and that thy people, who are to pass through this gate, which thou hast been graciously pleased that we should open, to put up their prayers to the divine majesty, may happily begin this year, and that having obtained a full and entire remission of our sins, we may at the moment of death be called to thy glory.

When this prayer was ended, the Pope sat down, put on his mitre again, and then descended to the Holy-gate, where he uncovered himself, and kneeled down upon a cushion of white damask; then taking the cross in his right hand, and the burning taper in his left, with a strong voice, he struck up *Te Deum*, which was continued by the music. Then letting go the cross and taper, he entered through the Holy-gate, and went to the chapel of the Crucifix, which is contiguous to it. There he placed himself on a throne erected on purpose for him, and calling to the knights of St. Peter and St. Paul, he admitted them to kiss his feet, after which he exhorted them to take care of the Holy-gate.

The Cardinals followed two and two, with tapers in their hands, kissing the threshold of the gate, and after them the Archbishops, Bishops, Abbots, Penitentiaries, the duke of *Graviana*, the servants of *Rome*, the foreign ministers and nobility. The ceremony was concluded by the homage which the Cardinals paid to the Pope in the chapel of *Sixtus*, to which he was conducted in procession. Monday being St. Stephen's day, the Pope gave his blessing to the people from the balcony, as usual, while there was a general fire from the castle of St. Angelo, and from the musqueteers of the Pope's guard.

There happening a warm dispute betwixt the cardinal *Centi*, and M. *Gambarucio*, master of the ceremonies, which was intitled to have the keeping of the hammer, which the Pope used to open the Holy-gate of St. Peter's; they agreed to put it to the reference of infallibility, who, to put an end to the controversy, ordering it to be returned to the family of *Altieri*. The Pope, according to the custom of the holy year, appointed a new governor of this city, who is Signor *Mexxabarba*.

Jan. 11. Sir Peter King, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, chosen Speaker of the House of Lords.

Jan. 21. Edward Howard, earl of Suffolk, committed to the Tower by the House of Peers, for granting written protections, contrary to the standing order of that House.

July 23. A motion was made in the House of Commons, That the proper officers lay before the House copies of the accounts and effects of the suitors in the hands of the masters in Chancery; whereupon a debate arose, and severe reflections were made on the late lord Chancellor, the earl of Macclesfield.

Jan. 29. His Majesty appointed the popes for modern history.

Feb. 2. William Copel, earl of Essex, Francis Scot, earl of Dalkeith, and Alexander Hume, earl of Marchmont, admitted into the order of the Thistle.

Feb. 8. Peter the First, emperor of Great Russia, died; and was succeeded by his empress Catharine Alexewina.

Feb. 9. A message from his Majesty to the Commons, acquainting them, That he had reason to apprehend the suitors in the court of Chancery were in danger of losing considerable sums by the insufficiency of the masters in Chancery; and that he had ordered the reports laid before him of that matter to be communicated to the House.

Feb. 10. A message from his Majesty, That the Commons would provide a suitable maintenance for the Ministers of the eleven new churches, part of the fifty designed to be built.

Feb. 13 Thomas earl of Macclesfield impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors.

About this time was published a list of the numbers that had been prosecuted by the societies for reformation of manners, from the first of December, 1723, to the first of December, 1724, in the cities of London and Westminster, and places adjacent, viz.

For lewd and disorderly practices	1953
For keeping of bawdy-houses	29
For exercising trades on the Lord's Day	600
Profane swearers	108
Drunkards	12
Common gamesters	21
For keeping gaming-houses	2

2723

The number of persons prosecuted by the societies in and near London, for 33 years past, amounted to

89393

The number of books given away by them

400000

Feb. 17. His Majesty gave the royal assent to

An act for preventing the inconveniences arising from want of elections of mayors, or other chief magistrates of corporations, being made upon the days appointed by charter, &c.

An act for indemnifying the masters in Chancery, upon their discovering what consideration they paid for the purchase of, or admission to, their respective offices.

An act for enlarging the term for amend-

ing

ing the road between *Northfleet*, *Gravesend*, and *Rochester*, in *Kent*.

An act to enable the pier-wardens of *Margate* to recover their antient droits for support of the said pier.

An act to inclose the common and tract of land, called *Crofton-Finney*, in the county of *Lancaster*.

Feb. 28. Sir *Robert Raymond* appointed lord chief justice of the court of King's-bench.

March 15. *William Chamberlaine*, esq. appointed consul at *Sicily* and *Malia*.

March 16. *James Reynolds*, esq. appointed one of the justices of the court of King's-bench.

March 19. The earl of *Cholmondeley* made governor of *Kingsfon upon Hull*.

Major-general *Tatton* made governor of *Gravesend* and *Tilbury* fort.

March 24. His Majesty gave the royal assent to.

An act for continuing the duties upon malt, &c. for the year 1725; and for explaining the late act, in relation to duties on news-papers, &c.

An act for rating unrated goods and merchandizes, and that they pay a duty *ad valorem*, &c. and for continuing a duty upon apples.

An act for continuing several annuities to the Bank of *England* until Midsummer, 1727, and then reducing them; and for preventing the uttering of forged, counterfeited, or erased bank bills or notes.

An act for preventing mutiny and desertion.

An act for repairing the roads from *Enfield* to *Hertford*.

An act for repairing the road to *Tunbridge*, &c.

An act to repair the road from *London* to *Cambridge*, beginning at *Foul-Mire*.

An act for repairing the road to *Manchester*.

An act for rebuilding *Stanford* bridge in the county of *York*.

An act for incorporating the executors of the last will and testament of *Thomas Guy*, late of the city of *London*, esq. deceased, and others, in order to the better management and disposition of the charities given by the said last will.

An act to rebuild the pier and harbour of *Parton* in *Cumberland*:

And to fourteen private acts.

The grants for this year amounted to 1,748,121. 5s. 2d.

1725, March 27. *William Cavendish*,

duke of *Devonshire*, declared lord president of the privy council, in the room of *Henry Boyle* lord *Carlton*, deceased.

April 5. The *French* king having determined to separate himself from the Infanta of *Spain*, whom he had espoused very young, in order to take a wife that was marriageable, she was sent back to *Spain*.

His Majesty sent a message to the Commons, to desire them to enable him to pay his debt due to the civil list, &c. which amounted to 508,367l. 19s. 4d. and had been contracted the last three years: this request was complied with after some warm debates.

Thomas earl of *Macclesfield*, having been impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, wherein the principal charge against him was, his selling the offices of masters in Chancery at extravagant rates, and suffering them to embezzle the suitors money, he put in his answer about this time; wherein he attempted to justify himself by the example of his predecessors.

Hugh Campbell, earl of *London*, appointed his Majesty's high commissioner to the kirk of *Scotland*.

April 12. Sir *Robert Raymond*, knt. lord chief justice of the King's-bench, sworn of the privy-council.

George earl of *Cholmondeley*, appointed lord lieutenant of the counties of *Cheshire*, *Denbigh*, *Montgomery*, *Flint*, *Merioneth*, *Carnarvon*, and *Anglesey*.

Washington Shirley, earl *Ferrers*, appointed lord lieutenant and *custos rotularum* of the county of *Stafford*.

April 20. His Majesty gave the royal assent to,

An act for redeeming the annuities of 20,000l. per annum, charged on the civil list revenues by 7 Geo. I. and for discharging the debts and arrears due from his Majesty to his servants, tradesmen, and others.

An act for regulating elections within the city of *London*, and for preserving the peace, good order, and government of the said city.

An act for making the river *Nen*, between *Northampton* and *Peterborough*, navigable.

An act for repairing the road from *Biggleswade*, in the county of *Bedford*, to *Bugden*, &c. and to eleven private acts.

An act for settling the estates of the most noble *Wriestley*, duke of *Bedford*, on his marriage with lady *Anne Egerton*, daughter of the most noble *Scroop*, duke of *Bridgewater*, &c.

A petition of the late lord viscount *Bolingbroke* was the same day presented to the House of Commons, praying, that the family estate might go according to his marriage settlement, notwithstanding his attainder; which occasioned some debate, but however, was carried by a great majority in his favour, 231 against 113.

April 22. A report of the trustees appointed for raising money on the estates of the late *South-Sea* directors, was presented to the House of Commons, shewing, that the estates sold amounted to 1,789,112*l.* and upwards.

April 26. The Commons sent up their replication to the earl of *Macclesfield*'s answer to the House of Peers: and it being moved, that a day be appointed for the trial of the said earl at the bar of the House, the same occasioned a debate, and afterwards a protest; many of the Lords being of opinion, he ought to be tried in Westminster-hall, in the most public manner; but it was carried for a trial at the bar of the House.

April 30. A treaty of peace signed between the Emperor and *Spain*, called, the *Vienna* treaty, whereby they confirmed to each other such part of the *Spanish* dominions as they were respectively possessed of, and formed a defensive alliance. They also signed a treaty of commerce, which gave umbrage to the *English* and *Dutch*, which occasioned another treaty in opposition to it.

They also signed a private treaty, wherein the Emperor engaged, to concur in employing force for having *Gibraltar* restored to *Spain*; to use means for placing the Pretender on the *British* throne; and that his two daughters, the archduchesses, should be married to the infants of *Spain*.

May 3. A bill being brought up to the House of Peers, for disarming the Highlands, occasioned a protest there; for that the disorders mentioned in the preamble were not proved: too great a power was given to the lord lieutenants, and justices of the peace; and because the behaviour of the Highlanders had of late been inoffensive.

May 6. The earl of *Macclesfield*'s trial began, and lasted to the 26th. The charge was fully proved against him, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of 30,000*l.*

May 14. The King allowed 1000*l.* per annum, to encourage the Presbyterian itinerant preachers in *Scotland*.

May 22. A protest in the House of Peers, against the bill for enabling the late lord

viscount *Bolingbroke*, and his issue, to inherit the family estate.

May 27. His Majesty was pleased to re-establish at St. *James*'s, that degree of knighthood which had been nominated the knighthood of the Bath, and to erect the same into a regular military order for ever, by the name and title of the Order of the Bath; and to appoint his grace *John* duke of *Montague*, to be the first great master of the said order.

At the same time his Majesty assigned the chapel of king *Henry VII.* in Westminster-abbey, as the chapel of the order; and ordered banners of the arms of the knights, with plates also of their arms and files, to be placed on their several stalls, in the same manner as the knights of the Garter, in St. *George*'s chapel at *Windsor*, allowing them supporters to their arms, and a ribband of the order.

This day his Majesty being in his closet, conferred the honour of this order of knighthood on his royal highness prince *William*, and put the red ribbon, having the badge or symbol of the order of the Bath, over his shoulder; and his Royal Highness having kissed his Majesty's hand, *Garter* king of arms was commanded to administer the oath to the duke of *Montague*, who took it kneeling, and then his Majesty put the like ribbon about his Grace's neck. After which his Majesty knighted several other lords and gentlemen hereafter named, and put the ribbons with the badges over their shoulders. His grace the duke of *Richmond*, who was absent, by reason of his late sickness of the small-pox, and lord *Glenorchy*, who was beyond sea, were at the same time declared knights of this order.

The stalls for the knights were appointed as follows:

- 1 The Sovereign
- 2 Prince William
- 3 The Great Master
- 4 Duke of Richmond
- 5 Duke of Manchester
- 6 Lord Burford, eldest son of the duke of St. Alban's
- 7 Earl of Leicester
- 8 Earl of Albemarle
- 9 Earl of Deloraine
- 10 Earl of Halifax
- 11 Earl of Suffex
- 12 Earl of Pomfret
- 13 Lord Nassau Paulet
- 14 Viscount Torrington
- 15 Lord Malpas
- 16 Lord Glenorchy

- 17 Lord Delaware
 - 18 Lord Clinton
 - 19 Lord Walpole
 - 20 Spencer Compton, esq.
 - 21 William Stanhope, esq.
 - 22 Coniers Darcy, esq.
 - 23 Thomas Lumley Sanderfon, esq.
 - 24 Paul Méthuen, esq.
 - 25 Robert Walpole, esq.
 - 26 Sir Robert Sutton
 - 27 Charles Wills, esq.
 - 28 Sir John Hobart, bart.
 - 29 Sir William Gage, bart.
 - 30 Robert Clifton, esq.
 - 31 Michael Newton, esq.
 - 32 William Yonge, esq.
 - 33 John Monson, esq.
 - 34 Thomas Watfon Wentworth, esq.
 - 35 William Morgan, of Tredegar, esq.
 - 36 Thomas Coke, of Norfolk, esq.
- May 28. His Majesty was pleased to confer this order of knighthood of the Bath on the two following lords, and to put the ribbons with the badges over their shoulders:
- Their stalls,
- 37 Earl of Inchequene
 - 38 Viscount Tyrconnel.
- Which completed the number of stalls of this order.

The antiquity of this order is very great; as it was derived from the antient *Franks* by the *Saxons*, who with other customs introduced it into *England*. When the *Franks* conferred knighthood, they observed among other solemn rites, that of bathing before they performed their vigils; which rites continued to be practised in *England*; and from thence were termed *Knights of the Bath*.

In 1399, on the 13th of *October*, *Henry IV.* for his coronation, conferred a degree of knighthood, under the express appellation of *Knights of the Bath*, when he conferred the same on forty-six esquires, who had watched all night before, and had bathed themselves. From that time it was customary with our Kings to confer this dignity preceding their coronations; the coronations of their Queens; the birth and marriages of the royal issue, and their first advancement to honours; upon their designed expeditions against their foreign enemies; upon installations into the most noble order of the *Garter*; and when some grand anniversary festivals were celebrated.

The last knights of the Bath that were made before this year, were at the coronation of *Charles II.*

May 31. The royal assent was given to an act for preventing frauds in the public revenues in the salt duties, and for securing the stamp-duties on policies of insurance, &c.

An act for the more effectual disarming the Highlands, and for securing the peace of *Scotland*.

An act to continue the acts for preventing frauds committed by bankrupts; for encouraging the silk manufactures; for preventing the running of goods; and for explaining an act for the punishment of those who wilfully destroy ships, &c.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

An act for the better regulating of buildings, and preventing mischiefs that may happen by fire.

An act for preventing mischiefs by keeping too great quantities of gun-powder in *London*.

An act for regulating the manufacture of cloth in the west-riding of *Yorkshire*.

An act for repairing the roads near the *Devizes* in *Wills*.

An act for repairing the roads from *Stratford* to *Duncomb*, in the counties of *Northampton* and *Warwick*.

An act for enabling *Henry St. John*, late viscount *Bolingbroke*, and the heirs males of his body, notwithstanding his attainder, to take and enjoy several manors, lands, &c. according to such estates and interest as are limited by certain indentures *quincupartite* executed on his marriage.

An act to dissolve the marriage of *Francis Annesly* the younger, esq. with *Elizabeth Sutton*, and to enable him to marry again.

After passing these acts, his Majesty gave the Speaker a speech to read, wherein he thanked the Commons for raising the supplies, and paying his debts: he expressed his satisfaction in their disarming the Highlands, and the other instances of their affection.

And then the House was prorogued to the 1st of *July*.

June 4. The general-assembly of the kirk of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*.

June 13. *Talbot Telverton*, earl of *Suffex*, was appointed deputy to *Thomas Howard*, duke of *Norfolk*, hereditary earl marshal of *England*.

Paul Metbuen, esq. appointed treasurer of his Majesty's household, in the room of *Hugh* earl of *Cholmondeley*, deceased.

Daniel lord *Finch*, eldest son of the earl of *Nottingham*, was made comptroller of his

his Majesty's household, in the room of *Paul Maibuen*, esq.

June 15. *Jonathan Wild*, the infamous thief-catcher, who had for many years screened from justice such criminals as obeyed his orders, and hanged multitudes of others, received sentence of death at the Old Bailey, having been convicted of receiving stolen goods, and taking a reward of the owners for returning them, without discovering the robbers. And the 24th of May being appointed for his execution, he took a large quantity of liquid laudanum the night before; but brought it up again, and lived to be hanged at Tyburn the next day, though he was pelted with stones, and almost knocked on the head, before he got there. Was the same exemplary justice done upon criminals of figure, the nation would probably have saved millions of treasure; but these seldom want a screen.

June 27. *Thomas Parker* earl of *Macclesfield* was carried to the Tower.

The same day *Sir Robert Eyre*, knt. lord chief baron of the Exchequer, was made lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, in the room of *Peter* lord *King*.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville duke of *Dorset* was made lord steward of his Majesty's household, in the room of the duke of *Argyle*.

John Campbell duke of *Argyle* and *Greenwich*, was made master-general of the ordnance, in the room of the earl *Cadogan*.

May 31. *Charles Paulet*, duke of *Bolton*, was appointed constable of the Tower of London, and lieutenant of the Tower-hamlets, in the room of *Henry Clinton*, earl of *Lincoln*.

Henry Clinton, earl of *Lincoln*, was made cofferer of his Majesty's household, in the room of *William Pultney*, esq.

The Commons having presented an address to his Majesty, that the fine of 30,000*l.* imposed on the earl of *Macclesfield* by the House of Lords, might be paid into the court of Chancery, and applied towards making good the losses of the suitors, occasioned by the deficiencies of the masters in Chancery. His Majesty answered he would give the necessary orders for it.

Richard West, esq. was appointed lord-chancellor of Ireland, in the room of *Aldin Broderick*, viscount *Middleton*.

John West lord *Delaware*, was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

July 1. His Majesty was pleased to appoint the right hon. *John Sidney*, earl of *Leicester*, to be captain of the yeomen of

the guards, in the room of *Philip* lord *Stanhope*.

Sir Robert Walpole knt. of the Bath; *Sir Charles Turner*; *Sir William Yonge*, knt. of the Bath; *George Doddington*, esq. and *Sir William Strickland*, to be commissioners of the Treasury.

James earl of *Berkley*; *Sir John Jennings*, knt. *John Cockburne*, *William Chetwynd*, esqrs; *Sir John Norris*, *Sir Charles Wager*, knts; and *Sir George Oxendon*, bart. to be commissioners of the Admiralty.

Peter lord *King* was sworn lord high chancellor of Great Britain.

The king, having declared his intention of going abroad in the summer, appointed to be lords justices during his absence, the archbishop of *Canterbury*, the lord chancellor, and fourteen other great officers of state.

A patent passed the seals about this time, for erecting a college in the island of *Bermudas*, for the propagation of the gospel among the Indians in America.

Sir Jeffery Gilbert, knt. one of the Barons of the Exchequer, made lord chief baron.

Bernard Hale, esq. lord chief baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, made one of the barons of the Exchequer in England.

July 3. The king embarked at *Grün-wich* for *Hanover*.

Dr. Samuel Bradford, bishop of *Rochester*, appointed dean of the order of the Bath.

Grey Longueville, esq. appointed king of arms by the title of Bath; *Edward Montague*, esq. appointed secretary; *Edward Yonge*, esq. register; *John Anstis*, esq. genealogist; and *Edmund Sawyer*, esq. gentleman usher of the revived order of knighthood of the Bath.

July 7. A treaty of peace between the emperor *Charles VI.* and *Philip V.* king of Spain, is concluded at *Vienna*. This treaty with the three others concluded in April and May last, where negotiated by the baron de *Ripperda*.

July 8. Brigadier general *James Dormer*, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to Portugal, in the room of *Sir Thomas Lumley Sanderson*, knight of the Bath.

July 9. The lords justices opened their commission, and appointed *Charles de la Paye*, esq. their secretary.

June 10. *Lewis XV.* the French king, took the government into his own hands; the duke of *Bourbon* being removed from the administration, through the intrigues of the bishop of *Fréjus*, who was made prime minister.

Ceremonies observed at the Installation of the Knights Companions of the most honourable noble Order of the Bath, upon Thursday June 17, 1725.

The knights having apparelled themselves in their furcoats of red, lined and edged with white, girded about with a white girdle, without any ornament thereon, and in mantles of the same colour and lining, made fast about the neck with a lace of white silk, having a pair of white gloves tied therein, with tassels of silk and gold at the end, which mantles were adorned upon the left shoulders with the ensign of the order, being the Imperial crowns, or, surrounded with the ancient motto of this knighthood, *Tria juncta in uno*, wrought upon a circle, gules, with a glory or rays issuing from the centre, and under it the lace of white silk heretofore worn by the knights of the Bath, which being done in the chambers belonging to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the proxies of the absent knights taking upon their right arms the mantles of their principals, from thence repaired to the Prince's chamber (their chapter-room) about ten o'clock in the forenoon; and the persons, who were to attend in this ceremony, being ranged according to their degrees, and waiting upon the stairs, and at the bottom of the stairs that led from that room; a solemn procession was made

from thence to the west door of the abbey-church of *Westminster*, through *St. Margaret's* church-yard, by a passage railed in, floored with boards, and covered with cloth, in the following method:

The drums of his Majesty's household, the drum-major attending.

A kettle-drum, and his Majesty's trumpets, the serjeant-trumpeter attending.

Twelve alms-men of the church of *Westminster*, going two and two in their gowns, having three Imperial crowns embroidered upon that part which covered their right shoulders.

The messenger of the order in a furcoat of white silk, lined and edged with red, having an hood of the same thereto affixed, and upon his right shoulder the plain escutcheon of the order, azure, three Imperial crowns, or:

The esquires of the knights-companions in the like furcoats, going three and three, all of them in red stockings; those of the knights in the lowest stalls foremost, according to their courses.

The prebendaries of the church of *Westminster*, proceeding two and two in white mantles lined with red, having the like badge on their right shoulders.

The pursuivants of arms in their tabarts; the heralds in tabarts and collars; the provincial kings of arms in tabarts, collars, and their badges:

Then the Knights-companions, all habited in their mantles and furcoats, and each carrying in his hand the white hat, adorned with the plume of white feathers; the proxies only carrying the mantles of their principals upon their right arms, going by pairs, according to the following scheme, wherein those in the lowest stalls went foremost:

On the left hand.

Viscount Tyrconnel
Sir Thomas Coke
Sir John Monson
Sir William Yonge
Sir Robert Clifton
Sir John Hobart, bart.
Sir Robert Sutton
Sir Paul Methuen
Sir Coniers D'Arcy
Sir Spencer Compton
Lord Clinton
Sir Chaloner Ogle, proxy for
Lord Glenorchy, his lordship
being knighted beyond sea
Viscount Torrington
Earl of Pomfret
Earl of Halifax
Earl of Albemarle
Earl of Burford

On the right hand.

Earl of Inchequeen
Sir William Morgan
Sir Thomas Watson Wentworth
Sir Michael Newton
Sir William Gage, bart.
Sir Charles Wills
Sir Robert Walpole
Sir Thomas Lumley Sanderfon
Sir William Stanhope
Lord Walpole
Lord Delawar.

Lord Malpas

Lord Nassau. Paulet
Earl of Suffex
Earl of Deloraine
Earl of Leicester
Duke of Manchester.

Sir *George Saunders*, (proxy for the duke of Richmond lately recovered from the small-pox) going single; his Grace having had the honour of knighthood conferred on him by the Great Master, at the Sovereign's command.

Edward Tonge, esq. register of the order, habited in a manner like to that of the prebendaries, having under it a furcoat like to that of the esquires, and on his breast, hanging to a gold chain, an escutcheon, enamelled on a field azure, three imperial crowns or the arms of the order, having in the centre, the representation of a book bound gules, the leaves or, and carrying the statutes of the order, covered with red velvet, with the arms of the order embossed thereon with gold; having on his right hand *Edward Montague*, esq. secretary of the order, in the like mantle and furcoat, wearing in like manner his escutcheon, being enamelled with the arms of the order, having in the centre two pens placed saltirewise; and on his left hand, *Edmund Sawyer*, esq. the gentleman usher of the order, in the like mantle and furcoat, and having at a golden chain an escutcheon enamelled with the arms of the order hanging upon his breast, and carrying in his right hand the scarlet rod, surmounted with three imperial crowns; all three of them carrying their red caps or bonnets in their hands.

John Anstis, esq. Garter principal king at arms, in his tabert over a white furcoat, and with his collar and badge of his office upon his breast, hanging to a gold chain, with his hat in his hand; having on his right hand *John Anstis*, junior, the genealogist of the order, habited in a mantle and furcoat like to the other officers, and wearing pendent to a golden chain an escutcheon, enamelled with the arms of the order, with the cypher or letters G interlaced in the centre; and on his left hand, *Grey Longueville*, esq. Bath king at arms, in the like mantle and furcoat, having on his breast, hanging to a gold chain about his neck, the escutcheon of the arms of the order, emulating those of the Sovereign, surmounted with an imperial crown, and the white rod or scepter in his right hand, the two latter having their red caps or bonnets in their hands.

The right reverend the lord bishop of *Rockester*, dean of *Westminster*, and dean of this order, in his mantle and furcoat, like to the companions, and with the badge of the order pendent to a red ribbon, carrying the forms of the oaths and admonitions to

be given to the knights and proxies, fairly engrossed upon vellum.

The Great Master in his full habit, and with the collar of gold, composed of several imperial crowns, tied or linked with knots of gold, representing the white laces mentioned in the ancient ceremonials of conferring the knighthood of the *Bath*, weighing thirty ounces troy weight, having the badge or symbol of the order thereto pendent, his Grace being covered with the white hat, adorned with a plume of white feathers.

Sir *Andrew Fountain*, proxy for prince *William*, went therefore covered with his hat in this procession, carrying the mantle upon his right arm.

In this form they proceeded to the chapel of *Henry VII.* at the east end of the Abbey of *Westminster*.

The twelve alms-men there entered two and two, and coming to the middle of the choir, did altogether, in a body, make their joint and low reverences to the altar, and turning about, then made their obeisances to the Sovereign's stall, and dividing themselves, stood on each side in a row down from the rails of the altar.

The messengers of the order, in like manner, and stood below the alms-men.

The esquires, having made a short stand at the door, while the alms-men and messengers placed themselves, entered three and three, and being in a body, made the like reverences together in the middle of the choir, and stood before their respective seats, which were underneath the stalls of their knights.

The prebendaries of the church of *Westminster*, two and two in the same manner, placing themselves within the rails of the altar to assist at divine service.

The pursuivants, heralds, and the provincial kings of arms, likewise entered, and were permitted to stand before the forms, under prince *William's* stall, who had command given them by the great master to take especial care to shew the knights their respective banners upon their entries.

The two knights in the lowest stalls entered, and passing up near to their banners, made their double reverences together in the middle of the choir, and then retired under their banners.

Who

Who being thus placed, all the other knights and proxies, by pairs, or singly, according to the method observed in the procession, took their stations under their banners, with the like ceremonies.

Then the register, in breast with the secretary and gentleman-usher, in the same method, who stood before their bench at the foot of the Sovereign's stall.

Garter, the genealogist, and *Bath* king at arms, did the same, and stood before their bench.

The dean in like manner stood before his chair.

The Great Master entered single with the like obeisances, and retired under his banner.

The proxy of prince *William* entered alone in the like manner.

Prince *William*, who by the statutes is declared to be the first and principal companion of this order, and to be placed next to the Sovereign, at this time came into the chapel in person; and the Sovereign having been pleased, in regard to the tenderness of his age, to dispense with his observance of all the rights of this order that might give him any fatigue, he therefore immediately ascended into his stall, being invested in his mantle and collar, and sat down there covered.

Bath king of arms then made his reverences in the middle of the choir, and turning himself to the great master, who, making his double reverences in the choir, took his stall, and there repeated his obeisances, and sat down covered with his white hat.

Then the proxy of the duke of *Richmond* ascended into the stall of his principal in like manner, and stood there uncovered, holding the mantle upon his right arm.

Then *Bath* turned himself to the two knights in the next stalls, who, at the same instant, made the like obeisances below, and repeated them in their stalls, and sat down uncovered.

In like manner, all the residue of the companions and proxies, having waited the seating of those in the upper stalls, in their courses, took their respective stalls, by pairs, through such passages, as the troubling any knight in an higher stall might best be avoided.

Which being done, the esquires, having made their reverences in a body, retired to their seats, after them the officers of arms, and the officers of the order, placed themselves on their forms with the like cere-

monies. The provincial king of arms, and the herald, according to a request made to the Great Master, were allowed to sit on benches in this present ceremony, placed at the foot of prince *William's* stall, the pursuivants standing before them.

Bath and the gentleman-usher, forthwith arose, made their reverences in the middle of the choir, and being followed by the dean in like manner, proceeded towards the stall of the Great Master, who, making his obeisances in the middle of the choir, proceeded to instal the knights in the following manner.

The Great Master entered into the stall of the knight companion next in height to his own, and having there given the proxy of the duke of *Richmond* the transcript of the statutes attested under the seal of the order, the dean administered unto him the oath in the name of his principal, *Bath* holding the book of the Gospels, and the Great Master then seated the proxy down in the stall, who, rising, made his double reverences, and continued standing holding the mantle.

The great master, with the like attendance, having made his obeisance in the middle of the choir, then repaired to the stall of the duke of *Manchester*, delivering to him the copy of the statutes; and the dean having administered the oath, which was of the tenour following.—“You shall honour *God* above all things; you shall be steadfast in the faith of *Christ*; you shall love the King, and him and his right defend to your power; you shall defend maidens, widows, and orphans, in their rights, and shall suffer no extortion as far as you may prevent it; and of as great honour be this order unto you, as ever it was to any of your progenitors or others.”

—*Bath* then delivered the collar of the order to the Great Master, who put it about the neck of the duke of *Manchester*, and placing the white hat on his head, seated him down in his stall, covered with his white hat, adorned with plumes of white feathers.

The Great Master thus proceeded throughout the residue of the stalls, performing the like ceremonies to the knights and proxies respectively.

Which being finished, and the Great Master returned to his own stall, the dean was conducted to the altar; and *Bath* and the gentleman-usher being returned to their benches, which ceremonies were performed with the due obeisances, divine service

then began, during which time the knights placed their hats upon the cushions laid before them.

Upon the first sentence of the offertory, *Let your lights so shine, &c.* the music playing, *Bath* stepped from his bench, made his double reverences in the middle of the choir, and, coming before the stall of the junior knight, bowed to him, and immediately turned himself to the opposite side, bowing to the knight in that stall, who arose, and making their double obeisances both at one time in their stalls, descended into the middle of the choir, where they repeated the same, and retired under their banners. *Bath* then, in like manner, summoned the knights in the next stalls, and so throughout the next course of stalls, summoning them by pairs, and the proxy of the duke of *Richmond* single, and then the Great Master, and after him prince *William* alone, who all of them, with the like ceremonies, placed themselves under their banners.

Bath returned to his bench; and the provincial kings of arms, making their reverences, waited upon prince *William*, who, upon his going from under his banner, made his double obeisances, and being thus preceded, made his double reverences near the rail of the altar, and at the rails, to the altar only, where kneeling down, his highness made his offering into the basin held by the dean, assisted by the prebendaries. And he repeated the same reverences in his return, and entered into his stall, where he again made his double obeisances, and sat down.

Bath king of arms then arose, and being joined by the eldest herald, in like manner repaired to the Great Master, who carrying his white hat in his hand, offered in the same manner, and returned and sat down in his stall with the same ceremonies.

And then the proxy of the duke of *Richmond* in the same method, and stood in the stall holding the mantle.

And afterwards all the knights and proxies in like manner; wherein this rule was observed, that the knights and proxies in the opposite stalls offered by pairs together; and the heralds, according to their seniorities, took and repeated their turns in going with *Bath* king of arms, before the knights and proxies.

Divine service being ended, the knights companions put on their white hats; and, while the music was playing, *Bath* king of arms summoned all the knights and proxies

to come down from their several stalls in the former method, who all stood under their banners.

Which being done, prince *William* was conducted to the rails of the altar, with the like ceremonies as in the former offering, where the Prince unsheathed his sword, and offered it himself naked to the dean, and having redeemed it, the dean returned it with the following admonition: "I exhort you and admonish you, to use your sword to the glory of God, the defence of the Gospel, the maintenance of your Sovereign's right and honour, and of all equity and justice, to the utmost of your power." And soon afterwards the Prince retired out of the chapel, leaving Sir *Andrew Fountaine* to be his proxy in the procession for the return to the Chapter-house. Then the Great Master covered; after him the proxy of the duke of *Richmond* uncovered, each singly, and all the other knights covered, and proxies uncovered, by pairs, being respectively attended as at the first offering, were conducted to the rails of the altar with the usual obeisances, where each knight and proxy standing, unsheathed his sword, and offered it naked to the dean, who, upon the redemption of it, restored the same with the proper admonitions, according to the oaths they had taken this day: and these knights and proxies, being all severally reconducted back to the places under their respective banners, the alms-men begun the procession, and were followed by all others, having first performed their double obeisances in the chapel. And this procession was made in the same form back to the chapter-room, as in the first procession to the chapel, except in the following particulars: that at the outside of the west door of the Abbey, the Sovereign's master-cook, having a linen apron, and a chopping-knife in his hand, severally said to each companion, "Sir, you know what great oath you have taken, which if you keep, it will be great honour to you; but, if you break it, I shall be compelled, by my office, to hack off your spurs from your heels:"—and that the prebendaries had leave to retire to the Jerusalem-chamber from the west end of the Abbey church; the esquires, officers of arms, and of the order, after they came out of the church, were allowed to be covered; and at the door of the Chapter-room, *Bath* king of arms took the mantles from the proxies.

Dinner being ready, the Great Master, being

being preceded by the officers of the order, and *Garter* king of arms, came into the court of Requests, proceeded down to the lower end thereof, and entered into the way at the farther side of the table, and came up to the top of it, being followed by all the knights in course according to the height of their stalls; and when grace had been said, they all sat down in that order, in the same row upon one side of the table, each of them having an escutcheon of his arms and titles fixed to the wall over the seat: the dean was placed next to the junior knight, and the proxies of the duke of *Richmond* and of the lord *Glenorby*, sat uncovered at the bottom of the table.

The officers of the order, covered with their bonnets, sat at a table placed opposite the knights table, towards the lower end of the room; the officers of arms dined at a table in the passage from the House of Lords to the House of Commons, and the prebendaries in the Jerusalem-chamber.

The esquires, having for some time attended behind their respective knights, had leave given them to retire to their dinner in the Painted-chamber, who went thither in their courses, where they dined.

At the second course, *Bath* king of arms arose, and the music ceasing, made his reverence in the middle of the room, and there, according to the command given him, proclaimed the stile of prince *William*, the first and principal companion of this most honourable order, who is always to be placed next to the Sovereign; and then coming up near to the Great Master, who stood up uncovered, while *Bath* proclaimed his stiles; and the Great Master then sitting down, the stile of each companion present, in the like manner, was respectively proclaimed, at which some heralds and pursuivants attended.

The whole ceremony was performed with great regularity, magnificence, and splendor.

As we have given so full an account of the order of the Bath, we presume it will not be improper, as they belong to Great Britain, to give some also, of the Orders of the Garter and Thistle, as banded down to us by authentic testimonies.

The ORDER of the GARTER.

This most noble and illustrious order, if we consider either its antiquity, or the nobleness of the personages that have been enrolled therein, excels and outvies all

other institutions of honour in the whole world, and owes its original to the great hero of that age, *Edward III.* who conquered *France* and *Scotland*, and brought their kings prisoners to *England*.

It began in 1350, the twenty-fourth of his reign, viz. one hundred and nineteen years before the foundation of the order of *St. Michael*, by *Lewis IX.* king of *France*, anno dom. 1469; eighty years before the institution of the order of the *Golden Fleece*, by *Philip II.* the second duke of *Burgundy*, anno dom. 1430; and one hundred and ninety years before king *James V.* of *Scotland*, restored the order of *St. Andrew*, or the *Thistle*; and two hundred and nine years before the order of the *Elephant* was instituted in *Denmark*.

King *Edward* upon a view of recovering *France*, which descended to him by right of his mother, made it his business to draw the best soldiers in *Europe* into his interest, and thereupon projecting and setting up king *Arthur's* round table, he proclaimed a solemn tilting, to invite foreigners of quality and courage to the exercise.

The place for the solemnity being fixed at *Windfor*, he, upon New-Year's day, in 1344, published his royal letters of protection for the safe coming and return of such foreign knights as had a mind to venture their reputation at those jousts and tournaments, which were to be held the 19th of June ensuing.

Moreover, he provided a great supper, to begin the solemnity: and then ordaining this feast to be annually kept at *Whitsuntide*, he for that purpose erected a particular building in the castle, wherein he placed a round table of two hundred feet diameter, in imitation of king *Arthur's* at *Winchester*; and thereat entertained the knights, at the expence of 100*l.* per week.

This mighty and invincible prince *Edward*, being endowed with great piety, commended himself and his companions to the protection of *St. George* of *Capadocia*; whose parents being Christians, afforded him the advantage of being educated in that religion: and he taking upon him the profession of a soldier, was made a tribune or colonel (in *Palestine*, his mother's country) in which post behaving himself with great courage and conduct, he was preferred to higher stations in the army, by the emperor *Dioclesian*: but the said *George* afterwards complaining of the said Emperor for his severities against the Christians, and arguing in their defence,

he was thereupon imprisoned and cruelly treated; and the Emperor perceiving his constancy to the Christians was not to be shaken, he was on the 23d of April, anno dom. 290, drawn through the city and beheaded; and thus he received the crown of martyrdom. And that his memory might still be continued, king Edward gave his companions, for part of their daily habit, the image of the said Saint, sitting on horseback, 'encountering a dragon (with a tilting spear) appendant to a blue ribbon, continually to be worn about their necks.

In 1247, the said king issuing out his garter for the signal of a battle that was crowned with success, which is supposed to be the battle of *Cressy*, where he took *John* the French king prisoner, and brought him prisoner to England; at which time he had also prisoner *David*, king of *Scots*, as before-mentioned; and *Edward*, his son, the Black Prince, expelling the rebels of *Castile*, and enthroning *Don Pedro*, their lawful king, he upon these mighty and glorious exploits, instituted this order, giving the Garter pre-eminence amongst its ensigns, whence the select number, whom he incorporated into a fraternity, were stiled, *equites aureæ periscelidis*, viz. knights of the Golden Garter, and the habit and ensigns of the order, together with the forms of investiture, as follow, viz.

Garter, furcoat, mantle, hood, George, collar, cap, and feather; the four first whereof were assigned by the founder, and the rest by king *Henry VIII.* And all these together are called the whole habit or ensigns of the order, which we shall treat of succinctly, beginning with the Garter.

The royal Garter, which, as aforesaid, challengeth the pre-eminence, by reason the noble order from thence is denominated, is the first part of the habit presented to foreign princes and absent knights, who, and all other knights elect, are therewith first adorned; and is of so great honour and grandeur, that, by the bare investiture with this noble ensign, the knights are esteemed companions of the greatest military order in the world.

This noble ensign, the Garter, which is worn on the left leg, between the knee and calf, was so instituted by the founder at the erection of the order; and was to put the companions in mind, that, as by their order they were joined in a firm league of unity and concord; so by their Garter, as

by a fast tie of affection, they were obliged to love one another.

He also caused to be enamelled on it this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, signifying that the magnanimity and bravery of those knights, whom he had elected into this order, were such as would impower and enable them to maintain the quarrel against all who thought ill of it.

The materials whereof the Garter was composed for king *Charles II.* were blue velvet, bordered with fine gold wire, the letters of the motto, and flops, rose and table diamonds, the whole contained two hundred and fifty, and the hinge of the buckle was pure gold, whereon was the Sovereign's picture to the breast, crowned with a laurel, the military garb of the first Roman emperor, on the backside of the pendant, which was also of gold, was engraved *St. George* on horseback, encountering the dragon.

When the Sovereign designs to elect a companion into this most illustrious order, the chancellor belonging to the said order draws up the letters, which, passing both under the Sovereign's sign manuel, and the signet of the order, are sent to the person by Garter principal king of arms, and are to this effect.

"We with the companions of our most noble order of the Garter, assembled in chapter holden this present day, at our castle at *Windfor*, considering the virtuous fidelity you have shewn, and the honourable exploits you have done in our service, by vindicating and maintaining our just right, &c. have elected and chosen you one of the companions of our order. Therefore we require you to make your speedy repair unto us, to receive the ensigns thereof, and be ready for your installation upon the . . . day of this present month, &c."

The Garter which, as aforesaid, is of blue velvet, bordered with fine gold wire, having commonly the letters of the motto of the same, is buckled upon the leg at the time of the election, with this ceremony:

"To the honour of God omnipotent, and in memorial of the blessed martyr *St. George*, tie about thy leg, for thy renown, this noble Garter; wear it as the symbol of the most illustrious order, never to be forgotten or laid aside; that thereby thou mayest be admonished to be courageous; and having undertaken a just war, in which thou shalt be engaged, thou mayest stand firm, valiantly fight, and successfully conquer.

The

The princely Garter being thus buckled on, and the words of its signification pronounced, the eldest knight is brought before the Sovereign, who puts about his neck a sky-coloured ribbon, whereunto is appendant, wrought in gold, within the Garter, the image of St. *George* on horseback, with his drawn sword, encountering with the dragon; the admonition being thus:

"Wear this ribbon about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of *Christ*, St. *George*, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse adventures, that having stoutly vanquished thy enemies, both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but be crowned with the palm of eternal victory."

Having thus far spoken of the Garter and *George*, wherewith a knight companion is adorned at the time of his election, we shall describe the remains of his habit, together with his installation, which is always performed at the castle of *Windsor*.

His stockings and breeches, being the same, are of pearl-coloured silk, and called pantaloons. On the outside of the right knee is fixed a knot of open silver lace and fibbons intermixed, in form of a large rose, and a little below the knee is placed the Garter. His shoes, which are of white samoy, with red heels, have each a knot, as the former, on the exterior side. His doublet is cloth of silver, adorned before and behind, and down the sleeves, with several guards, or rows of open silver lace, each lace having a row of small buttons set down the middle.

The cuffs are open, and adorned with the aforementioned lace and ribbons set in small loops. At the bottom of the upper seam of each cuff, is fixed a knot of silver ribbons that fall over his gloves, which are of kid, laced at the top with silver, and adorned at the opening with a knot, as that on the cuff. Then his trowsers, which are of tiffue, the same of his doublet, and adorned with two rows, or bars of lace and ribbons, as before-mentioned, intermixed and set at a small distance, that the ground appears between them, being buckled round his waist, are in form of a pair of puffed breeches, reaching to the middle of his thighs. And in this habit, having a blue ribbon spread over the left shoulder, and brought under the right arm, with

the *George* appendent, he proceeds from his lodgings in the castle, to the chapter-house, where disrobing himself of his upper garment, he is invested with a furcoat of crimson velvet, lined with white taffata, during which time the admonition is given him as follow:

"Take this robe of crimson, to the increase of your honour, and in token or sign of the most noble order you have received, wherewith you being defended, may be bold, not only strong to fight, but also offer yourself to shed your blood, for *Christ*'s faith, the liberties of the church, and the just and necessary defence of them that are oppressed and needy."

After this, his sword is close girt about him over his furcoat, with a belt the same as the coat, and then bearing his cap in his hand, which is of black velvet, adorned with a diamond band, and a plume of white feathers, with a heron sprig in the middle, he proceeds to the installation in St. *George*'s chapel, being conducted between two knights companions of the order, to the seat below his stall, where he, *Garter* king of arms having on a crimson velvet cushion, laced and tasselled with gold, brought the mantle, collar, hood, and the book of statutes, laying his right hand on the New Testament, the oath is administered to him in the following manner:

"You being chosen one of the honourable company of this most noble order of the Garter, shall promise and swear by the Holy Evangelists, by you here touched, that wittingly or willingly you shall not break any statute of the said order, or any articles in them contained, the same being agreeable, and not repugnant to the laws of *Almighty God*, and the laws of this realm, as far forth as to you belongeth and appertaineth: so help you *God* and his holy word."

As soon as the knight elect hath taken the oath, he is conducted to his appointed stall, where he is invested in manner following:

The mantle, which is lined as the furcoat, is of sky-coloured velvet, adorned on the left shoulder with St. *George*'s cross, encircled with the Garter wreathed on the edges with blue and gold; and the said mantle being put on him by the two-knights that led him into the choir, is fastened about his neck with a cordon or robe-string, made of the same coloured silk and *Venice* gold twisted, the ends whereof are made into large knobs or buttons enriched with a caul, and fringed. And whilst the ceremony

mony of investiture with the mantle, which is tied upon the right shoulder, is performing, the words of admonition proper thereunto are thus pronounced by the register :

“ Receive this robe of heavenly colour, the livery of this most excellent order, in augmentation of thy honour, ennobled with the shield and red cross of our Lord, by whose power thou mayest safely pierce troops of thine enemies, and be over them ever victorious ; and being in this temporal warfare glorious in egregious and heroic actions, thou mayest obtain eternal and triumphant joy.”

Next, the hood, which is made of crimson velvet, and lined with white taffata, was formerly worn upon the head ; but now the cap taking place, it is laid upon the right shoulder over the mantle, and fastened by the tippet, which comes athwart his breast, and tucks under his girdle ; but, this having no ceremony, we proceed to the collar.

The collar, which weighs thirty ounces troy, of pure gold, was brought in by *Henry VIII.* and contains twenty-six garters enamelled, and as many knots, alluding to the Sovereign of the order, and his twenty-five companions, whereunto *St. George* on horseback, in armour, is appendant, encountering the dragon with a tilting spear ; which medal, being also of gold, may be enriched with jewels at the pleasure of the possessor. And this collar with the *George*, being part of the habit, is put over the mantle and hood, being fastened on each shoulder by a silver ribbon, with the following ceremony :

“ Wear this collar about thy neck, adorned with the image of the blessed martyr and soldier of *Christ*, *St. George*, by whose imitation provoked, thou mayest so overpass both prosperous and adverse encounters, that, having stoutly vanquished thy enemies both of body and soul, thou mayest not only receive the praise of this transient combat, but also, at the last, the endless and everlasting reward of victory.”

Then the cap and feathers being put on the head of the elect knight, his investiture is completed ; and after divine service, and several religious ceremonies, and offerings at the high altar, they, with trumpets sounding, march to dinner.

About the latter end of the reign of king *James I.* it was decreed, that the lesser *George*, which heretofore was daily worn before the breast, in a gold chain, should, for the more conveniency of riding or ac-

tion, be worn appendant at a blue ribbon, spread over the left shoulder, and brought under the right arm, as before-mentioned ; which method has so continued to this day, and even in the time of mourning. And this medal, which represents *St. George* in a riding posture, with his sword drawn, encountering the dragon, is likewise of pure gold, and may be enriched as the former ; but is always encompassed with the Garter, which that is not.

In the reign of king *Charles II.* it was ordained, that the Sovereign and knights companions, as also the prelate and chancellor, should at all times, and in all places and assemblies, when they were not adorned with their robes, wear upon the left side of their coats, cloaks, or riding cassocks, the cross of the order, encompassed with the Garter, as has been observed, to shew the world, what height of honour they are arrived to, from the said most noble order, instituted for persons of the greatest merit and worth. And to the said cross and Garter, the said king *Charles* added a silver star of eight points ; and for the greater convenience of travelling, the companions of the order were permitted to wear the blue ribbon under their boot, instead of the Garter : but without that and the lesser *George*, and star, &c. they, by the statutes of the order, are never to appear in public, except upon the principal and solemn feasts of the year, when they wear their collars, and then the ribbon and *George* is laid aside.

After the great solemnity and the installation of a knight of the Garter, his helmet, crest, sword, banner, and plate, are to be set over his stall in the chapel of *St. George* at *Windso*r, as a mark of honour, and are there to remain during his being of that order, the plate containing the inscription of his name, titles, &c.

The ORDER of the THISTLE.

This order was founded in 1540, by *James V. of Scotland*, who being honoured with the order of the Garter from his uncle, king *Henry VIII. of England*, with the Golden Fleece from the Emperor, and the order of *St. Michael* from the king of *France*, resolved to be in the royal mode, and so made this order for himself and twelve knights, in imitation of *Christ* and his twelve apostles. Then celebrating all the festivals of these orders, he set up their arms and badges over the gate of his palace at *Lisbgo*w, joining *St. Andrew* with them.

Some

Some *Scotch* writers, very fond of antiquity, not satisfied with the novelty of this institution, affect to call it the most ancient as to its derivation. But for this they have no better warrant than the dream of king *Hungus* the *Pist*, to whom St. *Andrew* making a midnight visit, promised him a sure victory over his foes, the *Northumbrians*; and the next day St. *Andrew's* cross appearing in the air, he made his words good, and the *Northumbrians* were defeated.

On this story, as they say, king *Acchius*, about the year 800, framed the order of St. *Andrew*, 700 years before *James V.* revived it; but, after so many ages, 'tis remarkable, that no foreign testimonies or authors are produced, no cotemporary vouchers to confirm, or even mention it. They who dreamed one part of the fable forgot to dream the other: for we ought to have had a copy of the rules, habits, and ceremonies of the order, with a long list of the knights in so many hundred years; but as nothing of that is pretended, the whole must be rejected as a vain empty fiction.

And if derivation be any plea for antiquity, the order of the Garter is an undeniable consequence of king *Arthur's* round table of twenty-four knights, which was devised and instituted about the year 500, on purpose for martial exercise, being 300 years before the fabulous account of *Hungus* and *Acchius*, and is the first military order of knighthood any where left upon record; being also practised long after the *Norman* settlement, till near the time of the glorious king *Edward III.* who founded the most noble order of the Garter.

As for the Thistle, which is the principal badge in the order of St. *Andrew*, it was rather transplanted from *France*, than any device of king *James V.* for the house of *Bourbon* had formerly such a fraternity, called the order of the Thistle, with the very same motto.

Immediately after the said King had established this order, he died in 1542, which put an end to the design; for it being in the religious times of reformation, it was thought impious to make so free with *Christ* and his apostles; nor was it any more heard of till king *James II.* of *England* renewed it, by making eight knights on the 29th of *May*, anno dom. 1687, from which time the beginning of this order is more truly to be dated: but the revolution intervening, no more knights were added till *December* 1703, when queen *Anne* made the number twelve, according to the first

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plan, adding also some new rules to the order.

In 1714, king *George I.* was pleased to confirm the statutes of queen *Anne*, with the addition of several more, particularly that of making rays of glory to surround the figure of St. *Andrew*, which hangs at the collar; and as elections and installments were both wanting, his Majesty ordered that chapters of election should thenceforth be held in the royal presence; and the great wardrobe to provide suitable mantles, and other vestments for the knights and officers.

The ensigns are the image of St. *Andrew* in a purple robe, irradiated, as before observed, and vested in cloth of gold, with the white cross of martyrdom on his breast; and is pendent to the collar of the said order, as worn by the knights on their feast day, being the 30th of *November*, and other great occasions.

The collar is made of gold, with thistles and sprigs of rue linked together, enamelled green, being the two ancient symbols of the *Scots* and *Picts*; the one not to be handled without being hurt, and the other being an antidote against infection: hence the motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

The common badges worn by the knights are, a cross surmounted by a star of four single points, and over them a green circle bordered and lettered with gold, containing the motto; and in the centre is a thistle, proper; the whole being embroidered on the left breast, and with the collar always worn with the other ensign, which is a green ribbon spread over the left shoulder, and brought under the right arm, pendant to which is the aforesaid image of St. *Andrew* within an oval of gold, enamelled green, with the same motto; but sometimes they wear a thistle crowned, incircled after the same manner.

King *James* appointed the knights to wear the image of St. *Andrew* upon a blue ribband; which continued so till queen *Anne* changed it to green, as it is now worn.

June 24. A tumult happened at *Glasgow* in *Scotland*, on account of the malt-tax.

Francis Porten, esq. alderman, and *Jeremiah Murden*, esq. elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

July 1. *Edward Allen*, esq. appointed consul at *Naples*, in the room of *John Fleetwood*, esq.

July 5. Dr. *Peters*, and Dr. *Stephens*, were chosen travelling physicians, upon Dr. *Radcliff's*

Radcliff's foundation, being to travel five years in *Great Britain*, and five abroad, and to have a salary of 300*l.* per annum each.

July 16. General *Wade*, and the Lord-advocate, having imprisoned seventeen men and boys, and four women, on account of the late tumult at *Glasgow*, apprehended also the Lord-provost, bailies, dean of guild, and deacon-convener, magistrates of the said city, and sent them the next day under a strong guard of dragoons to *Edinburgh*.

July 19. At their arrival near that city they were met by a vast concourse of people of all degrees, who attended them to the prison door, the magistrates being in their coaches. After a short confinement the government thought fit to release the magistrates without bringing them to a trial.

July 22. *Thomas Parker*, earl of *Maclesfield*, having paid his fine of 30,000*l.* imposed by the House of Peers, was discharged from his imprisonment in the Tower of *London*.

Aug. 4. The duke of *Orleans*, in the name of the French king *Lewis XV.* and his proxy, married the princess *Mary Lecziniski*, daughter of *Stanislaus*, late king of *Poland*, in the cathedral of *Strasbourg*.

Aug. 12. *Cid Mahammed Ben Ali Abgali*, ambassador from the emperor of *Morocco* to the court of *England*, arrived here.

Aug. 25. The French king was married at *Fontainebleau* to princess *Mary Lecziniski*.

John Ker duke of *Roxborough*, resigned his office of one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Aug. 30. *Reynold Campbell*, esq. was appointed keeper of the signet in *Scotland*, under the duke of *Newcastle*, and the lord viscount *Townshend*, secretaries of state for *England*.

Sept. 1. *James* lord *Waldegrave*, one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, was sent to the court of *France*, to compliment the French king on his marriage.

Sept. 3. A treaty of alliance was concluded at *Hanover* between the kings of *England* and *France*, and the king of *Prussia*; called the *Hanover* treaty.

Sept. 21. The parliament of *Ireland* returned thanks to his Majesty for vacating Mr. *Wood's* patent for coining halfpence and farthings.

Sept. 24. The French crown appeared to be near two hundred millions sterling in debt about this time, to discharge which they imposed heavy taxes for twelve years, and oppressed the subject intolerably.

Sept. 29. Sir *Francis Forbes*, knight and

alderman, was elected lord mayor of *London* for the year ensuing.

Eleven of the *Glasgow* rioters were tried at *Edinburgh*, about this time, for treason and rebellion, and four men being convicted, the government were so favourable to them on account of the zeal they had shewn for king *George* at the time of lord *Mar's* rebellion, that they were sentenced only to be transported, after they had been whipped at *Glasgow*, and a woman was ordered to stand in the pillory there.

Oct. 15. The Highlanders were disarmed by general *Wade*.

Nov. 14. Dr. *Francis Gastrel* lord bishop of *Chester*, died.

The princess *Sobieski*, wife to the Chevalier, retired into a monastery.

Nov. 30. *Carl*, the bookseller, was tried at the King's-bench bar, and convicted of publishing several obscene books, tending to the corruption and depravation of manners.

Dec. The French king, by raising and reducing the coin at pleasure, brought his subjects under great difficulties.

Dec. 4. An order of the court of Chancery, for the masters of that court to lodge the money and effects of the suitors, in their hands, in the bank of *England*.

1725-6. Jan. 3. The king landed at *Rye* in *Sussex* after a tempestuous passage.

Jan. 14. Mr. *Samuel Peploe*, vicar of *Preston*, was made bishop of *Chester*.

Jan. 20. The parliament of *Great Britain* met, and the King delivered a speech to them, wherein he acquainted them with the *Hanover* treaty, which he had entered into, to defend them against the effects of the *Vienna* treaty, and desired the same number of forces and supplies they gave the preceding year.

Jan. 21. The Lords presented an address of thanks to his Majesty, and the Commons another the next day.

Jan. 26. After a long debate in the House of Commons, it was resolved to raise the same number of forces for guards and garrisons as the preceding year.

Feb. 1. Resolved to raise two shillings in the pound for the year ensuing.

Feb. 15. *Maximilian-Mary-Emanuel*, elector of *Bavaria*, died at *Munich*.

Feb. 19. The Commons presented another address to his Majesty, the principal drift whereof was to assure him, that they would stand by and assist him in defence of his *German* dominions, if they were attacked by the Emperor.

The

The House of Peers also presented an address to his Majesty, to assure him they would exert themselves to the utmost, in defence of his foreign dominions, if they were attacked; but these addresses met with great opposition in both Houses, before they were resolved on.

John Hedges esq. was appointed one of his Majesty's envoys extraordinary to the king of *Sardinia*.

Feb. 24. The royal assent was given to, An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land-tax, for the year 1726.

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of one million, to be raised by way of lottery.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army, and their quarters.

William Gabey, esq. was appointed consul at *Cadix* and *Port St. Mary's*.

An address from the royal boroughs in *Scotland* was about this time presented to his Majesty; wherein they declared, that the malt-tax was a burden too heavy for their country to bear; that their poverty and want of coin, and great decay of their trade, and the meanness of their grain, were melancholy truths, too certain, and universally known; and were so many proofs of their inability to support the weight of this new tax.

That this burden rendered them incapable of carrying on the fishing-trade, and such other branches of commerce and manufacture as *Scotland* was proper for, and whereby they had hoped to improve that part of his Majesty's dominions, and render themselves more able to serve his Majesty; and therefore desired his Majesty would grant them some relief in this particular.

March 2. Several petitions were also presented to the House of Commons on the same subject.

March 3. On the other hand a petition of *Daniel Campbell*, esq. was presented to the House, shewing that great tumults had been raised in *Scotland*, in order to prevent the levying of the malt-tax in that kingdom, and those people insulted and abused that were supposed to have had any hand in it; that on the 24th of *June* last, the rioters broke into the petitioner's house, and carried off all the ready money, plate, jewels, furniture, and moveables, and demolished part of the house and gardens; and, as this damage had happened to the petitioner, on account of his adherence to

the laws, and of his acting as a member to the Commons; he hoped he should meet with relief.

March 6. *Thomas* lord *Trevor* was appointed lord keeper of the privy-seal.

March 10. A child was born this day, at *Lyford* in *Berks*, whose father's name was *Benjamin Loder*, who, when six years old was five feet high, and his arms and legs proportionably large; he at that time could easily lift one hundred weight with one hand, and half a hundred with one finger.

March 11. *Richard Hampden*, esq. late treasurer of the navy, having trafficked with the public money in the year 1720, and lost near 100,000*l.* of it, had the assurance to petition the Commons, that his estate might not be applied to make good the deficiencies, and did in some measure succeed, by the assistance of his friends of the court-party.

One half was ordered to be sold towards paying what he had defrauded the public of, and the rest settled upon his wife and family.

March 12. Colonel *Gordon* was appointed governor of *Penlynsania* in the room of Sir *William Keib*, bart.

March 18. The Commons resolved, that satisfaction be made to *Daniel Campbell*, esq. for the damages he sustained by the rioters at *Glasgow*, amounting to four thousand pounds and upwards.

It was ordered, that several clauses be inserted in the malt-tax bill, for the satisfaction of the *Scotch*; viz. That the produce of it in *Scotland*, after 20,000*l.* should be paid into the Exchequer, should be applied towards the encouragement of the trade and manufactures in that kingdom; that the deficiency of the last year should be made good out of the produce of the next;

March 24. His Majesty sent a message to the Commons, to desire he might be enabled to increase the number of sear-men, already voted for this year; and to enter into and make good such engagements as the circumstances and exigencies of affairs may require.

This occasioned a debate, and was compared to another message sent to the House in 1717, to enable his Majesty to defend himself against *Sweden*, when the parliament granted him 250,000*l.* but could never get any account of it.

However, an address was agreed on, to assure his Majesty, they would effectually provide for, and make good, all his expences

and engagements for the defence of the kingdom, &c.

Carried by 270 voices against 89.

Colonel Dunbar was appointed his Majesty's consul at St. Sebastian in Spain.

The grants for this year amounted to 3,727,344*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*

1726, April 1. Brigadier-general Sutton was appointed envoy extraordinary to the king of Prussia, in the room of colonel Dubourgay, who was recalled.

The amount of the sale of the late South-Sea Directors estates was 1,984,352*l.*

Disbursements and allowances to them, amounted to 845,376*l.* and there remained then unfold 809,000*l.*

April 7. The South-Sea company sent twenty-four ships to fish for whales in Greenland.

A squadron of seven men of war commanded by admiral Hester, sailed to Porto Bello the beginning of this month.

April 8. John Thompson, esq. alderman, was elected sheriff of London, in the room of Jeremiah Murden, deceased.

April 20. His Majesty having sent a message to the Commons, desiring they would enable him to increase the number of seamen already voted, &c. this occasioned a debate in the House of Peers; and afterwards a protest; for that this House was not consulted, which had an equal right to advise his Majesty, and because the appellation of Parliament was given to the House of Commons separately, which could only be applied in conjunction.

April 22. Richard Arundel, esq. was made surveyor-general of his Majesty's works, in the room of Sir Thomas Hewitt, knight, deceased.

April 23. Charles Talbot, esq. eldest son of the bishop of Durbam, was appointed his Majesty's solicitor-general, in the room of Sir Clement Wearg, knight, deceased.

Sir Charles Wager having been sent into the Baltic to assist the Danes and Swedes against the Russians, &c. arrived at Copenhagen.

April 26. The royal assent was given to An act to continue the duties upon malt, &c. in England; and for granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, &c. in Scotland; and for ascertaining the price of ale to be sold in Scotland, &c.

An act for laying a duty upon victualers, and retailers of beer and ale, within the bills of mortality; and prohibiting their sending it out of their houses in vessels containing less than a gallon; and for

adding an hundred additional hackney chairs.

An act for repairing the roads from Gloucester to Hereford.

An act for repairing the roads leading to Worcester.

An act for repairing the walls and other public works in Norwich, with the bridges and roads.

An act for repairing the roads between Lincoln and Nottingham.

An act for repairing the road from Tyburn to Uxbridge.

An act for repairing the roads to Tewksbury.

An act for repairing the road from Petersfield to Portsmouth.

An act for repairing the road from Worcester to Droitwich.

An act for repairing the road from Liverpool to Prescot.

An act for repairing the road near Wyndham in Norfolk.

An act for repairing the road from Shenfield to Harwich in Essex.

An act for repairing the road from Gloucester to Stow.

An act for beautifying St. James's-square. Colonel William Wyndham made lieutenant-governor of Chelsea hospital in the room of colonel Gbudleigh, deceased.

April 28. Isaac le Heup, esq. appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary to the diet of Ratibon.

April 30. Thomas Ripley, esq. appointed Comptroller of his Majesty's works, in the room of Sir John Vanbrugh, deceased.

May 5. The general assembly of the kirk of Scotland met.

May 13. Philip Gibbon, esq. made surveyor-general of his Majesty's castles, lands, &c. in England and Wales, in the room of John Pulteney, esq. deceased.

May 14. The duke de Riparda, prime minister of Spain, who had negotiated the Vienna treaty, fell under the displeasure of king Philip, and took refuge in the house of Mr. Stanhope, the English ambassador at Madrid.

May 16. John Ward, of Hackney, esq. having been convicted of forging a deed, was expelled the House of Commons.

May 17. The duke de Riparda being taken out of the English ambassador's house by force, occasions a misunderstanding between the courts of Spain and England.

William Cavendish, esq. usually stiled marquis of Harrington, made captain of the band of Pensioners.

May

May 18. Sir William Temple, recorder of London, made Cursthorpe Baron of the Exchequer, upon the resignation of Sir John Symphon.

May 24. The royal assent was given to an act for settling the duty upon snuff; and for encouraging the Greenland fishery.

An act for vesting in his Majesty an imposition of two pennies Scots, upon ale and beer brewed and sold in Glasgow, for satisfying the damages which Daniel Campbell, esq. lately suffered in a riot there.

An act for the improvement of his Majesty's revenues of customs, excise, and inland duties.

An act for the better securing of the moneys and effects of the suitors of the court of Chancery; and for preventing the counterfeiting of East-India bonds, and indorsements thereon, as likewise indorsements on South-Sea bonds.

An act for the relief of the suitors of the high court of Chancery.

An act to prevent unlawful combinations of workmen employed in the woollen manufactures, and for the better payment of their wages.

An act to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests.

An act for the better regulating trials by Nisi Prius in the county of Middlesex.

An act for continuing the act of 9 Geo. for the more effectual punishment of persons going armed in disguise, and doing injuries to the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects, &c. commonly called *The black act*.

An act to prevent abuses in the making of bricks and tiles within fifteen miles of London.

An act for building a bridge cross the Thames from Fulham to Putney.

An act for making the river Dun, in the West Riding of York, navigable.

An act for making provision for the rector of St. Mary le Strand, in Middlesex. And to thirteen private acts.

After which the lord Chancellor read the King's speech, wherein he thanks the Parliament for the many instances they had given of their affection to him, and particularly for the discretionary power of applying the public money as he saw fit; assuring them, that the confidence they had reposed in him, should not be abused. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 21st of July next.

May 26. Charles Lennox, duke of Richmond,

and Sir Robert Walpole, elected knights of the Garter, installed 16th June.

May 31. Char. Douglass, duke of Queensbury and Dover, and Alexander Hume, earl of Marchmont, sworn of the Privy Council.

June 3. Admiral Hoyer having been sent to America, with a Squadron of men of war, to prevent the Spanish galleons coming to Europe, arrived at Porto Bello; whereupon the galleons unloaded their treasure again.

June 7. King George sends a letter to the royal boroughs of Scotland, to put them in mind of improving their fisheries and manufactures, with the money granted them for that purpose, at the Union.

June 10. A messenger having been sent to Madrid with a letter, under the privy seal, from his Majesty to the duke of Wharfen, commanding the duke to return to England; his Grace being in his coach when it was delivered to him, contemptuously threw it into the street without opening it: and soon after, it is said, declared himself a Roman Catholic.

June 13. Mr. Stanhope, the English ambassador at Madrid, delivers a memorial to that court, complaining of their taking the duke De Riparda out of his house by violence.

June 15. King George having sent a letter to the Czarina, by Sir Charles Wager, admiral of the Baltic Squadron, to demand the reason of her sea-armament; and suggesting, that she was in a confederacy with the Pretender; the Empress, in her answer, laughs at these insinuations, and tells him, he sent his fleet into the Baltic, rather to disturb the peace of the north, than to preserve it.

The Imperialists prohibited the importation of the English woollen manufactures into Sicily.

June 16. The French king discharged the duke of Bourbon from his post of prime minister, and took the reins of government into his own hands; but declared, that he would be assisted by the bishop of Frejus (afterwards cardinal Fleury) in the administration. The King also declared, as to the favours he had to grant, he would be applied to in his own person: and, in a word, he would in every thing follow the example of the late King his great grandfather Lewis XIV.

The duke of Bourbon, it was said, was sacrificed to the resentment of the court of Spain, who would never forgive him sending back the Infanta. Upon the disgrace of

of this minister, the courts of *France* and *Spain* appeared to have been reconciled; of which *Great Britain* has since felt the effects. And it is observable, that the *British* court fell out with *Spain* just at the time the *French* were reconciled to them; for at this time it was that Mr. *Stantope*, the *British* minister at *Madrid*, demanded satisfaction of the king of *Spain*, for taking the duke de *Riperda* out of his house.

June 24. Sir *John Locke*, knt. and *William Oghorn*, esq. elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

July 8. Prince *Frederic* created duke of *Edinburgh*.

July 15. Prince *William* created duke of *Cumberland*.

July 16. Duke *Maximilian-William* of *Brunswick-Hanover*, colonel of a regiment in the Emperor's service, and brother of king *George*, died a Roman Catholic at *Kenna*, in the 60th year of his age.

July 21. *George Cholmondeley*, eldest son of earl *Cholmondeley*, master of the robes to his Majesty, in the room of earl *Cadogan*, deceased.

Aug. 17. The *Spaniards* delivered a memorial to the *English* minister at *Madrid*, wherein they desired to know his Britannic Majesty's intentions, in sending Sir *John Jennings* with a squadron of men of war upon their coast.

Aug. 20. The *East-India* company obtained a charter for incorporating their towns of *Madrasapatan*, *Bombay*, and fort *William*, to be governed each of them by a mayor and aldermen, who are impowered to make bye-laws, and exercise criminal as well as civil jurisdiction, except in cases of high-treason.

Aug. 21. A dreadful earthquake happened at *Palermo* in *Sicily*, whereby part of that city was destroyed, and great numbers of people buried in the ruins.

Aug. 26. *Charles Parolet*, duke of *Bolton*, appointed governor of the isle of *Wight*, in the room of earl *Cadogan*, deceased.

The duke of *Argyle* appointed colonel of the prince of *Wales*'s regiment of horse, in the room of lord *Londonderry*.

Lieutenant-general *Willis* made colonel of the first regiment of foot-guards, in the room of earl *Cadogan*, deceased.

Henry Lewtcher, viscount *Lonsdale*, appointed governor of the Tower of *London*.

Count *Maurice* of *Saxony*, natural son of *Augustus* king of *Poland*, procured himself to be elected successor to *Ferdinand*, the present duke of *Courland*; against which

duke *Ferdinand* protested, the states of that duchy having been summoned in his name without his knowledge; the *Russians* also protested against it; the diet of *Poland* banished prince *Maurice* for refusing to appear before them, and decreed that the duchy of *Courland* should be divided into palatinates after the present Duke's death; against which decree duke *Ferdinand* also protested, insinuating that this duchy had no dependance on the republic of *Poland*, and was supported and encouraged by the *Russians* to oppose the usurpation of the *Poles*.

Sept. 13. *William Mackenzie* earl of *Sutherland* was pardoned, having been attainted of high treason for the *Presbon* insurrection.

Sept. 14. *James Hamilton* duke of *Hamilton* was appointed one of the knights of the order of the *Thistle*.

Sept. 26. *Charles Lennox* duke of *Richmond* was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

Sept. 29. Sir *John Byles*, bart. was elected lord mayor of *London*.

Oct. 16. Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, knt. was appointed lord chief baron of the *Exchequer*.

Mr. *Baron Price* was made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

Oct. 21. *Mark Pringle*, esq. was appointed consul at *Seville*.

Oct. 22. A terrible hurricane happened at *Jamaica*, which destroyed several plantations, and a great fleet of ships.

Nov. 2. *Sophia Dorothy*, queen of *Great Britain*, died at the castle of *Ablen*, in the electorate of *Hanover*, where she had been confined for many years. She was the only daughter and heiress of *George-William*, duke of *Brunswick-Zell*; born Anno 1666, and married to *George-Lewis*, elector of *Hanover*, since king of *Great Britain*, anno 1682; by whom she had issue *George-Augustus*, king of *Great Britain*, born the 30th of *October*, 1683, and *Sophia-Dorothy*, born the 16th of *March*, 1687, and married to *Frederic-William*, the late king of *Prussia*, anno 1706.

Nov. 3. Mr. *Baron Page* made one of the justices of the Common-pleas, in the room of *Robert Tracey*, esq. who resigned.

John Comyns, esq. serjeant at law, made one of the barons of the *Exchequer*.

Edmund Probyn, esq. serjeant at law, made one of the justices of the King's bench, in the room of Sir *Littleton Pown*, who resigned.

Nov. 4. Lord viscount *Lonsdale* sworn of the privy-council.

Nov.

Nov. 12. *Exton Sayer*, LL. D. appointed his Majesty's advocate in the court of Admiralty.

Nov. 17. *Robert Hardy*, esq. appointed surveyor of his Majesty's works.

Dec. 14. *Thomas Wyndham*, esq. lord chief justice of the Common-pleas in *Ireland*, appointed lord chancellor, and one of the lords justices of that kingdom, in the room of *Richard West*, esq. deceased.

Major Goocks constituted governor of *Virginia*, under the earl of *Orkney*, in the room of major *Drysdale*, deceased.

1726-7, Jan. 17. The Parliament of *Great Britain* met, and the King gave the Lord Chancellor his speech to read to both Houses; acquainting them, that a secret and offensive alliance had been concluded between the Emperor and *Spain*; that the placing the Pretender on the *British* throne was one of the secret articles of that treaty; that *Russia* had been concerned in the invasion, if they had not been prevented by the *British* fleet sent to the *Baltic*: whereupon his allies of *France* and *Holland* had augmented their forces, and *Sweden* and *Denmark* were about to accede to the *Hanover* alliance; and he did not doubt but his Parliament would assist him to perform his part: that the *Spanish* minister was recalled abruptly, and had left a memorial behind him, little short of a declaration of war; wherein he demanded the restitution of *Gibraltar*, and made the recalling the squadrons his Majesty had sent to the *Mediterranean* and the *West-Indies*, the condition of any further correspondence between the two crowns, looking upon the continuance of those fleets abroad, as actual hostilities, and threatening to repel them by force: that the king of *Spain* was actually assembling an army in the neighbourhood of *Gibraltar*, but he had no doubted intelligence, their first and principal design was to invade these kingdoms: he demanded therefore of the Commons the supplies necessary for the defence of their country; and, as they had the last year enabled him to lay out what money he thought necessary, he hoped they would repose the same trust and confidence in him again: that his necessities should never make him touch the sinking fund, but desired they would apply it to the use it was designed for.

Jan. 18. The Lords presented an address to his Majesty, thanking him for communicating the situation of affairs to them, and for the wise measures he had

taken for their security; promising to maintain his Majesty's right and title to the crown, and the present happy establishment.

The same day a motion was made in the House of Commons for an address to his Majesty; in which it was proposed to thank him for acquainting them with the state of affairs; to declare their resentment at the unjust demand of *Gibraltar*, and the Emperor's usurpations on our trade; but, above all, at the engagements to set the Pretender on the throne; to thank the King for employing his fleets for their security, and to desire his Majesty to give orders for putting the kingdom in a state of defence; and that they would stand by and support him in such measures as he should take for the security of his people, and the common interest of *Europe*.

To which it was answered, that things of this importance required more deliberation; that the motion implied an approbation of the measures to prevent dangers, before they knew either what those measures were, or whether those dangers were real; that our measures of late years had been in a perpetual fluctuation, sometimes depressing *France*, and sometimes the Emperor, and, under pretence of holding the balance of *Europe*, we should be engaged in perpetual wars. Another said, that a design of invading us with five or six men of war was altogether romantic, and consequently the fears of the Pretender groundless and chimerical. A third was of opinion, that the acquisition of some dominions abroad were the true causes of the divisions and distractions which threatened *Europe*.

However, the question being put, it was carried for the address, by a majority of 251 against 81; and the address was presented the next day.

Jan. 23. Twenty thousand men were voted for the sea-service, and four pounds a man per month, for maintaining them for the year ensuing.

An augmentation of 8000 men for the land-service moved for in the House of Commons, which occasioned a debate, but was carried for the motion by a great majority.

Twenty-six thousand three hundred and eighty-three men were voted for the land-service for the year ensuing, and 885,404*l.* for maintaining them, besides 157,637*l.* for the garrisons in the plantations, *Minorca* and *Gibraltar*; and if we reckon 10,000 land forces in *Ireland*, the *British* land-

land-forces consisted of about 40,000 men this year, besides 12,000 mercenary *Hessians*; 30,750*l.* also was voted, for defraying several extraordinary expences and services incurred, and not provided for by Parliament.

Jan. 24. Lord *De la War* reported from the committee of the whole House, appointed to take his Majesty's most gracious speech into consideration, that the said committee had accordingly taken the same into consideration, together with the memorials, and other papers, referred to their Lordships; and were come to the following resolution, *viz.* That it fully appears to this committee, upon consideration of his Majesty's speech, and the letters and memorials laid before the House by his Majesty's order, that the measures his Majesty has thought fit to take, were honourable, just, and necessary, for preventing the execution of the dangerous engagements entered into in favour of the Pretender: for preserving the dominions belonging to *Great Britain*, by solemn treaties and particularly those of *Gibraltar* and the island of *Minorca*, and for maintaining to his people their most valuable rights, privileges of commerce, and the peace and tranquillity of *Europe*.

Which resolution being agreed to by the House, occasioned a protest.

Jan. 27. Four shillings in the pound land-tax voted by the Commons for the service of the year 1727.

Thomas Pitt, earl of *Londonderry*, appointed governor of the *Leeward-islands*, in the room of *John Hart*, esq.

Jan. 30. Brigadier-general *Hunter* appointed governor of *Jamaica*, in the room of the earl of *Portland*, deceased.

Feb. 3. *Richard Sutton*, esq. brigadier-general, appointed envoy to the court of *Prussia*.

Feb. 5. Advice from *Constantinople* of the defeat of the *Turkish* army in *Persia*.

Feb. 6. It was moved in the House of Commons to address his Majesty, to communicate to them copies of the declaration, letter, or engagement, which in the *marquis de Poxbueno's* letter to the duke of *Newcastle* is asserted, to be a positive promise for the restitution of *Gibraltar*: which occasioned a debate; and Mr. *Pulteney*, among other particulars, took notice of another letter, written anno 1721, to one of the Emperor's plenipotentiaries at *Cambray*, wherein a promise for the restitution of *Gibraltar* is expressly mentioned: but the question being put, whether the question on

this motion be now put; it passed in the negative, 204 against 97.

Feb. 7. A motion was made to address his Majesty, that copies might be laid before the House of such memorials, or representations, from *Denmark* or *Sweden*, as did induce his Majesty to send a Squadron of ships last year to the *Baltic*, at so great an expence to this kingdom; but it passed in the negative, 196 against 79.

Feb. 9. Dr. *William Nicolson*, bishop of *Londonderry*, made archbishop of *Cassil*, and primate of *Munster*, in *Ireland*.

Feb. 10. Mr. *Pelham*, secretary at war, presented to the House an estimate of the charge of 4000 horse and 8000 foot of the landgrave of *Hesse-Cassil's* forces, from the 1st of *April* to the 24th of *December*, 1727, stipulated for by a convention between his Majesty and the said Landgrave.

Feb. 13. Resolved, that the sum of 50,000*l.* to complete the sum of 125,000*l.* payable to the landgrave of *Hesse-Cassil*, for maintaining a body of 12,000 men, pursuant to a treaty, dated the 12th of *March*, 1725, be granted to his Majesty; and that the sum of 170,000*l.* be granted to his Majesty for a subsidy to the said Landgrave, and to pay off 12,000 men, &c.

That the sum of 160,306*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* be granted to make good the deficiencies of the year 1726.

Feb. 14. Resolved, to address his Majesty for a particular and distinct account of the distribution of the sum of 125,000*l.* which is charged to have been issued for other engagements and expences (over and above such as were specified in the accounts layed before the House) for securing the trade of the kingdom, and preserving the peace of *Europe*, &c. Mr. *Treasurer* reported to the House, on the 21st of *February*, that their address had been presented, and his Majesty had commanded him to acquaint the House, that the sum of money mentioned in this address had been issued and disbursed pursuant to the power given to his Majesty by Parliament, for necessary services and engagements of the utmost importance to the trade and navigation of this kingdom, and the tranquillity of *Europe*, which require the greatest secrecy; and therefore a particular and distinct account of the distribution of it cannot possibly be given, without a manifest prejudice to the public.

Feb. 15. *Ferdinand Farnese*, duke of *Parma*, died, and was succeeded by his brother Don *Antonio Farnese*.

Feb. 20. The royal assent was given to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty by a land tax for the year 1727.

Feb. 21. Upon reporting his Majesty's answer to the address, for an account of the 125,000*l.* above-mentioned, Mr. *William Pulteney* endeavoured to shew the insufficiency of that answer. He said, that when the Commons came to a resolution the last session, effectually to provide for, and make good, all such expences and engagements as should be made for the security of the trade and navigation of the kingdom, and for the preservation of the peace of Europe, they did not thereby divest themselves of their undoubted right of being acquainted with the disposition of public money: That, if they gave up so essential a right, that House would become altogether useless; or serve only blindly to approve of, and register the acts of the ministers: That, if they were satisfied with so general an account, the same might, in future reigns, prove a very dangerous precedent, and serve to cover imbezementments of the public treasure; and therefore moved for a further address, for an account of the 125,000*l.*

Other gentlemen insisted on a promise made to the House the last session by a great man in the ministry, that they should have a particular account of all the money that should be expended on that vote of credit; which promise induced the House to come so readily into it: But the question being put; it was carried against addressing, 235 against 110.

Feb. 22. The Spaniards, having invested Gibraltar, opened the trenches before it this day.

Advice came to England, that admiral *Hofier* had been obliged to retire from Porto-Bello to Jamaica with his squadron, on account of the great mortality among the seamen; but intended to put to sea again, when he had remanned his ships.

The office of Register of the court of Chancery, granted to Charles duke of St. Albans, for three lives.

Feb. 25. The Swedes accede to the treaty of Hanover, and have a pension granted them of 50,000*l.* per ann.

March 4. Part of the Flotilla arrived at Cadiz with eight millions of pieces of eight on board; and, a few days after, the rest of the Flotilla arrived in the ports of Spain with ten millions more.

Mr. de Palm, the Emperor's resident, ordered to depart the kingdom, having two

days before presented in Latin a very insolent memorial to his Majesty; wherein he tells him, that in his speech at the opening of the Parliament, he had declared several things as undoubted truths, some of which were strained to a wrong sense, some very distant from the Emperor's intentions, and others absolutely void of all foundation; principally, that imaginary alliance which in the speech is called offensive. And as to the secret articles, said to be made in favour of the Pretender, his Imperial Majesty affirms, that there exists no secret article or convention whatever, which contains, or can tend to prove, the least tittle of that assertion.

Mr. *Farrer* reported from the committee of the whole House, to whom the petition of *George Townsend*, Esq; &c. late commissioners for licensing hawkers and pedlars, had been referred, the following resolutions, viz.

1. That no money had been paid into the Exchequer on account of the duties on hawkers and pedlars, during four years, viz. from 1719 to 1723, except 1500*l.* although the commissioners of the said revenue are required to pay it into the Exchequer once a week.

2. That by reason of the negligent management of the said commissioners, who were the accountants for the said revenue, there is a deficiency of 36,693*l.* over and above 6000*l.* which has been paid by the securities of *Thomas Tomkins*, late cashier to the said commissioners: which resolution being agreed to by the House, there arose a long debate, in which Sir *William Wyndham* reflected on the commissioners of the Treasury, not only for conniving at the imbezementment of the public money for four years, but neglecting to recover it three years after, and then encouraging a petition to the House to have it remitted: and said, that the granting such a petition would be giving a parliamentary sanction to such vile practices, and opened a wide door for the like mismanagement of the public treasure.

The other side, to prevent canvassing the matter any further, moved themselves, that the petition might be rejected; which was unanimously agreed to.

Expresses were sent from the court of Spain to all the sea ports of that kingdom, to seize all the effects of the British subjects residing in Spain.

March 11. The equestrian statue of king George in Grosvenor-square was very much defaced, the left leg being torn off, the

sword and truncheon broken off, and carried away, the neck hacked as if they designed to cut off the head, and a libel left at the place.

March 16. An address of both Houses to his Majesty, to shew their resentment of Mr. *Pain's* memorial.

The money granted this session of parliament, for the service of the year 1727, amounted to 2,998,104*l*.

March 20. Sir *Isaac Newton*, knight, master of his Majesty's Mint, president of the Royal Society, and one of the most celebrated philosophers and mathematicians in Europe, died, being 85 years of age.

March 23. *John Conduitt*, esq; member of parliament for *Whitchurch*, appointed master of his Majesty's Mint.

March 24. The royal assent was given to

An act for redeeming sundry annuities transferable at the bank of England, and the annuities payable on standing orders for army debentures by the produce of the sinking fund, for applying to the same fund the money remaining in the Exchequer, on the head of the bankers debt, and making provision for future claims on the same debt, &c.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

An act for transporting salt from Europe to *Pennsylvania*.

An act for widening *Beverley-Creek*, and for amending the roads from thence to *Beverley*, &c.

An act for improving the river *Wear*, and the port of *Sunderland* in the county of *Durham*.

And to fix private acts.

The grants for this year amounted to 3,939,285*l*. 17*s*. 7*d*.

1727, *March 28.* A complaint was made, that several post letters, directed to members of parliament, had been intercepted, and taken out of the boxes appointed for the same at the door of the House.

James Ogilvy earl of *Finlater* and *Seafeld* appointed high commissioner to the kirk of *Scotland*.

General letters of reprisals granted against the *Spaniards*.

The corpse of Sir *Isaac Newton* lay in state in the *Jerusalem* chamber, and was buried from thence in *Westminster-Abbey*.

April 7. Monsieur de *Chavigny*, the French minister at the general Diet at *Ratisbon*, presented a declaration to the Diet, importing, That the preparations, which were making in *France*, were only for the

preservation of peace, and not to invade the territories of *Germany*: That the report, as if the king of *France's* ambassador at the *Porte* had solicited the *Turks* to come to resolutions against the peace of the Empire, was a calumny, &c.

The Imperial commissioners at the Diet were highly offended at this declaration; and published, a few days after, an imperial decree, full of invectives against the steps taken by the courts of *Great-Britain* and *France*; particularly against his *Britannic* Majesty's speech to his Parliament.

Isaac le Heup, the *British* minister at *Ratisbon*, delivered, the next day, to the Diet, a declaration of the same import as *Chavigny's*; which raised a great ferment among the Imperialists.

David Collier, earl of *Portmore*, governor of *Gibraltar*, arrived at that place from *England*, together with colonel *Clayton's* regiment, and a draught of ten companies out of the first regiment of foot-guards, and 500 men from *Minorca*; all which, with the garrison, formed a body of 6000 men: so that this place had nothing to fear from the attempts of the *Spaniards*.

Sir *Charles Wager*, having left nine men of war and sloops before that place, and caused the ammunition and warlike stores, with 24 pieces of cannon, to be put on shore, sails with eight men of war on a cruise.

April 12. In a committee of the whole House of Commons, it is moved, That they receive a clause of appropriation, with a power to his Majesty to apply such sums of money as shall be necessary for answering and defraying such expences and engagements, as have at any time been, or shall, before, or until the 25th of *December*, 1727, be made by his Majesty, in concerting such measures, as he thinks will best conduce to the security of the trade and navigation of this kingdom, and to the preserving and restoring the peace of Europe. This motion occasioned a very warm and long debate, but was, at last, carried in the affirmative.

The same affair caused a very high debate in the House of Lords, on the 18th; and 17 Lords entered a strong protest against it, on the 19th: but, in the end, it was carried there also in the affirmative.

Upon reading the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a committee to consider of the malt-bill, Mr. *Scrope* moved, that it be an instruction to the said committee, that they receive a clause of appro-

appropriation, with a power to his Majesty to apply such sums as shall be necessary for answering and defraying such engagements as have been, or shall be, made by his Majesty, conducing to the security of the trade and navigation of this kingdom, and preserving and restoring the peace of Europe: upon which there arose a debate that was the longest and warmest this session.

Those who were for the motion said, that his Majesty had demanded no greater supplies this session than what he thought absolutely necessary for the service of the year; but that, in the present posture of affairs, some unforeseen accidents might require a further expence, and therefore they ought to enable his Majesty to answer such contingencies: that the house had several times reposed the same confidence in his Majesty, which had never been abused, &c.

The gentlemen on the other side urged, that the granting supplies without an estimate of the expence was unparliamentary: that the clause moved for was inconsistent with that part of the bill, which forbids the issuing of the supplies thereby granted to any other purposes than those specified; and rendered ineffectual that appropriation of public money, which the wisdom of all parliaments had thought a necessary security against the misapplication of it; that vast sums had already been granted; and, if any unexpected emergency should demand a further supply, that might be provided for in the usual manner, and with less inconvenience, than by such a delegation of almost a dictatorial authority to the ministers; that such an unlimited and absolute power ought never to be given in a free government but upon evident necessity, when the very being of the government is in imminent danger: that the precedents urged to justify this clause were far from being full to the point; and, if they were, ought not to be followed, lest clauses of the same nature might become so frequent, as in time to lodge in the crown and the ministers, an absolute and uncontrollable power of raising money upon the people, which by our wise constitution is, and with safety can only be, lodged in the whole legislature.

Another said, they had already given four shillings in the pound upon land, which was a very heavy and extraordinary tax; especially considering they were more than once told by a great man, that we should have no war: but, if now they passed this clause, it would be tacking a tail to a whale, which

might sweep away the other sixteen. Abundance of other unanswerable arguments were urged against the clause; but it was carried in the affirmative however, by a majority of 225 against 109.

April 16. A treaty of alliance between Denmark, Great-Britain, and France, was signed at Copenhagen.

April 19. Debates in the House of Peers on the clause of credit in the malt-bill, but carried in the affirmative; which occasioned a protest for much the same reasons as were urged against it in the House of Commons.

April 23. Lewis Armand de Bourbon, prince of Conti, died at Paris, and was succeeded by his eldest son Lewis de Bourbon.

April 24. The royal assent was given to

An act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry in England; and for granting certain duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry in Scotland for the year 1727; and for appropriating the supplies granted this session of parliament, &c.

An act for enabling the South-Sea company, with the consent of the East-India company, to take in negroes within their limits of trade; and to deliver them at Buenos Ayres.

An act for repairing the road from Wigan to Preston, in the county of Lancaster.

An act for repairing the roads from Warrington to Wigan, in the county of Lancaster.

An act for repairing the road from Charncester to St. John's bridge, in the county of Gloucester.

An act for repairing several roads leading from Bristol.

An act for repairing the road from Studley bridge, in the county of Wilts, to Toghill, in the county of Gloucester.

An act for repairing the several roads leading from Birmingham to the counties of Warwick, Stafford, and Worcester.

An act for repairing the roads from Broomsgrove to Dudley, in the county of Worcester; and from Broomsgrove to Birmingham, in the county of Warwick.

An act for repairing several roads leading from Warminster, in the county of Wilts.

An act for repairing the road from Luton, in the county of Bedford to Westwoodgate.

An act for draining Haddenham level in the isle of Ely.

An act for making more effectual an act for the incorporating certain persons for the better providing for and setting at work the poor of Gloucester.

An act for improving the navigation of the river *Dun*, in the county of *York*.

And to seventeen private acts.

April 26. A motion was made in the House of Commons by Sir *William Yonge*, one of the lords of the treasury, that, towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty, the sum of 370,000*l.* be raised by loans, or by Exchequer bills, to be charged on the surpluses of the duties on coals and culm, granted by 5 and 6 *Geo. 3^c*. which occasioned a debate; wherein it was urged by the gentlemen who opposed, that by several votes, and acts of parliament, all the exceedings or surpluses of public funds were appropriated to the lessening of the public debts, and increasing the sinking fund: that it was strange such a motion should be made by the ministers, who could not have forgot what his Majesty so strongly recommended from the throne at the opening of this session; namely, that the sinking fund might be immediately applied to the uses for which it was so wisely contrived, and to which it now stands appropriated: and that this motion was still more surprising, after the large vote of credit the House had so lately come into: to which nothing material was answered; but being put to the vote, it was carried for the motion 209 against 82.

April 28. Sir *John Norris* sailed with a squadron of men of war for the *Baltic*.

May 2. *Thomas Ratcliffe*, esq. was appointed one of the clerks of the privy-seal, and clerk of the requests.

George Eholmondeley, esq. (styled viscount *Malpas*) was appointed gentleman, and master of his majesty's robes, in the room of *William earl Cadogan*, deceased.

May 6. Sir *Thomas Lyttleton*, bart. was appointed one of the commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir *John Jennings*.

The czarina *Catharina Alexowina*, empress of *Russia*, died in the 39th year of her age, and was succeeded by *Peter Alexowitz*, (grandson of the late Czar, *Peter the Great*) born the 22d of *October* 1715.

10. *Henry Compton*, esq. son of the late earl of *Northampton*, was appointed consul-general in *Portugal* and the islands of *Madeira*, in the room of *Thomas Burnet*, esq.

May 15. The royal assent was given to,

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of three hundred and seventy thousand pounds, to be raised by loans or Exchequer-bills, to be charged on the surplus-

monies of the duties on coals and culm granted by the 5th and 6th of *Geo.* and since made perpetual.

An act for allowing time to persons on board the fleet, or beyond sea, to qualify themselves for offices, &c.

An act for the free importation of cochineal.

An act for enlarging the times for determining claims by the trustees for raising money on the estates of the late directors of the *South-Sea* company; and for relief of the creditors of *Robert Knight*, esq. late cashier of the said company; and for relief of persons who have entered claims for contingent debts and incumbrances, &c. and for empowering the trustees to dismiss claims for want of prosecution; and for applying the produce of the said estates for the benefit of the *South-Sea* company.

An act for the sale of such of the forfeited estates in *Scotland* as remain unsold, and are vested in the crown; and for determining such claims on the said estates, as remain undetermined.

An act for the better regulation of the woollen-manufacture, and for preventing disputes among the persons concerned therein; and for limiting a time for prosecuting for the forfeiture, appointed by 12. *Geo.* in case of payment of the workmen's wages in any other manner than in money.

An act for the better regulation of the linen and hempen manufactures in *Great Britain*, called *Scotland*.

An act for encouraging and promoting the fisheries and other manufactures, and improvements in *Scotland*.

An act for continuing the laws therein mentioned, relating to copper-bara exported; and for better preventing frauds committed by bankrupts; and for searching drugs and compositions for medicines.

An act for preventing frauds and abuses in the dying trade.

An act for repairing the road from *Cranford-bridge* in *Middlesex*, to *Maidenhead-bridge*.

An act for amending the road from *Roydon*, in the county of *Hertford*, to *Wansford-bridge*, in the county of *Huntingdon*.

An act for improving the navigation of the river *Ouze*, in *Yorkshire*.

An act for amending an act for making the rivers *Wye* and *Lug*, in *Herefordshire*, navigable.

An act for establishing a provision for the curate of *St. Catharine Cree-church*, or *Cbriff*.

Christ-church, London, and for supporting the chancel of the said church.

And to ten private bills.

After which the Lords-chancellor read his Majesty's speech, wherein he thanked them for the zeal and dispatch with which they had proceeded upon the several points he had recommended to them, for the confidence they had reposed in him, and for the assurances of their support and assistance.

The siege of *Gibraltar*, he said, proved beyond dispute the design of engagements entered into between the Emperor and the king of *Spain*; but the preparations he had made for its defence would convince them of the folly and rashness of that undertaking. However the love of peace should suspend his having immediate recourse to arms. He had concurred with his allies in making such overtures of accommodation, as would demonstrate the uprightness of his intentions, and shew to whose ambition and thirst of power the calamities of war were to be imputed, if they were rejected: in the mean time, he could acquaint them that the crown of *Sweden* had acceded to the treaty of *Hanover*, and that the convention with *Denmark* was actually signed.

Then the parliament was prorogued to the 27th of *June*.

May 18. *Charles Dalton*, esq. was appointed gentleman-usher of the black-rod, in the room of *Sir Walter Sanderson*, deceased.

May 19. *William Stanhope*, esq. was appointed vice-chancellor of the household.

May 20. Preliminary articles for a general pacification were signed at *Paris*, by the ministers of the emperor, the king of *Great Britain*, the *French* king, and the States-general:

By which his Imperial Majesty agreed, that all commerce from the *Austrian Netherlands* to the *East-Indies*, shall be suspended for seven years:

That all privileges of commerce which the *English* and *French* nations, and the subjects of the States-general, have heretofore by virtue of treaties enjoyed, as well in *Europe* as in the *Indies*, shall be restored to that usage and regulation as was stipulated with each of them by treaties antecedent to the year 1725.

Immediately after the signing of the present articles all hostilities shall cease; and, with respect to *Spain*, within eight days after his Catholic Majesty shall have received these articles. Those ships which

before the said cessation shall have sailed from *Offend* for the *Indies*, shall be allowed to return; the like safe return shall be granted to the galleons, in consequence whereof the *English* fleet shall depart from *Porto-Bello*, and all parts in *America*, and return to *Europe*. Commerce shall be exercised in *America* by the *English* as heretofore, according to treaties. The *English*, *French*, and *Dutch* ships, which have their station on the *Spanish* coasts, or on those belonging to the Emperor, shall retire from thence.

This cessation of hostilities shall last as long as the suspension of the privilege to the *Offend Company*. i. e. for seven years; that in that space of time, the rights and reciprocal pretensions may be conciliated, and a general pacification thereby more solidly established.

Within four months from the signing hereof, a congress shall be formed at *Aix-la-Chapelle*, where the rights and pretensions of the contracting powers shall be examined and determined.

May 25. The young czar of *Moscow*, *Peter*, was espoused to the princess *Mary Alexandrovna*, eldest daughter of prince *Mennikoff* his prime minister; at which the council of regency were so incensed, that they prevailed on the Czar to banish prince *Mennikoff*, and his daughter into *Siberia*.

May 26. *Dr. Timothy Goodwin*, bishop of *Kilmore*, was made archbishop of *Cassil*, in *Ireland*, in the room of *Dr. Nicolson*, deceased.

May 28. *James duke of Hamilton* and *Brandon* was made one of the lords of the Bed-chamber.

Two years had now elapsed since his Majesty had visited his *German* dominions, so that he resolved to embrace the present opportunity for that purpose.

May 31. His Majesty declared in council his intention of going abroad; and nominated fifteen Lords-justices for the administration of the government during his absence; viz. the lord archbishop of *Canterbury*, lord-chancellor, lord-president, lord-privy-seal, lord-steward, *Sir Robert Walpole*, first commissioner of the treasury, and several other great officers of state.

William Stanhope, esq. vice-chamberlain, was sworn of the privy-council.

June 3. The King embarked at *Greenwich*, to go to *Hanover*, and landed in *Holland*, the 7th.

June 9. A patent passed for granting the office of *Garter*, principal King at Arms,

to *John Anstis*, senior, and *John Anstis*, junior, esqrs. and to the survivor of them.

May 10. *George I.* king of *Great Britain*, elector of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, &c. died at *Osnaburg* in *Germany*, in the night between the tenth and eleventh of *June*, aged sixty-seven years, and thirteen days. His Majesty landed at *Vaert* in *Holland* on the seventh instant, and proceeded from thence to *Utrecht* by land, being attended by the *Dutch* guards through the territories of the States. He arrived at *Delden* on Friday the 9th instant, about eleven o'clock at night, in all appearance in perfect health. He eat his supper pretty heartily, and among other things, part of a melon. Setting out about three the next morning, he had not travelled two hours before he felt some griping pains, and being come to *Linden* where his dinner was provided, could eat nothing; whereupon he was let blood, and had such remedies as were thought proper given him. Being desirous to reach *Hanover*, he bid his people drive on with all speed; and falling into a kind of doze in his coach, he remained

in that condition in the arms of a gentleman, that was in the coach with him, to whom, as it was reported, he said in *French*, *I am a dead man*. About ten at night he arrived at the duke of *York's* palace at *Osnaburg*, when he was let blood in the arm and foot, but to no purpose; for his lethargy increased, and he died about midnight. His Majesty was the son of *Ernest Augustus*, duke of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, the first elector of *Hanover*, and great treasurer of the Empire, who died anno 1698, and of the princess *Sophia*, who died anno 1714; which princess was daughter of *Frederic V.* elector palatine, and of the princess *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James I.* king of *England*. He ascended the throne of *Great Britain* on the 1st of *August* 1714, and was crowned the 20th of *October*, following, having reigned twelve years, ten months, and ten days. His marriage with the princess *Sophia Dorothy*, daughter of *George William* duke of *Zell*, and his issue, have been already mentioned in the relation of the death of his queen, who died on the 2d of *November* before him.

GEORGE II.

June 14. A Messenger brought advice to 1727. Sir *Robert Walpole* at *Chelsea*, about three in the afternoon, that his Majesty king *George I.* died at the duke of *York's* palace at *Osnaburg* in *Westphalia*, in the night between the 10th and 11th of this instant *June*. Sir *Robert* thereupon went to *Richmond*, and communicated this intelligence to their Majesties; and attended them from *Richmond* to *Leicester-house*; where several of the privy-council, and other persons of quality, being assembled, a proclamation was drawn up for proclaiming his Majesty king *George II.* But it being then late at night, it was deferred till the next morning. In the mean time his Majesty caused the members of the late privy-council to be sworn of his privy-council, to whom he made the following declaration, viz.

"The sudden and unexpected death of the King my dearest father has filled my heart with so much concern and surprise, that I am at a loss how to express myself upon this great and melancholy occasion. I am sensible of the weight that immediately falls upon me, by taking the government of a nation so powerful at home, and of such influence and con-

sequence abroad: but my love and affection to this country, from my knowledge and experience of you, makes me resolve cheerfully to undergo all difficulties for the sake and good of my people.

The religion, laws, and liberties of the kingdom are most dear to me: and the preservation of the constitution in church and state, as it is now established, shall be my first, and always my chief care. And as the alliances entered into by the late King my father with foreign powers, have contributed to the restoring the tranquillity, and preserve the balance of *Europe*, I shall endeavour to cultivate those alliances, and to improve and perfect this great work, for the honour, interest, and security of my people.

The same evening his Majesty took and subscribed the oath relating to the security of the church of *Scotland*, as required by the act for the Union of the two kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*.

June 15. The next morning about ten o'clock his Majesty was proclaimed in the court before *Leicester-house*, and in *Leicester-square*; and afterwards at *Charing-cross*, *Temple-bar*, *Chapel-side*, and the *Royal Exchange*;

change; by the style of *George II. King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c.*

The same day the right honourable the lord *Peter King*, lord high chancellor of *England*, resigned the great seal; and his Majesty was pleased to re-deliver it to him: whereupon his lordship took the oath of Lord Chancellor. The lord *Trevor*, lord privy seal; the duke of *Newcastle*, secretary of state; and the lord viscount *Lonsdale*, constable of the Tower, likewise took the oaths.

Richard Lumley earl of *Scarborough*, was appointed master of the horse to his Majesty.

June 16. The earl of *Suffex*, deputy earl marshal, issued an order for a general mourning for his late Majesty king *George I.* to begin on Sunday the 25th of this instant *June*.

The same day the Lord Mayor and aldermen of *London* waited on his Majesty; and by the mouth of the then recorder, baron *Thompson*, made their compliments of condolence and congratulation. They were afterwards introduced to queen *Caroline*, to whom they made the like compliments; and his Majesty was pleased to knight *Robert Baylis*, esq. one of their aldermen.

An order was also made for praying for queen *Caroline*, and the young Princes and Princesses.

A proclamation was also issued for the meeting of the Parliament, on the 27th of this instant *June*; being the day it stood prorogued to.

June 17. A proclamation was issued, requiring all persons in offices or employments, civil or military, to continue to act in their respective stations, after they had taken the oaths.

June 18. *Augustus Schwitz*, esq. appointed master of the robes to his Majesty.

John Manners, duke of *Rutland*, appointed chancellor of the duchy of *Lancaster*, and sworn of the privy council.

June 19. His Majesty was proclaimed both at *Edinburgh* and *Dublin*.

Francis Negus, esq. appointed master of his Majesty's buckhounds.

June 21. *Henry D'Auverquerque*, earl of *Grantham*, appointed lord chamberlain to the Queen.

Sir Thomas Read, bart. *Thomas Wynne*, *Christopher Hales*, and *Robert Brishaw*, esqrs. appointed clerks of the board of green-cloth.

June 22. The right honourable *Gerald*

de Courcy lord *Kinsale*, in *Ireland*, was presented to his Majesty by lord *Cartaret*, lieutenant of that kingdom; and lord *Kinsale* had the liberty to assert the antient right of his family, of being covered in the King's presence.

June 24. Lord viscount *Townshend* having delivered up the seals of his office, as principal secretary of state, his Majesty was pleased to re-deliver the same to his Lordship.

Henry Palbam, esq. brother to the duke of *Newcastle*, was appointed secretary of war.

Francis earl of *Godolphin*, appointed groom of the stole.

Philip Stanhope earl of *Chesterfield*, *Henry Scot* earl of *Deloraine*, *William Capel* earl of *Essex*, *Hugh Fortescue* lord *Clinton*, lord *Henry Herbert*, lord *Thomas Paget*, and lord *William Manners* were appointed gentlemen of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

Sir Robert Walpole, knight of the garter, appointed chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer.

Sir Robert Walpole, *Sir Charles Turner*, *George Doddington*, esq. *Sir George Oxendon*, and *William Clayton*, esq. appointed commissioners for executing the office of lord high treasurer.

Thomas Smith, of *Tidworth*, in the county of *Southampton*, esq. appointed vice-chamberlain to the queen, in the room of *Sir Andrew Fountain*.

Sir Andrew Fountain appointed warden of the Mint, in the room of *Walter Carey*, esq.

Sir John Hobart, knight of the Bath, appointed treasurer of the chamber to his Majesty, in the room of *Charles Stanhope*, esq.

William Capel, earl of *Essex*, appointed ranger of *St. James's park*, in the room of lord viscount *Cberwynd*.

William Herbert, esq. second son to the earl of *Pembroke*, made one of the commissioners of his Majesty's revenue in *Ireland*.

William Greville lord *Brock* died.

John Grosvenor, esq. *Spanish* merchant, and *Thomas Lombe*, esq. *Italian* merchant, elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

June 27. The Parliament of *Great Britain* met, when his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; and said, he was persuaded they all shared with him in his grief and affliction for the death of his late royal father, which brought on him the care and weight of the government; and it added much to his concern lest he should not be as successful in his endeavours, as he

he was desirous to make them a great and happy people : he wished, in this first solemn declaration in Parliament, he could give them a perfect sense of his fixed resolution to merit the love and affection of his people, which he looked upon as the best support of his crown.

That it should be his constant care to preserve the constitution in church and state, and secure to all his subjects the full enjoyment of their religious and civil rights.

He saw with pleasure the happy effects of that vigour and resolution which was exerted in the last session of Parliament for the defence of the nation, and maintaining the balance of power : that the strict harmony which had hitherto subsisted among the allies of the treaty of *Hanover*, had chiefly contributed to the near prospect of peace : he had therefore given his allies the strongest assurances of pursuing the same measures, and making good the engagements entered into by the crown of *Great Britain* ; that the public expences should be lessened, as soon as the circumstances of affairs would permit ; and that he would reduce his forces, as soon as it could be done without prejudice to the kingdom.

He put them in mind, that the civil list revenues were now determined ; and that it was necessary they should make some provision for him and his family.

June 28. The next day the House of Peers presented an address to his Majesty, wherein they returned him thanks for his speech ; condoled their loss ; but said they were filled with inexpressible joy at his Majesty's peaceable accession : adding, that his Majesty's gracious declaration of his resolution to maintain the constitution, claimed their most dutiful acknowledgements ; and begged leave to assure his Majesty, in the strongest manner, of their inviolable fidelity, and fixed resolution to maintain his undoubted right and title to this crown, and to every other part of his dominions.

June 30. The Commons having spent two days in taking the oaths, waited on his Majesty also with an address ; wherein they condole with his Majesty on the death of his royal father ; a loss which his Majesty alone could possibly repair ; but his immediate succession banished all their grief ; and they desired he would accept the sincere congratulations of his faithful Commons, upon his accession to the throne of his ancestors.

That his Majesty having assured them,

he would inviolably preserve the constitution, and secure all his subjects in their religious and civil rights, they could not enough admire his goodness ; and they saw with pleasure the beginning of his reign, attended with the happy presages of a general peace. And the assurances he had given the allies of the treaty of *Hanover*, that he would pursue the measures of his royal father, confirmed them in the hopes of a general tranquility, upon terms that were safe, honourable, and advantageous.

That the cheerfulness they had shewn in granting supplies for the defence of the kingdom, and his Majesty's honour, was amply rewarded by his Majesty's beginning so early to lessen the public expences, and resolving to reduce his forces. That these many and great instances of his Majesty's goodness called upon them for the highest returns of duty, zeal, and affection for his person and government ; and assured him, they would with their lives and fortunes support his Majesty's undoubted right and title to the imperial crown of this realm, and all other his Majesty's dominions.

That when they reflected on his Majesty's royal virtues, the distinguished character of his Queen, their numerous and hopeful issue, lasting pledges of their security and happy establishment, they thought themselves indispensably obliged to assure his Majesty they would provide such a remedy for his civil government, as should be sufficient to support the honour and dignity of the crown in its full lustre.

July 3. A committee having been appointed to consider of a supply to be granted to his Majesty, for the better support of his household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir *Robert Walpole*) represented, that the annual sum of 700,000*l.* settled on the late King, falling short every year, they had been obliged to make it up another way ; and that his present Majesty's necessary expences being like to increase, by reason of the largeness of his family, he moved, that the intire revenue of the civil list, which produced about 130,000*l.* a year above the said yearly sum of 700,000*l.* might be settled on his Majesty during life.

It was unanimously resolved, that the intire revenues of the civil list (which produced 130,000*l.* a year above the said yearly sum of 700,000*l.* granted to his late Majesty) should be settled on his present Majesty during his life.

July 6. His Majesty sent a message to the

the House of Commons, recommending their making a farther provision for the Queen.

July 7. Whereupon it was resolved the next day, that a provision be made for the Queen, in case she shall survive his Majesty, of 100,000*l.* *per annum*, during her life.

The chancellor of the Exchequer (*Walpole*) having carried these two great points, former misunderstandings were forgot, and he was fixed in the post of prime minister again.

July 8. The King conferred the honour of knighthood on *John Grosvenor*, and *Thomas Lumbe*, esqrs. sheriffs elect of London and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing.

July 16. The duchess of *Dorset* appointed groom of the stole to the Queen.

July 17. The King came to the House of Peers, and passed the following acts.

An act for the better support of his Majesty's household, and of the honour and dignity of the crown.

An act to enable his Majesty to settle a revenue on the Queen, in case she should survive him.

An act to enable his Majesty to be governor of the *South-Sea* company.

An act for continuing the imprisonment of *Robert Blackburn*, and others.

An act to enable persons possessed of offices at the demise of his late Majesty, to qualify themselves for the enjoyment of them.

After which his Majesty made a speech; wherein he thanked the Commons for their unanimity and dispatch, in granting him the revenues necessary for the support of his family, and the civil government: which they had done in a manner so agreeable to him; that if any thing could have added to his inclinations of making them happy, this instance of their confidence would engage him more strongly to make use of his power of doing them good, and promoting the honour and interest of his people.

He thanked them also for the ample provision they had made for the Queen; and was confident the world very well deserve it.

It was his great happiness to see the nation in a prosperous and flourishing condition, at the highest pitch of glory and reputation, holding the balance of Europe, defending their just privileges and possessions, and vindicating the honour of the crown of Great Britain.

At home he found among his Protestant subjects such mutual charity and forbearance, that the national church did not repine at the indulgence given to scrupu-

lous consciences; and those who received the benefit of the toleration, envied not the established church.

From these happy circumstances flowed that general tranquility, that rise of public credit, and that improvement of trade, which had greatly increased their wealth and power, and given them that respect and influence abroad, which had so much advanced the glory and happiness of the nation.

That the expiration of this Parliament drawing on, he should give orders for calling another; and was persuaded the people would manifest their affections for him, by making choice of persons zealously affected to the Protestant succession.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 29th of August.

July 29. *John Byng*, lord viscount Torrington, *John Cockburn*, esq. Sir *John Norris*, Sir *Charles Wager*, Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Sir *George Cholmondeley*, and *Samuel Malinew*, esq. appointed commissioners of the admiralty.

Thomas Fane, earl of *Windsorland*, *John Chetwynd*, *Paul Dominique*, *Thomas Pelham*, *Martin Bladen*, and *Edward Ash*, esqrs. Sir *Orlando Bridgman*, and *Walter Carey*, esq. appointed commissioners of trade and plantations.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of *Chesterfield*, appointed ambassador to the court of France.

Sir *William Sackville*, appointed treasurer of the Queen's household.

Henry lord Aylmer, warden of the mint, in the room of *Martin Bladen*, esq.

July 30. *Thomas Townshend*, esq. appointed one of the tellers in the Exchequer, in the room of *George Treby*, esq.

Francis-Henry Lea, esq. appointed master of the revels, in the room of Sir *Richard Steel*.

July 31. Sir *Robert Rich*, *James Campbell*, *Charles Cathcart*, *John Montgomery*, *Charles Chutehill*, *John Selwyn*, and *Charles Lumley*, esqrs. appointed grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

Sir *Paul Merivale*, continued treasurer of his Majesty's household; lord *Finch*, comptroller of the household; earl of *Lincoln*, cofferer; and Sir *Conyers Darcy*, master of the household.

The lord *Carleton* continued lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Sir *Hans Sloane* continued physician-general to the army.

The honourable *Thomas Poyet*, esq. made

governor of Barbadoes, in the room of *Henry Worsley*, esq.

The honourable *William Finch*, esq. appointed plenipotentiary to the congress at *Aix la Chapelle*.

The right honourable the marquis of *Hartington*, continued in his post of captain of the band of pensioners.

The earl of *Leicester*, captain of the yeomen of the guard.

August 3. *Charles Beauclerk*, duke of *St. Albans*, appointed master of the horse to his Majesty.

August 7. Orders were given by the Spaniards for making reprisals on the English in America.

A proclamation was issued for dissolving the present Parliament, and calling another. The writs to bear teste the 10th instant, and to be returnable the 28th of November.

Aug. 23. Admiral *Hofier* died on board his ship in America.

Aug. 25. *John Montgomery*, esq. groom of the bed-chamber to the King, made governor of *New York*.

The lord *Henry Aylmer* made comptroller of the Mint.

John Armstrong, esq. made master surveyor of the ordinance.

Lieutenant general *Wade*, made commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in Great Britain.

The right honourable *Richard* earl of *Burlington*, continued his Majesty's high treasurer in Ireland.

The honourable *William Canfield*, esq. made one of his Majesty's justices of the King's Bench in Ireland.

The honourable *George Gore*, esq. one of the justices of the court of Common-pleas in Ireland.

The honourable *Francis Bernard*, esq. one of the justices of the same court.

The honourable *John Pocklington*, esq. one of the barons of the Exchequer there.

The honourable Sir *John St. Leger*, knt. one of the barons of the same court.

Thomas Morley, esq. attorney general; and *Robert Jocelyn*, esq. solicitor general.

A grant of the offices of vice-treasurer and receiver general, and also treasurer of war in Ireland, to the right honourable the lord viscount *Falmouth*, and the honourable *Richard Edgcumbe*, esq.

The following gentlemen were constituted commissioners of the excise in Ireland, viz. his excellency *William Conolly*, esq. *Thomas Wyld*, *William Harrison*, *Edward Thomson*, and *Robert Sawyer Herbert*, esqrs. and the

same gentlemen, with *Thomas Frankland*, and *Antony Lowther*, esqrs. were appointed his Majesty's commissioners for all the rest of his Majesty's revenues and profits payable in that kingdom.

A grant also was passed to the right honourable the lord mayor, sheriff, commons, and citizens of *Dublin*, that all aldermen who had served the office of mayor, or fined for mayor, and their successors, should be justices of peace in the said city and suburbs.

Lord *Carteret*, the lord lieutenant, arriving at *Dublin* on the 19th of November, the privy council was dissolved, and a new one constituted of the same members, with the addition of *Samuel Molineux*, *Richard Edgcumbe*, and *Henry Maxwell*, esqrs. And on the 28th of the same month the Parliament met, and the Commons chose the right honourable *William Conolly*, esq. their Speaker.

A new fortress was begun this month at *Beverly* in the north of Scotland.

Sept. 1. *Charles Pawlet* duke of *Bolton*, made lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of *Southampton*, lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of *Carmarthen*, warden and keeper of *New Forest* in *Hampshire*, governor of *Milford-Haven*, *Pembrokeshire*, and governor of the isle of *Wight*.

William Capel earl of *Essex*, made lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of *Hertford*.

George Doddington, esq. made lord lieutenant of the county of *Somerset*.

Sept. 3. *Charles viscount Townshend*, appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of *Norfolk*.

Thomas Hollis, duke of *Newcastle*, made keeper of *Sherwood-Forest* in the county of *Nottingham*.

George earl of *Cholmondeley* made lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of *Chester*.

Charles lord *Cornwallis*, constituted warden, chief justice, and justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, and warrens on this side *Trent*.

In the night between the 3d and 4th instant, the corpse of the late King was delivered without ceremony, at *Osnaburg*, into the hands of the present king of Great-Britain's officers, and conducted to the frontiers by a detachment of the duke of *Tork* and bishop of *Osnaburg*'s life-guards, who were there relieved by a detachment of the regiment of dragoons of *Wenden*, which guarded the procession two nights; after which it was escorted by a detachment of dra-

Dragoons of the regiment of *Pont Pietin* as far as the plain between *Able* and *Limmer*, where fifty of the life-guards received it at midnight, and conducted it to *Hanover*, the cavalcade arriving about one o'clock before the gate of *Calenberg*. The baron *Von Goertz*, governor of the castle, had the direction of the funeral, which he caused to enter the town in the following order.

Two domesticks on horseback, with each a lighted flambeau in his hand.

A trumpeter on horseback, in deep mourning.

A coach with six horses, wherein sat the late King's fergeon and valets.

An officer and thirty of the guards on horseback, with their swords drawn, but pointed backwards under their left arm.

Ten footmen walking two and two.

The body coach, with the King's coffin in it, drawn by eight horses led by as many equerries; several pages riding by.

Two trumpeters on horseback without sounding, resting their trumpets bottom upwards.

An officer and thirty guards, as before.

Three pages on horseback.

Two officers of the life-guards on horseback, in long mourning cloaks.

The baron *Von Goertz*, governor of the castle, riding upon a white horse, with a long mourning cloak.

Two chamberlains on horseback, with black cloaks.

Two gentlemen of the chamber, as above.

Two gentlemen of the court, as above.

Thirty more footmen and equerries, each bearing a lighted wax-candle in his hand.

One hundred burghers in mourning marched on each side of the procession, all with flambeaux in their hands.

Being arrived in the first castle-yard, sixteen colonels or lieutenant colonels took the coffin, and bore it upon their shoulders to the vault, which was finely illuminated; as were also the whole church, and the quadrangles of the castle.

Twelve pages, with flambeaux in their hands, attended the corpse bare-headed to the place where it was deposited.

It being fair-time with them, and consequently many strangers in the town, 1000 men of the garrison were ordered to be under arms till two o'clock, to prevent disorders. Part of those troops stood in lines, and presented their pieces while the body coach was passing by. Notwithstanding the unseasonable time of night when the burial was performed, there was a great

concourse of people from all parts, to see this last honour paid to their late sovereign.

Sept. 5. Sir *Gustavus Hume*, bart. made groom of the bed-chamber to his Majesty.

Sept. 6. Sir *Spencer Compton* appointed receiver and paymaster-general of his Majesty's guards, garrisons, and forces, and also paymaster of the royal hospital of invalids at *Chelsea*.

Sir *Clement Cotterel* made master of the ceremonies.

Sir *William Apsburnham*, bart. made one of his Majesty's chamberlains of the Exchequer.

Charles earl of *Carlisle*, made constable of *Windsor* castle.

Sir *John Jennings*, master of the hospital at *Greenwich*.

Philip Cavendish, esq. treasurer and receiver-general of *Greenwich* hospital.

Charles Wirbers, esq. surveyor-general of his Majesty's woods.

John Wynne, esq. constable of the castle of *Caernarvon*, and ranger of the forest of *Snowdon*, &c.

Hugh Warburton, esq. chancellor and chamberlain of the counties of *Anglesey*, *Caernarvon*, and *Merioneth*, in *North Wales*.

The hon. *Pattee Byng*, treasurer of the navy.

Sept. 8. *William Passenger*, *Henry Cartwright*, *William Fisher*, *George Huxley*, *Edward Trelawney*, *Henry Parsons*, and *Sprig Mansley*, esqrs. made commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy.

Hatton Compton, esq. made lieutenant of the Tower of *London*.

John Plumtree, esq. treasurer and paymaster of the office of ordnance.

John Conduit, esq. master and worker of his Majesty's Mint.

Sir *Andrew Fountain*, warden of the Mint.

Henry lord Aylmer, comptroller of the Mint.

Edward Hughes, esq. advocate-general, or judge of his Majesty's forces.

Dr. George Paul, advocate-general for all matters ecclesiastical, maritime, and foreign, relating to the crown.

Sept. 9. The hon. *Richard Arundel*, esq. made surveyor-general of his Majesty's works.

Sir *James Thornhill*, serjeant-painter of all his Majesty's palaces.

A proclamation was published for dissolving the Parliament in *Ireland*, and calling another, to meet at *Dublin* the 14th of *November*.

Sept. 10. *William Cavendish*, duke of *Devonshire*, appointed lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Derby*.

Richard Lumley, earl of *Scarborough*, lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Northumberland*.

Bennet Sherrard, earl of *Harborough*, warden and chief justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, parks, and chaces, beyond *Trent*.

Henry Lowther, viscount *Lonsdale*, constable of the *Tower of London*.

Jeffery Elwes, esq. appointed treasurer of the bounty of queen *Anne*, for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy.

Sept. 13. Dr. *John Friend* appointed physician in ordinary to the Queen.

Sept. 14. *Charles Beauclair*, duke of *St. Albans*, appointed lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Berks*.

James Bridges, duke of *Cbandos*, lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the counties of *Hereford* and *Radnor*.

Sept. 17. His Majesty dissolved the privy council, and at the same time appointed the present members to be of the new privy council; of which he declared the duke of *Devonshire* president; and at the same time, *Edward Southwell*, *James Vernon*, *Robert Hayes*, and *Temple Stanyan*, esqrs. were sworn clerks in ordinary of the privy council.

Sept. 18. *Henry de Grey*, duke of *Kent*, appointed lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Bedford*.

Dr. *John Wynne*, bishop of *St. Asaph*, translated to the see of *Bath and Wells*, in the room of Dr. *Hooper*, deceased.

Sept. 19. Dr. *Francis Hare*, dean of *St. Paul's*, made bishop of *St. Asaph*.

John Montgomery, esq. made governor of *New York* and *New Jersey*, in the room of *William Burnet*, esq.

Alast Broderick, esq. appointed one of the commissioners of the customs, in the room of Sir *Robert Baylis*.

Sir *Robert Baylis* made receiver-general of the taxes in the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the county of *Middlesex*.

The sixteen peers to represent the nobility of *Scotland* were chosen; consisting of the following noblemen; viz. *James Graham* duke of *Montrose*, *John Hay* marquis of *Tweeddale*, *John Sutherland* earl of *Sutherland*, *John Leslie* earl of *Rothes*, *David Arskine* earl of *Buchan*, *Thomas Hamilton* earl of *Hadington*, *Hugh Campbell* earl of *London*, *James Ogilvie* earl of *Findlater*,

John Dalrymple earl of *Stair*, *George Hamilton* earl of *Orkney*, *Charles Hamilton* earl of *Selkirk*, *Charles Hope* earl of *Hopton*, *Henry Scot* earl of *Deloraine*, *Archibald Campbell* earl of *Hag*, *Alexander Hume* earl of *Marchmont*, *John Murray* earl of *Dunmore*.

Sept. 27. *Augustus Schutts*, esq. appointed keeper of his Majesty's privy purse.

Thomas Farmer, earl of *Pomfret*, appointed master of the horse to the Queen.

John Crowley, esq. elected alderman of *Dowgate-ward*, in the room of Sir *Francis Forbes*, deceased.

Sept. 29. *William Montague*, duke of *Manchester*, appointed lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Huntingdon*.

Francis earl of *Godolphin*, lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Oxford*.

Peregrine Berrie, duke of *Ancaster*, lord chamberlain of *England*, lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Lincoln*.

John Manners, duke of *Rutland*, lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Leicester*.

Sir *Edward Beecher* was elected lord mayor of *London*.

The courts of *France* and *Spain* appeared to have been perfectly reconciled about this time; and from henceforward *France* may be looked upon rather as an enemy than a friend to *Great Britain*, notwithstanding the treaty of *Hanover*.

The strict alliance between these two crowns has been of much worse consequence than that between the courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, which we affected to dread so much. There was a time when we might have made a perfect separation between the kingdoms of *Spain* and *France*, and made *Spain* our friend for ever; viz. when *Spain* was so thoroughly provoked by *France*, for sending back the *Infanta* queen; but that critical hour was unhappily overseen, and we shall scarce meet with such another in this age.

Prince *Menzikoff*, prime minister in the court of *Russia*, was disgraced, and afterwards banished into *Siberia*, said to be occasioned by his ambition and avarice, having treated the *Russian* nobility with great insolence, and persuaded the young Czar, his sovereign, to enter into a marriage-contrast with one of his own daughters, whereby he hoped to establish himself in the administration.

Oct. 1. The following gentlemen were appointed commissioners of excise, viz. *Christopher Montague*, *John Wheatbam*, *Roger Gale*, *Benjamin Mildmay*, *Richard Elliot*, *John*

John Fowle, Charles Polhill, George Ducker and Thomas Wyld, esqrs.

The rev. Mr. *Ralph Macro*, preacher at the Rolls, made one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty.

Oct. 2. *Charles Lenox* duke of Richmond, *James Hamilton* duke of Hamilton, *William Montague* duke of Manchester, and *Charles Hamilton* earl of Selkirk, appointed gentlemen of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

Capt. *Pitt* made governor of *Bermudas*, in the room of *John Hope*, esq.

Edward Cartaret, and *Edward Harrison*, esqrs. made postmasters general.

Sir *Hans Sloane*, bart. Dr. *Richard Mead*, Dr. *Thomas Goodman*, and Dr. *John Hollings*, appointed physicians in ordinary to his Majesty.

Ambrose Dickens, and *Claudius Amyand*, esqrs. appointed surgeons in ordinary to his Majesty.

Dr. *William Baker* translated from the see of *Bangor* to *Norwich*, vacant by the death of Dr. *Leng*.

The rev. Mr. *Thomas Linning*, Mr. *James Alston*, Mr. *William Guffbart*, and Mr. *William Miller*, appointed his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary in Scotland.

William Burnet, esq. late governor of *New York* and *New Jersey*, appointed governor of *New England* and *New Hampshire*, in the room of *Samuel Shute*, esq.

Oct. 7. The following orders were issued to be observed at their Majesty's coronation.

That all the peers that do go in the proceeding, are to meet in the House of Lords, and all the peeresses in the Painted Chamber in *Westminster*, in their robes, and with their coronets, by eight o'clock precisely, on *Wednesday* morning next: and all others appointed to go in the said proceeding, except those who are immediately to attend their Majesties persons, are to meet in the court of Requests, exactly at the same hour, in their respective habits usual on such occasions.

That no person, whose name is not contained in the ceremonial, shall presume to attend, or walk in the procession.

That a way is ordered to be made for coaches to pass through *Chancery Row*, cross the *New* and *Old Palace Yards*; which coaches, as soon as discharged, are to proceed on directly to *Milk-Bank*, without making any stop: and none but the coaches of peers, peeresses, and such others, who attend the solemnity, are to pass that way after six o'clock that morning; nor any after nine.

And that another way is hereby ordered for coaches to pass to the Abbey up *Charles-street*, and by *Story's*, through the gate at end of *Torbill-street*, to the gate at *Little Dean's Yard*, and from thence, after setting down their company, to proceed through the *Bowling-alley*, without stopping, to *Hyde-park-corner*; but no hackney coaches are to pass any further the last-mentioned way, than the end of *Little Queen's-street* by *Story's-gate*; and after setting down their fare at *Angel-court*, from whence there will be a foot way made to the north door of the Abbey, the said hackney coaches must turn up *Little Queen's-street*, and proceed directly to *Hyde-park-corner*; and in the evening the coaches are to return the same way: but no coaches will be permitted to pass back any of those ways, till after their Majesties return to *St. James's*.

That after the peers, peeresses, and others, are set down, the servants of such peers and persons are to be dismissed, and immediately pass on the same way with the coaches to which they belong.

That no peer or peeress is to appoint any person to wait on them in the hall at dinner, attendance being otherwise provided for that purpose.

And whereas his Majesty hath commanded, that care be taken that the church and choir of *Westminster-abbey* be kept free for their Majesties proceeding, no person whatsoever is to be admitted within the doors of the choir, but such as shall produce tickets, signed and marked with my name and seal, till the entrance of their Majesties proceeding. And all persons, who shall have such tickets, are to come in at the door at *Little Dean's Yard*, or the north, or south-east doors of the Abbey.

And further, to warn all persons concerned, that none shall be admitted into any of the galleries in the Abbey, without the choir, after seven o'clock on *Wednesday* morning next,

That the military officers keep their posts, and not come into the choir; that the gentlemen pensioners do stand at the foot of the steps ascending to the theatre, and come no further; and that the yeomen of the guard do stand between the gentlemen pensioners and the choir door.

And it is also ordered, that no person whatever, who shall be present at the coronation, either attending the proceeding, or as a spectator, do appear in a mourning habit on that day, and the wearing coronation favours will be approved of.

SUSSEX, M.
OB.

Off. 8. *James Reynolds*, esq. was appointed chief justice of the court of Common-pleas in Ireland.

Michael Ward, esq. was appointed one of the justices of the King's bench in that kingdom.

The following gentlemen were appointed commissioners of the stamp-duties; viz. Sir *Brocas Gardiner*, bart. *John Schuttz*, *John Turner*, *John Sborter*, and *William Hewat*, esqrs.

Charles Cathcart, esq. was appointed receiver-general of his Majesty's land-rents and casualties in Scotland.

Charles Fitzroy duke of Grafton, was appointed lord-lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* in the county of *Suffolk*, and vice-admiral of the same.

The following gentlemen were appointed commissioners of the excise in Scotland; viz. *Alexander Wedderburn*, *Gilbert Burnet*, *Henry Robinson*, *Thomas Broughton*, and *George Ross*, esqrs.

Off. 9. *Edward Walpole*, esq. second son of Sir *Robert Walpole*, was made master of the Exchequer-office in *Lincoln's-Inn*.

Off. 11. The coronation of king *George II.* and queen *Caroline*, was solemnized at *Westminster* in the following manner.

Their Majesties came to *Westminster*, before nine of the clock; his Majesty retired in the the *Court of Wards*, and her Majesty into the *Black Rod's* room, where they con-

tinued until the officers of arms ranged the procession into order, and brought the persons down from the court of Requests, Painted Chamber, and House of Lords, into *Westminster-hall*.

Their Majesties being there seated at the upper end of it, under their states or canopies, her Majesty's chair being upon the left side of his Majesty, and being attended by the Lords Great Chamberlain, Constable, Earl Marshal, and by the great officers, the four swords and spurs were presented, and laid upon the table before his Majesty.

Then the dean and prebendaries of *Westminster*, in a solemn procession, brought from the Abbey the Holy Bible, with the following regalia belonging to his Majesty; St *Edward's* crown, upon a cushion of cloth of gold, the orb with the cross, the scepter with the dove, the scepter with the cross, and St. *Edward's* staff; as likewise the regalia of her Majesty, her crown on the left cushion, her scepter with the cross, and the ivory rod with the dove; which were severally laid before their Majesties: all which were afterwards, by his Majesty's command, delivered to the lords who were to bear them.

Before twelve of the clock the procession was began on foot from the Hall to the Abbey of *Westminster*, upon a way raised for that purpose, floored with boards, covered with blue cloth, and railed on each side, in the following manner:

The King's Herb Woman, with her Maid Servants, strewing sweet herbs, &c.

The Dean's Beadle of *Westminster*, with his staff.

The High Constable of *Westminster*, in a scarlet cloak, with his staff.

A Fife.

Drums.

Drum-Major.

Trumpets.

Kettle Drum.

Trumpets.

The Serjeant Trumpeter.

The Six Clerks in Chancery, only four present, in gowns of black flowered satten, with black silk loops and tufts upon the sleeves.

The Olofet-Keeper of the Chapel Royal.

Sixteen of his Majesty's Chaplains, four a-braet.

Sheriffs of *London*.

Aldermen of *London* below the chair, in their scarlet gowns.

The Recorder of *London* single

The Aldermen above the chair, wearing their gold chains; Sir *Edward Becher* going as Lord Mayor elect.

Masters in Chancery in rich gowns.

The King's younger Serjeants at Law in scarlet gowns, their caps in their hands.

The King's Solicitor, and the King's Attorney-General.

The King's ancient Serjeant at Law.

Twenty Gentlemen of the Privy-Chamber.

Barons of the Exchequer, and Justices of both Benches, in their Judges robes of scarlet, with their caps in their hands, &c. the juniors first, two a-braet.

Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, in scarlet robes, with their collars of SS of gold.

Chief

Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in a scarlet robe, with his collar of SS of gold, going alone.

Children of the Choir of *Westminster*, in Surplices.

Serjeant of the Vestry, in a scarlet gown.

Children of the Chapel Royal, in their surplices, with scarlet mantles over them.

Choir of *Westminster* in surplices, with their music-books.

The Organ-Blower.

The Groom of the Vestry.

Gentlemen of the King's Chapel, in scarlet mantles.

Sub-Dean of the King's Chapel, in a scarlet gown turned up with black velvet.

Prebendaries of *Westminster*, in surplices and rich copes, with their caps in their hands.

Bishop of *Rockester* as Dean of *Westminster*, in a surplice, and over it a rich cope.

The Master of the Jewel-House in a scarlet robe, having one of his officers going by him.

Bath King of Arms, in the habit of that officer, carrying his coronet in his hand.

The Knights of the Bath under the degree of Peers of *Great Britain*, in the habits and collars of their order, carrying their hats and feathers in their hands, two and two according to their stalls.

Blanch-Lyon, Pursuivant.

Privy-Counsellors not Peers, among them the Master of the Rolls,

Sir *Spencer Compton*.

Knight of the Garter, Sir *Robert Walpole*, in the full habit and collar of that most noble order, carrying the cap with the plume of feathers in his hand.

His Majesty's Vice-Chamberlain.

Comptroller of the household, and the Treasurer of the household.

Rouge-Croix, and *Rouge-Dragon*, Pursuivants.

Baronesses and Barons in their robes of estate, with their coronets in their hands.

Bluemantle and *Portcullis*, Pursuivants.

Bishops in their rochets, with their square caps in their hands.

Arundel Herald, in his coat and collar of SS, and *Blanch-Courfier*, Herald to Prince *William*, in his coat, with his collar of SS, gold chain, and badge.

Viscountesses and Viscounts, in their robes of estate, with their coronets in their hands.

Brunswick Herald, in his coat, collar, gold chain and badge; and *Lancaster*, with his coat and collar.

Countesses and Earls, in their robes of estate, with their coronets in their hands, except such as carried any of the regalia.

Windsor and *York* Heralds in their coats and collars.

The Marquis of *Tweeddale*, in the robe of estate, with his coronet in his hand.

Richmond and *Chester* Herald, habited as before.

Duchesses, and Dukes, in their robes of estate, with their coronets in their hands.

Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain of the household, alone.

Ulster, *Clarencieux*, *Norroy*, Kings of Arms, with their coats, collars, and badges, and their coronets in their hands.

The Lord Privy Seal, Lord *Trevor*.

The Lord Archbishop of *York*. The Lord King Lord High Chancellor, bearing his purse.

Two persons who represented the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, in crimson velvet mantles, lined with white farcenet, and faced with meniver, powdered with ermine, each of them his hat in his hand, of cloth of gold furred and powdered with ermine.

The Queen's Vice Chamberlain.

Two Gentlemen Ushers.

The Queen's Lord Chamberlain, with his robe of estate, carrying his coronet in his hand.

The Ivory Rod, with the dove, borne by the Earl of *Northampton*.

The Scepter, with the cross, borne by the Duke of *Rutland*.

The Queen's crown, borne by the Duke of *St. Albans*.

Bishop of
Winchester
supporting
her Majesty
on the
left.

The QUEEN,
In her Royal Robes of purple velvet, richly furred
with ermine, having a circle of gold, set with large
jewels upon her Majesty's head; going under a canopy
borne by sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports;
forty Gentlemen Pensioners going on the outsidés
of the canopy, and Serjeants of Arms attending.

Bishop of
London sup-
porting her
Majesty on
the right.

Her Majesty's train, supported by the Princess Royal, and the Princesses *Amelia* and *Carolina*, in purple robes of state, with circles on their heads; assisted by the Lady *Frances Nassau*, Lady *Mary Capel*, Lady *Rebecca Herbert*, Lady *Anne Hastings*.

The coronets of the Princesses, born by Lord *Cæsararvon*, Lord *Duplin*, and Lord *Lewisbam*.
Duchess of *Dorset*, Lady of her Majesty's Bed-chamber.

Countess of *Suffex*, First Lady of the Bed-chamber to the Princesses.

Two of her Majesty's Women, Mrs. *Herbert* and Mrs. *Howard*.

The Regalia of his Majesty, *viz.*

St. Edward's Staff, borne by the Duke of *Kent*.

The Golden Spurs, borne by Duke of *Manchester*, for the earl of *Suffex*.

The Scepter with the Cross, born by the Duke of *Monmouth*.

The third Sword, by the Earl of *Crawford*.

Curtana, by the Earl of *Fem-broke*.

The second Sword, by the Earl of *Lincoln*.

Lord Mayor of *London*.

Lyon King of Arms of *Scotland*.

Garter principal King of Arms.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, in his robes of estate, with his coronet and white staff in his hand.

The Earl of *Suffex*, acting as Earl Marshal of *England*, in his robes of Estate, with his coronet and marshal's staff in his hand.

The Sword of State in the Scabbard, borne by the Earl of *Huntingdon*.

The Lord High Constable of *England*, in his robes of estate, with his staff and coronet in his hand; the Duke of *Ritchmond*.

Deputy to the High Constable of *Scotland*, Duke of *Roxburg*.

The Scepter with the Dove, borne by the Duke of *Argyle*.

* St. Edward's Crown, by the Duke of *Dorset*, Lord High Steward.

The Orb, borne by the Duke of *Somerfet*.

The Bible, by the Bishop of *Coventry*.

The canopy of cloth of gold was borne over his Majesty by the other sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports, and on each side of the canopy attended Gentlemen Pensioners, and the Sergeants of Arms before them.

Supporter, the Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*, on the left.

The KING, In his royal robes of crimson velvet, furred with ermine, and bordered with gold lace, wearing on his head a cap of estate of crimson velvet, adorned with large jewels, turned up with ermine.

Supporter, the Lord Bishop of *Durham*, on the right.

His Majesty's train borne by four noblemen's eldest sons, *viz.* Lord *Hermitage*, Lord *Brudenell*, Lord *Cornbury*, Lord *Euston*, and at the end of it, the Master of the Robes.

Standard bearer to the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Earl of *Leicester*, in his robes of estate and coronet in his hand.

Captain of his Majesty's Horse-Guard, in waiting, Lord *Herbert*.

Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, the Marquis of *Harington*.

Lieutenant of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bedchamber.

Earl of *Essex*, in his robes of estate, carrying his coronet.

Two Grooms of the Bed-chamber.

Ensign of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard.

* A Gentleman going upon one side of the road, carrying the staff of the Lord High Steward.

The

The Corporals or
Exempts:

The Yeomen of the Guard;
with partizans on their
shoulders.

The Corporals or
Exempts.

The Clerk of the Cheque to the Yeomen of the Guard.

Note, That the Peers being knights of the Garter, of the Thistle, and of the Bath, wore the collars of the said orders.

Their Majesties, upon their entrance into the church, were received by the prebendaries and choir singing an anthem, and having feared themselves, the recognition and oblations were made, and after the litaney (read by the bishops of *Glocester* and *Bristol*, and the first part of the communion service) the bishop of *Oxford* preached the sermon; and then his Majesty subscribed the declaration, and took the coronation oath, and was anointed by the archbishop upon the crown of the head, the breast, and palms of his hands, and then presented with the spurs, and girt with the sword, which was offered and afterwards redeemed by the earl of *Huntingdon*, and was then invested with the armills and with the imperial pall; and the orb with the cross was also presented, and the ring was put upon the fourth finger of his Majesty's right hand by the archbishop of *Canterbury*, who then delivered the scepter with the cross, and the rod with the dove, and being assisted with several bishops, put the Crown reverently upon his Majesty's head, at which sight all the spectators repeated the loud shouts, the trumpets sounded, and upon a signal given, the great guns in the Park and Tower were fired.

All the peers then put on their coronets, the bishops their caps, the representing dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy* their hats, the knights of the *Garter*, and those of the *Bath*, their caps with plumes of feathers, and the kings of arms their coronets.

The noise ceasing, the archbishop proceeded with the divine offices (a), and after he had delivered the Bible to his Majesty, and solemnly read the benedictions, his Majesty was pleased to kiss the archbishops and bishops, as they kneeled before him, one after another. Then *Te Deum* being sung, his Majesty was lifted into his throne, where all the peers did their homages; during which time, medals of gold were given to the peers and peeresses, and

medals of silver thrown among the people; which latter was also done in the return of the procession to Westminster-hall.

These solemnities being finished, her Majesty, supported by the bishops of *London*, and *Winchester*, went to the steps of the altar, and being anointed with the holy oil on the head and breast, and receiving the ring, the archbishop reverently set the Crown upon her Majesty's head; whereupon the three princesses and the peeresses put on their coronets, and her Majesty having received the scepter with the cross, and the ivory rod with the dove, was conducted to her throne.

Then their Majesties having made their second oblations, received the holy communion, and the prayers being ended, went into *St. Edward's* chapel; where his Majesty was arrayed in robes of purple velvet; and, having received the crown of state, and her Majesty the like crown, the return was made to Westminster-hall in the method of the former procession; save that the peers who carried any of the regalia which had been left behind in *St. Edward's* chapel, the scepter with the cross and the orb then in his Majesty's hands, and the scepter with the cross and ivory rod then in her Majesty's hands, went now in their ranks, according to their degrees of creation. The three princesses, the peers and peeresses, the kings of arms, wore their respective coronets; the dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy* their hats, the bishops their caps, the knights of the *Garter*, and those of the *Bath*, their caps with feathers, and the judges their caps.

Their Majesties placing themselves in their chairs of state, at a table at the upper end of the hall, the three princesses sat at one end of it, upon the left hand of her Majesty, and all the nobility and other persons of quality being seated at tables prepared for them, the first course was served up to their Majesties table, with the accustomed

(a) For a more particular account of the performances of these sacred solemnities, within the Church, see the Coronation of James II.

ed ceremonies, and the services required from several persons, according to the tenures of their estates and offices, were performed.

Before the second course was brought in, the King's champion, who enjoys that office as being lord of the manor of *Scriwally* in *Lincolnshire*, entered the hall, completely armed in one of his Majesty's best suits of white armour, mounted on a fine white horse, richly caparisoned, and performed the ceremony of the challenge. Then *Garter*, attended by the other officers of arms, proclaimed his Majesty's stile in *Latin*, *French*, and *English* *.

This done, the second course was carried up to their Majesties table by the gentlemen whose office it properly was, with the usual solemnities.

The whole solemnity was performed with the greatest splendor and magnificence, and without any disorder; and what was most admired in the hall were the chandeliers, branches, and sconces, in which were near 2000 wax candles, which being lighted at once, yielded an exceeding fine prospect.

Their Majesties left the hall before eight o'clock, and returned to St. James's; and the day concluded with bonfires, illuminations, ringing of bells, and all other public demonstrations of a general joy and satisfaction.

It has been customary for his Majesty on this occasion, to confer the honour of knighthood on the lord of *Addington* manor, and on two of the band of gentlemen pensioners, presented to the King by their captain for that purpose.

Accordingly his Majesty was pleased to confer that honour upon *William Wynne*, esquire, standard-bearer of the band of gentlemen pensioners, and *John Taylor*, esquire, one of the gentlemen of that band. As also on colonel *Multon Lombard*, and *George Walters*, esqrs. who represented the dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*.

The several Quantities of Plate delivered at the Coronation, according to the Claims, and which are the customary Quantities at other Coronations.

1. To the Lord Almoner for the day, 305 ounces of gilt plate, in two large gilt chased basons.

2. The gold cup and cover, to the Lord Mayor of *London*, was 20 ounces of pure gold.

3. To the chief cup-bearer a cup and cover, curiously enchased and gilt, of 32 ounces.

4. To the Mayor of *Oxford*, a high gilt bowl and cover, richly chased, of 110 ounces, as a gift from the King to that city, with his Majesty's arms engraven on it.

5. To the Champion, a high bowl and cover, finely chased and gilt, of 36 ounces. All which cups or bowls were enchased with his Majesty's cypher.

6. To the duke of *Norfolk*, as chief butler of *England* for the day, a cup of pure gold, of 32 ounces.

7. To the Lord Great Chamberlain, as chief officer of the cwy, two large gilt chased basons, and one gilt chased ewer.

His grace the archbishop of *Canterbury*, as his fee, according to ancient usage, receives the purple velvet chair, cushion and footstool whereon he sits at the coronation.

The officers of the removing wardrobe also usually receive as their fee, the pall of cloth of gold held over the King at his coronation.

OB. 13. *John Boyce*, esq. mayor of the city of *Oxford*, and *Oliver Greenway*, esq. alderman of the said city, knighted.

A proclamation was published for proroguing the parliament from the 28th of this month to the 11th of *January*.

William Cavendish duke of *Devon* appointed one of the governors of the Charter-house, in the room of the lord viscount *Harcourt* deceased.

James Graham duke of *Montrose* appointed keeper of the great seal of *Scotland*, and sheriff of *Sterling*.

James Berkley earl of *Berkley* appointed keeper of the forest of *Dan*, constable of *St. Brismel's* castle, and vice-admiral of *Great-Britain*, and lieutenant of the admiralty thereof.

Sir *Henry Pawice*, doctor of laws, appointed judge of the high court of admiralty.

George lord viscount *Torrington* made rear-admiral of *Great-Britain*.

OB. 16. An insurrection of tinners in *Cornwall*, who plundered all the granaries in that country.

OB. 19. *Hugh Fortescue* lord *Clifton* ap-

* For the ceremonies see the *Coronation of James II.* as also the *Ceremonies of Claims*, and an account of the *Regalia*.

pointed lord lieutenant of the county of Devon.

John Leslie earl of Rothes made constable of Sterling castle.

The countess of Suffex, the lady Anne Lumley, and the lady Mary Capel, appointed ladies of the bed-chamber to the princess royal.

Oct. 21. Elizabeth Burges, esq. appointed his Majesty's resident at Venice.

Lancelot Blackburne, archbishop of York, appointed lord high almoner.

Oct. 23. William Talbot, lord bishop of Durham, constituted lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Durham.

Algernon Seymour earl of Hertford made lord lieutenant of the county of Suffex.

Henry O' Bryan earl of Desmond made lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Essex.

James Stanley earl of Derby made lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Lancaster.

William Pulteney, esq. made lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the east riding of the county of York.

Sir Arthur Owen, lieutenant and custos rotularum of Pembrokehire.

John earl of Fitzwilliams, custos rotularum for the liberty of Peterborough, in the county of Northampton.

Charles Mordaunt, earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, general of the marines.

Sir Walter Young, Sir John Stanley, barts.

Thomas Walker, esq. Sir Charles Peers, Sir

John Evelyn, Thomas Maynard, esq. Sir

James Campbell, Humphrey Brent, John

Campbell, Bryan Fairfax, Henry Hale, George

Drummond, John Hill, and Allen Broderick,

esqrs. appointed commissioners of the customs.

Robert lord Walpole ranger and keeper of his Majesty's new park near Richmond.

Spencer Cowper, esq. made one of the justices of the court of Common-pleas.

Mr. Justice Page made one of the justices of the King's-bench, in the room of Sir John Fortescue Aland, who was superseded.

John lord Carteret constituted lord lieutenant of Ireland; but there were excepted out of his patent, the presentations to deaneries, the appointing the barons of the Exchequer, and granting commissions to the officers of the army, garrisons, forts and castles in that kingdom.

The right honourable Mary countess of Pembroke, and the right honourable Dorothy countess ofington, made ladies of the bed-chamber to her Majesty.

A pension of 6000*l.* per annum was granted to the lord chancellor Sir Peter King, and pensions of 2000*l.* per annum each to the earls of Finlater and London, and a pension of 800*l.* per annum to the earl of Warwick.

Nov. 23. Henry Newport, earl of Bradford, appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Salop; also custos rotularum of the county of Montgomery.

Edward Barker, esq. appointed receiver-general of the first fruits.

Nov. 27. His Majesty appointed prince Frederic, the archbishop of Canterbury, the lord-chancellor, and all the great officers of state, and judges, with many more, to be commissioners or governors for the building and better management of the royal hospital of Greenwich, for the encouragement and increase of seamen.

Dr. Thomas Sherlock, dean of Chichester, and matter of the Temple, elected bishop of Bangor, in the room of Dr. William Baker translated to Norwich.

Mr. Brinsley Skinner appointed consul at Leghorn.

Sir Hans Sloane chosen president of the Royal Society?

His grace Scroop duke of Bridgewater, made lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Bucks.

James earl of Berkley, lord lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, and custos rotularum of the counties of Gloucester and Surry.

Thomas earl of Pembroke, lord lieutenant of the county of Wilts.

John earl of Leicester, lord lieutenant of the county of Kent.

Dec. 1. The following gentlemen were appointed flag officers of the navy; viz. George Byng, viscount Torrington, constituted admiral and commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet; Sir John Jennings, admiral of the white; Sir John Norris, admiral of the blue; Sir Charles Wager, vice-admiral of the red; Francis Hoyer, esq. vice-admiral of the white; Edward Hopson, esq. vice-admiral of the blue; Sir George Waken, rear-admiral of the red; Salmon Morris, esq. rear-admiral of the white, and Robert Hughes, esq. rear-admiral of the blue.

Mr. Chisholm, surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital, appointed surgeon to her Majesty.

Charles Douglas, duke of Queensbury, appointed vice-admiral of Scotland.

Dec. 14. Sir Conyers Darcy, lieutenant of the north riding of the county of York.

Dec. 20. The following gentlemen were made grooms of his Majesty's bed-chamber;

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Col. *Thomas Paget*, *John Selwyn*, *Charles Churchill*, *Charles Lumley*, *Charles Catcott*, *John Campbell*, and *James Campbell*, esqrs. Sir *Charles Hatbam* and Sir *Robert Rich*.

The rev. Mr. *Newey* constituted dean of *Chichester*.

Dec. 28. Mr. *Robert Matlow* appointed consul in the ports of *Osford*, *Newport*, and *Bruges*.

Robert Tighe, esq. consul at *Elsnore*.

Mr. *Franklyn*, the bookseller, was tried at the King's-bench bar, on the 2d of *December*, for printing and publishing a libel, intitled, *The Craftsman*, No. 31. containing some reflections on the administration.

James Douglas, M. D. appointed physician in ordinary to her Majesty.

1727-8, Jan. 4. *Lionel Sackville*, duke of *Dorset*, appointed constable of *Dover* castle, and warden of the Cinque-ports.

Sir *George Saunders*, knight, made one of the commissioners of the navy.

Jan. 12. Upon advice of the death of admiral *Hofier*, the following alterations were made; viz. *Edward Hopson*, esq. made vice-admiral of the white; Sir *George Walton*, vice-admiral of the blue; *Salmon Morris*, rear-admiral of the red; *Robert Hughes*, rear-admiral of the white; and *Philip Caswell*, rear-admiral of the blue.

The honourable *Edward Finch*, esq. appointed envoy to the court of *Sweden*.

Jan. 13. *Francis marquis de Montandre*, lieutenant-general, appointed master of the ordnance in the kingdom of *Ireland*.

James O'Hara, lord *Tyrswley*, appointed envoy-extraordinary to the king of *Portugal*.

Dr. *Smith*, professor of the mechanics and experimental philosophy in *Cambridge*, made master of mechanics to his Majesty.

Jan. 20. *Richard Temple*, viscount *Cobham*, appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of *Bucks*.

Jan. 23. The Parliament met; and the Commons being directed to chuse a Speaker, made choice of *Arthur Onslow*, esq. and presented him to the King on the 27th, and, being approved, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses of Parliament; wherein he told them, he wished the first period of his reign might have been distinguished, by putting an end to the troubles in *Europe*, by a reduction of his forces, and the diminution of the taxes: he was sensible of the uneasy situation their affairs had been in for some time, and concerned to see many of the inconveniences of war attending them, without any opportunity of redres-

sing the injuries they sustained; but they were sensible preliminary articles of peace had been signed some time ago, but the ratifications had been retarded by the refusal of *Spain* to execute some of the most material points; but he had received from the most Christian King, and the States General, the greatest proofs of their sincerity, and the strongest assurances, that they would make good all their engagements in support of their mutual interests; and he had good reason to hope the difficulties, which had retarded the execution of the preliminaries, would soon be removed: in the mean time, it was necessary to continue to their allies had resolved to do, those preparations which had hitherto been their duty, that they might be in a condition to vindicate their honour, and assert their rights.

The Commons might be assured, that the supplies they should give, should be employed solely for the interest and security of the nation.

He desired they would consider of some means for the increase and encouragement of seamen, that they might be invited, rather than forced, into the service; and that they would make some addition to the fund for the maintenance of *Greenwich* hospital.

He had great hopes of a general pacification, to which nothing would contribute more than a dispatch of the public business.

Jan. 26. The Convocation met, and chose Dr. *Tanner*, chancellor of *Norwich*, their prolocutor, and then adjourned to the 9th of *February*.

Jan. 28. The following consuls were appointed by his Majesty; viz. *Benjamin Keene*, esq. consul at *Madrid*; *William Caley*, esq. consul at *Cadix*; *Nicolas Holloway*, gent. consul at *Malaga*; *Robert Barker*, gent. consul at *Alicant*; *Mark Pringle*, gent. consul at *Seville* and *St. Lucar*; *John Porter*, esq. consul at the *Groyne*; *William Winder*, gent. consul at *Barcelona*; *John Cross*, gent. consul at the *Canaries*; *Brinly Skinner*, esq. consul at *Leghorn*; *Neil Brown*, gent. consul at *Venice*; *Edward Allen*, esq. consul at *Naples*; *John Bagshaw*, esq. consul at *Genoa*; *William Chamberlain*, gent. consul in *Sicily* and *Malta*; *James Paul*, esq. consul at *Zant*; *Charles Hudson*, esq. consul at *Angier*; *Richard Lawrence*, esq. consul-general at *Tunis*; *Benjamin Lodington*, esq. agent and consul-general at *Tripoli*; *John Ruffel*, esq. agent and consul-general at *Tetuan*.

Stephen Poyntz, esq. appointed one of his Majesty's ambassadors extraordinary and plenip-

plenipotentiary at the intended congress at Cambray.

Jan. 29. The House of Peers presented his Majesty an address of thanks for his speech; wherein they acknowledged, that the great hopes his Majesty had of seeing peace restored, were the consequences of that spirit and resolution with which he had asserted their rights, tempered with a noble self-denial of all the success and glory that might attend his Majesty's arms in the prosecution of a just war, when put in the balance with the ease and quiet of his subjects. This was a disposition of mind truly great in a Prince so early initiated in the art of war, and formed by nature for the greatest military achievements: this must, in duty and gratitude, animate the whole nation in vindicating his Majesty's honour, and defending the rights of his crown, if, contrary to expectation, the day should come when the safety of his people should require stronger remedies than negotiations.

They were deeply sensible of the happiness they enjoyed under the best of governments, administered by the best of Kings; and should shew they knew how to set a just value on these blessings, by admitting no other contention amongst them, but who should be most active and zealous in preserving them, by rendering his Majesty's reign easy and glorious to himself, as it was happy and advantageous to his people.

Feb. 2. The Commons having spent some days in taking the oaths, presented an address to his Majesty, giving him thanks for his speech, and all the gracious expressions in it; and recapitulating the substance of it; assuring his Majesty, that whatever supplies should be wanting, they would grant, depending on his Majesty's wisdom and justice, that they would be applied in the most beneficial manner: they were satisfied they could not give a better evidence of their love to their country, than by constant demonstrations of their duty to the best of Kings.

William Coventry earl of Coventry appointed lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of Worcester, and of the city of Worcester.

Feb. 9. Fifteen thousand seamen voted for the current year 1708.

22,955 men voted for the land service.
230,923^l. voted for maintaining 12,000 *Hessian* troops.

50,000^l. for one year's subsidy to the king of Sweden.

25,000^l. for one year's subsidy to the duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle.

Resolved, That three shillings in the pound be raised on lands for the year 1728.

The total of the sums granted for the service of the ensuing year, amounted to four millions; to be raised on the following funds, *viz.*

The malt-tax 750,000^l.

The land-tax 1,500,000^l.

A loan of the bank 1,750,000^l. for which annuities, to the amount of 70,000^l. being after the rate of four per cent. were to be raised by duties on coals imported into the city of London, and granted to the bank.

An address for a particular account of the sum of 250,000^l. granted to the crown, having been presented to his Majesty, Sir Paul Methuen reported the King's answer; *viz.* That a power having been given his late Majesty by parliament for applying such sums as he saw necessary for the security of the kingdom, and the preservation of the peace of Europe, and fulfilling the engagements he should enter into for those ends; some part of the money had been disbursed by his late Majesty, and the rest had been applied by his present Majesty, for carrying on the same necessary services, for strengthening alliances, and fulfilling engagements of the utmost importance to these kingdoms, and which required the greatest secrecy: and therefore a particular account could not be given without manifest prejudice to the public.

This answer being of the like strain with that of February 1726, when an address was presented for an account of 125,000^l. Mr. Pakeney, and others, objected against this vague and general way of accounting for public money, tending to render parliaments useless, to cover embezzlements, and to screen corrupt and rapacious ministers.

They took notice also of the increase of the national debt, notwithstanding the so much boasted sinking fund.

The court, on the other hand, insisted, that upwards of six millions of the national debt had been paid off since the year 1716, and that the debts contracted since the year 1716 amounted only to between two and three millions; and by a great majority, *viz.* 250 against 97, it was resolved to attend his Majesty with a representation, importing, that this was the true state of the case.

They added, that the sinking fund now amounted

amounted to twelve hundred thousand pounds, or thereabouts, and would be every year increasing from the further savings of the interests of the remaining debts, as they should be paid off: and if, when the sinking fund was yet in its infancy, and so much less than now it is, they had been able to diminish the national debt so much, what might not be expected, they said, for the future, now the sinking fund was so greatly increased, and public credit in so flourishing a condition, that they could borrow money at three per cent?

But Messrs. *Pakeny, Shippen*, and the rest of the opposite party, still insisted, that there had been a great deal of artifice used in stating these accounts: that, in order to swell the sums said to have been issued and applied towards the discharge of the public debts, there had been added above three millions for the advanced price given in 1720, in order to make the irredeemables redeemable, which could not properly be called a payment of debts; whereas, on the other hand, in the account of the present national debt, or of the increase of that debt since *Christmas* 1726, several large sums were omitted, particularly one million raised upon the credit of the civil list, and several deficiencies on the land-tax, malt, and other funds, which still remained a public debt.

Philip Stanhope earl of *Chesfield* sworn of the privy council.

James Vernon, esq. appointed one of the commissioners of excise.

William Copel earl of *Essex*, appointed ranger of *Hyde-Park*.

Dr. *Henry Bland*, master of *Etan* school, and chaplain of *Chelsea* hospital, made dean of *Durham*.

Feb. 14. The Convocation were permitted to sit some few days, till they had drawn up an address to his Majesty to congratulate his accession, and thank him for his gracious declaration to support the constitution in church and state: which address was presented to his Majesty on the 14th of *February*.

A bill was ordered to be brought into the House of Commons for the relief of the right hon. the lord *William Powlet*, one of the tellers of the *Exchequer*, to indemnify him for the sum of 4191*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.* stolen out of the cash-room belonging to his office.

March 1. A proclamation was published, promising a reward of one hundred pounds for apprehending a street-robber within *London*

or *Westminster*, and five miles thereof, above all other rewards; and promising a pardon to all persons who are accomplices, provided they shall not have given a wound.

March 10. *Thomas Ward*, esq. appointed consul-general for the several ports in the *Russian* empire, to which the *British* subjects trade.

Mar. 21. The following Acts were passed;

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act for repairing the highway from *Maidenhead* bridge to *Henly* bridge.

An act for repairing the roads from *Chatteris* ferry to *Somerham*.

The Convocation having been prorogued to the 20th of *March*, was on that day further prorogued to the 10th of *April*.

The whole grants made by parliament to the Crown this Session, were as follows:

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For 20,000 seamen	1,040,000	0	0
For 26,383 land-men	885,494	9	4
For garrisons in the plantations, and in <i>Minorca</i> , <i>Gibraltar</i> , &c.	157,637	6	5
For extraordinary expences not provided for	30,750	29	5
For the office of land-ordnance	100,000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy	199,071	7	8
For half-pay officers	60,000	0	0
For <i>Chelsea</i> -Hospital out-pensioners	4,847	2	0
For arrears to the landgrave of <i>Hesse</i>	50,000	0	0
For 12,000 <i>Hessians</i>	170,000	0	0
For deficiency of funds	160,306	17	5
For making good the deficiency of the general funds	54,196	7	9
	2,998,104	11	0

1728, *March 28.* *John Hodges*, esq. was appointed one of his Majesty's ambassadors plenipotentiaries at the intended congress to be held at *Soissons*.

The duke of *Candos* appointed ranger and keeper of *Epping-Forest*.

The earl of *London* appointed his Majesty's high commissioner in *Scotland*.

Capt. *Dean* appointed consul at *Osford*.

The Rev. Dr. *John Clark* made dean of *Salisbury*.

The Rev. Dr. *Syddal* appointed dean of *Canterbury*, in the room of Dr. *Stanhope*, deceased.

Apri

April 2. Letters patent passed the Great Seal for renewing and confirming a professorship of modern history in each university, and for instructing twenty scholars in each, in modern history, and modern languages: and Mr. Samuel Harris [Apr. 8.] was continued professor of modern history in Cambridge, and Mr. Gregory in Oxford.

Charles Stanhope, esq. appointed one of the commissioners of the Admiralty.

A petition of Charles Townshend, esq. in behalf of George Townshend, and others, commissioners for licensing hawkers and pedlars, was presented to the House; praying, that leave may be given to bring in a bill to enable the Treasury to compound with the said commissioners for a debt due to the crown, occasioned by Mr. Thompson their cashier withdrawing himself beyond sea: and a bill was brought in accordingly.

April 17. The royal assent was given to An act for a land-tax.

An act for repairing the road from the powder-mills on Hounslow-Heath in Middlesex, to Basingstoke near Bagshot in Surrey.

And then the House adjourned to the 29th instant.

April 23. His Majesty set out from St. James's, about nine in the morning, being attended by a numerous retinue of noblemen, and persons of distinction; and among the rest Sir Robert Walpole the prime minister; and arrived at Newmarket at six the same evening. The next day the university of Cambridge in a body, with Dr. Lambert, their vice-chancellor, at their head, attended the King at Newmarket, and congratulated his Majesty on his arrival there, and desired he would honour them with his royal presence at Cambridge: whereupon his majesty appointed the next day to dine with the university at Cambridge; and came thither accordingly the next morning, attended by the dukes of Dorset, Grafton, Richmond, Ancaster, Newcastle, and Manchester; the earls of Essex, Cardigan, Scarborough, Sir Robert Walpole, and many other persons of distinction.

His Majesty was met at some distance from the town by the corporation in their formalities on horseback; and at the regent-walk was received by the chancellor, (the duke of Somerset) and the whole body of the university, and conducted into the Senate-house; from whence his Majesty went to King's college chapel, and then to Trinity college, where he dined in the hall; and having made the university a

present of two thousand pounds, in consideration of the expences of his entertainment, which was extremely magnificent, his majesty returned to Newmarket the same Evening, and on the 27th instant the King and court returned to St. James's.

The preliminaries being adjusted between the courts of Great Britain and Spain, the siege of Gibraltar was raised; the British fleets recalled; and his majesty's plenipotentiaries, Stephen Poyntz, esq. and the right hon. William Stanhope, esq. set out for the congress, which was agreed to be held at Seissons in France, in order finally to adjust all matters in difference between the contending parties, by the mediation of France.

About the same time the court received advice, that John Ruffel, esq. his Majesty's consul-general and envoy to the emperor of Morocco, had renewed the articles of peace with that prince, and obtained the liberty of several British captives.

About the same time died Dr. John Woodward, who erected a professorship for natural philosophy in the university of Cambridge, and left a handsome annual revenue for the endowment of it: he also left the university the refusal of his collection of fossils, and other natural curiosities, if they would purchase them, which the university afterwards did for 2000*l.* and constituted the Rev. Mr. Mason, of Trinity college, the first professor.

May 1. The Commons resolved, That his Majesty be enabled to raise 500,000*l.* by loans, on Exchequer Bills.

That his Majesty be enabled to apply ten thousand pounds out of the money granted for the year 1728, for the support of Greenwich hospital; and for enabling the commissioners to take in an additional number of disabled seamen, not exceeding 220 men.

May 6. Sir Paul Malbuen, treasurer of the household, delivered to the House a message in writing, signed by his Majesty, which was read by the Speaker; viz.

That his Majesty being under some engagements entered into, and concerted, with the advice and concurrence of the last Parliament for securing the trade and navigation of this kingdom, and for restoring and preserving the peace of Europe; and having been enabled to answer and defray the charges and expences thereof, as far as they have hitherto become due and payable; and there being still wanting a sum

a sum not very considerable to perfect and fulfil these engagements; relying upon the duty and affections of his Commons; hopes they will enable him to discharge such engagements as still remain unsatisfied upon this head of service.

Several of the members appeared surprised at this unexpected message: however, taking into consideration, the next day, after some warm speeches by Mr. Pulteney, and others; it was resolved by a great majority, 237 against 101, that an address be presented to his Majesty, to assure him they would enable his Majesty to answer and defray the charges and expences that still remained unsatisfied of the engagements entered into, and concerted, for securing the trade and navigation of this kingdom, and for the restoring and preserving the peace of Europe: and the said address was presented to his Majesty the next day.

For which his Majesty thanked the House; and assured them, that it should be employed for the public good, and in support of the common cause.

A motion was made in the House of Commons for an address to his Majesty, that the proper officer might lay before the House an account of the sale of woods, and grants of falls of woods by his late Majesty, which occasioned a debate; wherein Mr. Pulteney represented, that through the connivance of some men in favour, in the late reign, his Majesty's goodness had been abused in several grants of considerable falls of woods, to the great detriment and waste of the royal forests, at a time when the nation stood in great need of timber for repairing and building ships.

But it was answered by Sir Robert Walpole, That such an inquiry might be injurious to the memory of some that were dead; and after all, might be unprofitable to the living: and the previous question being put, it passed in the negative.

Vice admiral Hapson, who commanded the fleet on the coast of Spanish America, met with the same fate his predecessor admiral Hoffer had done: he died on board his ship on the 8th of May, in that unhealthy climate, which carried off not only the two admirals, but the whole ship's crews twice over almost; and the ships were so eaten up with the worms, that it was with difficulty they returned to Europe again, where most of them were rebuilt, or broken up.

The lord Carteret, lord lieutenant of Ireland, returning to England about this time, the archbishop of Armagh the primate, the

lord chancellor Thomas Wyndham, esq. and William Conolly, esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, were constituted lords justices of that kingdom.

May 13. Counsellor Hagen, formerly secretary to the famous baron Gortz, and since bailiff of Diepbolt, shot himself through the head, having first written the following letter to the king of Great-Britain.

'SIR, Before I approach the throne of the Most High God, it is incumbent upon me to beg your Majesty to excuse me for quitting your service, and dying in one of your castles; fate would have it so. Be pleased, Sir, to forgive me what is amiss, and have compassion for me; for I am inwardly persuaded and assured, that God will have mercy upon me where I am going. God send you a happy reign.' This was written an hour before this design was put into execution, May 13, 1728.

Signed,

Samuel-Frederic Hagen.

'P.S. SIR, My accounts of your money are very just and exact.'

A paper of the following tenour also was left on his table.

"I am quite weary of eating and drinking, weary of shamming my creditors, weary of being burdensome to my friends, weary of being vexatious to my enemies, and, lastly, tired with myself; and therefore I leave the world with all the alacrity imaginable."

He was buried in a new suit of cloaths he had never worn till that day.

May 18. The right honourable the lord viscount Torrington, John Cockburn, esq. Sir John Norris, Sir Charles Wager, Sir Thomas Littleton, Sir George Cholmondeley, usually called viscount Malpas, and Sir William Young, were appointed commissioners of the Admiralty.

The right honourable Thomas Fane earl of Westmoreland, Paul Desminique, Thomas Pelham, Martin Bladen, Edward Aps, esqrs. Sir Orlando Bridgman, Walter Carey, esq. and Sir Thomas Frankland, were appointed commissioners of trade and plantations.

Sir Theodore Janssen, one of the late South Sea directors, presented a petition to the House of Commons, praying he might be allowed the produce of his estate between the 1st of June 1720, and the 20th of September 1721, it being doubtful whether that produce was vested in the company; for he had a numerous family, and was a loser by the South Sea scheme near 200,000*l.* of his old estate, which was given to the company by act of Parliament.

Some

Some members shewed a surprize at this petition, Sir *Theodore Janssen* having been favoured more than any of the directors, 50,000*l.* being allowed him out of his forfeited estate: however, he met with so many friends, that a clause was ordered to be received for the petitioner's relief, in the *South Sea* bill that was depending.

Upon this success, a petition from Mr. *Robert Surman*, late deputy cashier of the *South Sea* company, was presented to the house, praying a further allowance for himself and family, in regard of the great estate taken from him by act of Parliament, though he was only a clerk to the company, and had not the least concern in the direction of their affairs; and had of late been of great service to the company by his assistance and informations: but, notwithstanding the cashier seemed to have better pretensions to be relieved than *Janssen* the director, he had not so many friends, and his petition was rejected.

The Commons having taken into their consideration the state of the colony of *Carolina*, resolved, that an address be presented to his Majesty, that he would contract with the lords proprietors of *Carolina* for the purchase and surrender of their title and interest in that province; and assured his Majesty, that they would make good the expense of the purchase out of the next aids.

May 27. *Charles Leopold* duke of *Mecklenburgh* was deposed by the Emperor, and his younger brother duke *Christian Lewis*, was appointed administrator of the duchy, with an allowance of 35,000 dollars per annum. The troops of execution were ordered to evacuate the country, which from thenceforth was to be protected by the king of *Prussia* out of the revenues.

On the other hand, the kings of *France*, *Great Britain*, *Sweden*, *Denmark*, the Czar, and the duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*, as guarantees of the treaty of *Westphalia*, represented to the Emperor, that the manner of proceeding against duke *Charles Leopold*, of *Mecklenburgh* was contrary to the constitutions of the empire; according to which his Imperial Majesty had no right to make any change in the empire, without the consent of the princes who compose it.

May 28. The following acts received the royal assent, *viz.*

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty by sale of annuities to the Bank, at four per cent. charged on the duties of coals and culm; and for further applying the produce

of the sinking fund; and for applying the arrears of his Majesty's civil list revenue.

An act for removing doubts concerning the additional duty of two-pence per gallon on low wines, and for obviating questions relating to appeals in matters of excise; and for appointing the number of commissioners of excise, who may hear causes depending before them.

An act for repealing the present duties on wine lees, and *lignum vitæ*; and laying new duties on wine lees, and for prohibiting the importation of wine in flasks or bottles, or small casks; and for preventing frauds in the exportation of silk manufactures.

An act for granting an aid to his Majesty of 500,000*l.* towards discharging the wages due to seamen, and for the constant, regular, and punctual payment of seamen's wages for the future; and for appropriating the supplies granted this session of Parliament.

An act for encouraging seamen to enter into his Majesty's service.

An act to explain and amend the act of 13 Geo. I. for sale of the forfeited estates in *Scotland*, and for determining claims on the said estates.

An act to oblige ships coming from infected places to perform quarantine.

An act to indemnify persons, who have neglected to qualify themselves for offices.

An act to explain the acts of the 3d and 9th of Geo. I. for continuing the duties of two pennies *Scots* on every pint of ale and beer sold in *Edinburgh*, and for securing the payment of such money as shall be contributed towards a charitable fund, for relief of such as shall suffer by fire in the said city and suburbs.

An act for punishing such persons as shall destroy turnpikes or locks, or other works, erected by Parliament, for making rivers navigable.

An act to explain and amend an act of 12 Geo. I. for building a bridge cross the *Thames* at *Fulham*, and for making the act more effectual.

An act for making provision for the rector of the new church, situate near *Millbank*, in the parish of *St. Margaret's, Westminster*.

An act for erecting a workhouse in the city of *Canterbury*, for employing and maintaining the poor there; and for better enlightening the streets there.

An act to enable the commissioners of the Treasury to compound with *George Townshend*, *Montague Bacon*, *John Atwood*, and

and *John Burton*, late commissioners for licensing hawkers and pedlars, for a debt they stand charged with to the crown.

An act to enable the Treasury to compound with *Thomas Hammond*, and his sureties, for a debt due to the crown for the customs of tobacco and wine.

An act to discharge an incumbrance on the lands of *Donoghmore*, part of the bishopric of *Cloyne* in *Ireland*.

After the passing which acts, his Majesty made a speech; wherein he informed the House, he expected very soon to hear, that the congress at *Soissons* was opened, and that they should soon see a happy conclusion of that important transaction. He thanked the Commons for the effectual supplies they had raised, and their prudent application of the sinking fund; and the power they had given him of borrowing 500,000*l.* for the discharge of the seamen's wages; and recommended to them the preservation of the public peace: and then the Parliament was prorogued to *Thursday* the 8th of *August* next.

June 2. The lord *Glenorchy* was appointed envoy extraordinary to the king of *Denmark*.

Charles Wych, esq. envoy extraordinary to the *Hans Towns*.

James Doyll, resident to the *States General*.

George Woodward, esq. resident at the court of *Poland*.

June 3. The right honourable *Arthur Ingram* viscount *Irwin*, was appointed lord lieutenant and *custos rotularum* of the earldom of *Yorkshire*, and of the town and county of *Kingston upon Hull*, in the room of *William Paley*, esq.

June 5. *Edward Ashe*, esq. was appointed governor of *Barbadoes*, in the room of *Henry Worsley*, esq.

Charles Stanhope, esq. appointed one of the commissioners of trade and plantations.

June 14. The congress at *Soissons*, consisting of the following ambassadors and plenipotentiaries, was opened, *viz.* the Imperial ambassadors, the *British* ambassadors, those of *France*, *Spain*, and the *States General*: the *French* plenipotentiaries received the rest at the door of the hall of the castle of *Soissons*, and being all seated in elbow chairs at a round table, without ceremony, count *Saintmartin* of the Imperial ambassador made a speech to the assembly, and, after him, cardinal *Henry* another; and then the several ministers produced their full powers.

The *dukes* of *Richmond*, and *Sir Robert*

Walpole, surrendered their badges of the order of the Bath; having been made knights of the Garter.

June 16. The following gentlemen were made commissioners of the excise, *viz.* *Christopher Montague*, *John Whatham*, *Roger Gale*, *Richard Elliot*, *George Duckar*, *Charles Polhill*, *John Fowle*, *Thomas Wyld*, and *James Vernon*, esqrs.

June 17. Lieutenant-general *Ross* was appointed general of the horse.

The following gentlemen were appointed commissioners of the customs; *viz.* *Sir Walter Yonge*, *Sir John Evelyn*, *Sir John Stanley*; *Thomas Walor*, esq. *Sir Charles Pears*, *Sir James Campbell*; *Humphrey Brett*, *John Campbell*, *Bryan Fairfax*, *Henry Hale*, *George Drummond*, *John Hill*, *Allan Broderick*, and *Gwyn Vaughan*, esqrs.

June 24. *Richard Brocas* and *Richard Lovett*, esqrs. aldermen of *London*, were elected sheriffs.

Sir William Morgan, knight of the Bath, was appointed lieutenant and *capitaneus* of the counties of *Marionab* and *Brecknock*.

The new church at *Millbank*, *Westminster*, was consecrated by the bishop of *Rockester*, as dean of *Westminster*.

Christian Lilly, esq. third engineer to his Majesty, was advanced to the post of brigadier-general.

July 4. *Signor Como*, the duke of *Parma's* resident at *London*, was ordered to leave the kingdom, the Duke his master having paid the same honours to the Pretender at his court, as if he was king of *England*.

A proclamation was published, requiring all ships to perform quarantine coming from the *Archipelago*, *Sant*, *Corfu*, and other *Venetian* islands.

Sir William Walsely, of *Walsely* in *Staffordshire*, was drowned in his own coach, being overturned by a rapid stream of water, occasioned by a thunder shower, which broke down a mill-dam just above the road: the footman and horses were drowned, but the coachman saved himself by catching hold of an apple-tree.

Philip Cowditch, esq. rear-admiral of the blue, was made vice-admiral of the white, in the room of *Edward Hopson*, esq. deceased.

Captain *John Bakken* was made rear-admiral of the blue.

July 17. The queen of *France* was brought to bed of a princess.

The Parliament was prorogued to the 15th of *October*.

July

July 25. *Arthur Onslow*, esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, sworn of the privy-council.

July 28. Dr. *Richard Mead*, was appointed physician to her Majesty, in the room of Dr. *Friand*, deceased.

Aug. 3. *Ernst Augustus* prince of *Brunswick*, duke of *York*, and bishop of *Osnaburg*, uncle to his Britannia Majesty, died.

Aug. 15. The queen of *Sardinia*, died: she was daughter to the prince's *Henrietta*, wife of the duke of *Orleans*, and a daughter of king *Charles I.*

The grand jury of the county of *Middlesex* presented *Mist's* journal of the 24th instant, as an infamous libel reflecting on his Majesty.

A very rich lead mine discovered, near *Jewelloby* in *North Britain*.

A terrible hurricane happened at *South Carolina*; which began the 18 day of this month: twenty-three ships were forced on shore; their rice-fields near the sea were overflowed with sea-water, and spoiled; 1500 barrels of rice were lost in *Charleston* only.

Sept. 5. A petition was presented to his Majesty in council for a pardon for the late earl of *Marr*, which was granted.

Sept. 6. The Parliament was prorogued to the 5th of *December*.

Sept. 28. Sir *Robert Baylis*, was elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

A patent was granted to *Henry Brown*, esq. for the sole benefit of the new invention of making cannon and great guns, both in iron and brass, much shorter and lighter, and which, with less powder, will carry farther than those of equal bore now in use.

The assembly of *Massachusetts* colony in *New England* having voted the sum of 1400*l.* to be paid to Mr. *Burnet*, their governor, for the current year, and 300*l.* to defray the charges of his journey from *New York* to *Boston*, he refused to receive the same, as contrary to his Majesty's instructions, and insisted on a settled salary; for otherwise, he observed, the governor must be always dependent on the assembly; and appealed to themselves, if the allowance for the governor had not been sometimes kept back till other bills had been consented to.

The *Spaniards* continued to make prizes of the *English* ships in *America*, notwithstanding their signing the preliminaries for a suspension of hostilities, and agreeing to treat of a general peace at *Soissons*.

Dr. *Berkley*, dean of *Derry*, set sail for *Bermudas* with his family, and several rich

relations and friends, with stores and goods, in order to settle there, and erect a college for the education of the natives of *America*; but met with so many difficulties and disappointments in the attempt, that he returned to *Ireland* again, where he was advanced to a bishopric.

Oct. 17. The duke *de Ripperda* made his escape from *Spain*, and arrived at *London*.

Woods Rogers, esq. was made governor of the *Bahama* islands.

Oct. 12. The following gentlemen were appointed commissioners for victualling the navy: viz. *Henry Cartwright*, *William Fisher*, *George Huxley*, *Edward Trevelyan*, *Henry Parsons*, *Thomas Revell*, and *John Berkley*, esqrs.

Oct. 24. The elector of *Cologne*, was chosen, bishop and prince of *Osnaburg* in *Westphalia*, in the room of prince *Ernst Augustus* of *Brunswick Lunenburg*, and duke of *York*, deceased.

Oct. 25. The French king *Lewis XV.* was taken ill of the small-pox.

Oct. 26. Received advice, that two thirds of the city of *Copenhagen*, the capital of *Denmark*, were burnt down by a fire which began on the 20th instant, and lasted three days.

The streets of *London* and *Westminster* being very much infested by robbers, orders were sent to the magistrates and justices of peace of those cities by his Majesty, to endeavour to apprehend such felons, and to suppress the night-houses where they were harboured: and a reward of forty pounds was promised for apprehending any felon returned from transportation, these being the most desperate and barbarous of the street-robbers. They are also required to suppress gaming-houses and gin-shops, where idle and pilfering people resort.

Nov. 1. An order of council was published, declaring, that upon any public or court mourning, no person should be required to put their coaches, chairs, or servants in mourning; and that the time of such public mourning should be no more than usual.

Nov. 2. The earl of *Kinnoul* was named ambassador to *Turky*.

Dec. 3. The princess *Natalia Alexovitch*, grand princess of *Russia*, and only sister to czar *Peter II.* died.

Dec. 4. His royal highness prince *Frederic* arrived at *St. James's* from *Hanover*.

The parliament prorogued to the 21st of *January*.

Dec. 6. *George Cholmondeley* viscount *Malpas*,

par, appointed master of the horse to prince *Frederic*.

Dec. 12. *John Willis*, of *Lincoln's-inn*, esq. made chief justice of *Chester*.

Adam Pariser, esq. made governor of the island of *Montserrat*.

Sir *John-Fortescue Aland* made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

Dec. 18. His royal highness prince *Frederic* introduced into the Privy-council.

The plenipotentiaries being removed from *Soissons* to follow cardinal *Fleury*, and the court of *France*, the negotiations of peace were said to be renewed at *Fontainebleau* about this time.

Dec. 20. The right hon. *William Stanhope*, esq. and *Horatio Walpole*, esq. two of his Majesty's plenipotentiaries at *Soissons*, returned from *France*.

Sir *William Thomson*, curitor baron, made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Samuel Tucker, esq. made consul at *Alicant*.

1728-9, Jan. 9. A patent passed the great seal for creating his royal highness prince *Frederic* prince of *Wales*, and earl of *Chester*: his former titles were prince of *Brunswick-Lunenbourg*, duke of *Cornwall*, and *Rochford*, duke of *Edinburgh*, marquis of the isle of *Ely*, earl of *Eltham*, viscount *Launceston*, baron of *Snauden* and *Rensfrew*, lord of the Isles, steward of *Scotland*, and knight of the most noble order of the *Garter*.

Jan. 21. The parliament met at *Westminster*, and the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he tells them, that the execution of the preliminary articles, and the opening the congress at *Soissons*, might make them entertain hopes of a general peace very soon; but the reconciling the different interests and pretensions of so many different powers, appeared to be a work of so much time and difficulty, that the project of a provisional treaty was thought of, as a proper expedient, which being concerted and negotiated among the ministers of the principal powers, parties to the treaties of *Hanover* and *Vienna*, was approved by him and his allies: but no definitive answer being yet returned by the courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*, nor the project of the provisional treaty either accepted or rejected, the fate of *Europe* was still in suspense: and in these circumstances some might be induced to think an actual war preferable to such a doubtful and imperfect peace: but he hoped they would believe, that it was a just regard for the ease and

interest of his people alone, that prevailed on him rather to suffer some temporary inconveniencies than precipitately to kindle a war in *Europe*, and plunge the nation into still greater and unknown expences. But how disagreeable soever these delays might be, nothing was more unjust than to impute them to the conduct of him or his allies: no endeavours indeed had been wanting to dissolve the happy union established between them; but long experience, and repeated proofs of mutual fidelity [between *Great-Britain*, *France*, &c.] had so strengthened and cemented this alliance, founded upon, and united by common interest, that all attempts to weaken it or create jealousies had proved as vain as the insinuations to the contrary were false and groundless. But if at last a peace could not be had, he depended on the zeal and affection of this parliament, to support him in carrying on a just and necessary war.

He tells the Commons, he wished he could have seen the public expences lessened; but—He was obliged to ask such supplies as should be necessary to defray the charge of the ensuing year, and enable him in all events to act with vigour, in concert with his allies, who had resolved to make the same preparations, and keep on foot their extraordinary forces.

He suggests, that the discontents and divisions of his subjects, and a prospect of seeing difficulties arise at home, had greatly encouraged the courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid* in their dilatory proceedings: but he hoped a due regard for the honour and interest of the nation would determine them to discourage the unnatural and injurious practices of some few, who suggested the means of distressing their country, and afterwards clamoured at the inconveniencies which they themselves had occasioned. But he relied on their wisdom and unanimity, to convince the world that such pernicious designs should not alter that affection, and good understanding, which had hitherto subsisted, and he hoped would always subsist, between him and his parliament.

The prince of *Wales* was introduced into the House of Peers, and took the oaths, and his seat.

Jan. 22. The House of Peers attended his Majesty with an address of thanks for his speech, and congratulated him upon the arrival of the prince of *Wales*; and declared, they intirely agreed with his Majesty's sentiments contained in his speech; concluding that they should endeavour to convince

viance the world, that no artful designs or intrigues should change that affection and harmony which had been, and, they were confident, would ever subsist between his Majesty and his parliament.

The Commons also presented an address of thanks to his Majesty, for his speech, and congratulated him on the arrival of the prince of *Wales*; and having expressed an entire approbation of all his Majesty's measures; they assure him, they will raise the supplies necessary for defraying the expences of the ensuing year: and if a rupture should happen, he might depend on the zeal and affection of that House, effectually to support his Majesty in carrying on a just and necessary war, in conjunction with his allies.

Jan. 27. Dr. Robert Clavering bishop of *Llandaff*, translated to the see of *Peterborough*, vacant by the death of Dr. *White Kennet*.

This month Don *Ferdinand* prince of *Asturias*, son of *Philip V.* king of *Spain*, was married to *Mary Magdalen*, the infant of *Portugal*, daughter of *John V.* king of *Portugal*. And

Don *Pedro* prince of *Brazil* was married to *Mary* infant of *Spain*; who had been formerly married to *Lewis XV.* king of *France*, but sent back to *Spain*, because she was not of an age fit for marriage.

The two princesses were exchanged on the frontiers of *Spain* and *Portugal*, on the 19th of *January*, N. S.

Jan. 31. It was resolved that 15,000 men be employed for the sea service for the year 1729.

A motion being made to continue the same number of forces as were provided for the year before; this met with great opposition, wherein the usual arguments against standing armies were insisted on; to which it was added, that a provisional treaty having been negotiated at *Soissons*, and approved by his Majesty and his allies; not without reasonable hopes of the concurrence of the courts of *Vienna* and *Madrid*; this seemed the most proper time to retrench our annual expences, and ease the nation of their taxes: that, besides the national troops, we paid 12,000 *Hessians*, and subsidies to *Sweden*, and the duke of *Wolfenbuttle*; and that we might with safety reduce some, if not all, the additional forces which were raised two years ago. But this being put to the vote, it was resolved to keep the same number of national troops on foot this year as was done the last, viz. 22,255 effective men.

Feb. 3. Dr. *John Hurris*, clerk of the closet to his Majesty, made bishop of *Llandaff*.

Feb. 5. A motion was made in the House of Commons, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that this House might be informed, what demands had been made in behalf of *Great-Britain* to his Majesty's allies, for succours of troops, ships, or money, which they were obliged to furnish, in pursuance of treaties, during the late hostilities, and siege of *Gibraltar*; and in what manner the said demands were complied with: or whether any measures were concerted between *Great-Britain* and its allies, in order to carry on a general war, in case the project of the preliminary articles under consideration, during the siege of *Gibraltar*, had not been accepted. But after the question had been debated some time, it was carried in the negative.

It was afterwards resolved, that 241,259*l.* 1*l.* 3*d.* be granted for defraying the expences of 12,000 *Hessians* for the year 1729. 50,000*l.* for one year's subsidy to the king of *Sweden*, and 25,000*l.* for one year's subsidy to the duke of *Wolfenbuttle*.

But it was resolved to address his Majesty, that whenever it should be necessary to take any foreign troops into his service, he would use his endeavours, they might be clothed with the manufactures of *Great-Britain*.

Feb. 18. The act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, for the year 1729; and for making good the deficiency of a late malt act, received the royal assent.

About this time *James Oglethorpe*, esq. a member of the Commons, having a friend in the Fleet-prison, named *Casfel*, an ingenious architect, whom he used to visit there; and being informed, that the hardships *Casfel* suffered in that prison, had been the occasion of his death, he moved that a committee might be appointed to inquire into the state of the gaols of this kingdom. And a committee being appointed accordingly, of which Mr. *Oglethorpe* was chairman, they visited the Fleet-prison on the 27th of *February*, and examined several of the prisoners; and among the rest Sir *William Rich*, bart. whom they found loaded with heavy irons by the warden Mr. *Bambridge*; whereupon they ordered his irons to be taken off: but the committee were no sooner withdrawn, than *Bambridge* ordered Sir *William* to be put in irons again,

in which condition they found Sir *William* the next day. Whereupon the House resolved, that *Thomas Bambridge*, esq. warden of his Majesty's prison of the Fleet, be taken into custody of the serjeant at arms.

Feb. 27. *Leopold Charles* duke of *Lorraine* died.

William Chapple serjeant at law, made judge of the counties of *Carnarvon*, *Merioneth*, and *Anglesey*, in *North Wales*.

March 5. A salary of 2500*l.* per ann. settled on lord *Londonderry*, governor of the *Leeward-islands*, and a present of 6000*l.* made him.

March 14. The Commons resolved, that from the peace concluded at *Utrecht* in the year 1713, to this time, the *British* trade and navigation, to and from the several *British* colonies in *America*, has been greatly interrupted by the continual depredations of the *Spaniards*, who have seized very valuable effects, and have unjustly taken and make prize of great numbers of *British* ships in those parts, to the great loss and damage of the subjects of this kingdom, and in manifest violation of the treaties subsisting between the two crowns; and they presented an address to his Majesty, that he would use his utmost endeavours to prevent such depredations, and procure a reasonable satisfaction for the losses sustained; and secure his subjects the free exercise of commerce and navigation to and from the *British* plantations in *America*. This being presented by the whole house, his Majesty answered, he was sensibly affected with the losses sustained by his trading subjects; that he had given the strictest orders for procuring a just and reasonable satisfaction, and would use his best endeavours to answer the expectations of his people, upon an affair of so much importance.

March 18. In the House of Peers, their Lordships having considered the state of the nation, particularly with relation to the demand made by the court of *Spain*, for the restitution of *Gibraltar*; founded on a letter written in the year 1721, by his late Majesty to the king of *Spain*: and a copy of the said letter having been laid before the House, wherein his Majesty has these expressions: "I do no longer hesitate to assure your Majesty of my readiness to satisfy you with regard to your demand concerning the restitution of *Gibraltar*, promising you to make use of the first favourable opportunity, to regulate this article, with the consent of my Parliament."

Dated *June 1*, 1721, and directed to the king of *Spain*.

It was moved, after a long debate, to resolve, that it was the opinion of that House, that for the honour of his Majesty, and the preservation and security of the trade and commerce of this kingdom, effectual care should be taken in the present treaty, that the king of *Spain* do renounce all claim and pretension to *Gibraltar* and the island of *Minorca*, in plain and strong terms; but after a warm debate, it was carried in the negative; content thirty-one, not content eighty-four.

'*Dissentient*';

1. Because we think our right to a place of such importance to our commerce as *Gibraltar*, should be secured by more than general stipulations, which may be liable to different constructions.

2. Because the king of *Spain* having claimed it several times, not only from the late King's positive promise, as he asserts, but from our forfeiture of it by infractions of those conditions on which he gave it up; and having actually besieged it, since he yielded it to us by treaty; it seems reasonable we should insist upon his making a renunciation of it in words as plain and strong as he made his claim to it, since our plenipotentiaries have not been able to prevail on him to relinquish his pretensions, during the long course of these perplexed negotiations, in which we have been unskilfully, as we fear, (and we are sure we have been unfortunately) involved.

3. We think it incumbent on us to take particular care, that our right to it should not in the least be precarious; because we apprehend we have great reason to fear, that the king of *Spain*'s allies are very desirous to have it again in his hands: and no reason at all to believe, that our own allies are solicitous to have it continue in ours. If there should be the least room left upon a peace, for the king of *Spain*'s pretensions to it, from any loose or doubtful expressions, we are apprehensive it may lay a foundation for uneasiness and animosity, and might interrupt a perfect harmony between us, and a nation whose friendship must always be of the greatest advantage to us. We think our zeal to preserve our title to it in the manner we proposed, would have terrified any wicked ministers from the thoughts of giving it up, if ever we should be in such wretched circumstances as to have any who might think a war more dangerous to themselves than the nation, and might, for that reason, be tempted to purchase an inglorious peace, at the high price

price of so valuable a part of the *British* dominions.

Mr. Speaker acquainted the House, that the high-bailiff of *Westminster* had informed him, that several footmen in the court of Requests had insulted the constables in waiting, for endeavouring to put in execution the orders of the House, to prevent gaming and other disorders: a committee was appointed, to consider of more proper methods for the more effectual preventing such disorders.

March 20. Mr. *Oglethorpe*, from the committee to inquire into the state of the gaols of this kingdom, reported the resolutions of the committee thereupon; and the said resolutions were agreed to by the House, being of the following tenor:

Resolved, *Nemine contradicente*, that *Thomas Bambridge*, the acting warden of the Fleet-prison, hath wilfully permitted several of the debtors to the crown in great sums of money, as well as debtors to divers of his Majesty's subjects, to escape; that he hath been guilty of the most notorious breaches of his trust, great extortions, and the highest crimes and misdemeanours, in the execution of his said office; and hath arbitrarily and unlawfully loaded with irons, put into dungeons, and destroyed, prisoners for debt, treating them in the most barbarous and cruel manner, in high violation and contempt of the laws of this kingdom.

Resolved, that *John Huggins*, esq. late warden of the Fleet-prison, did, during his wardenship, wilfully permit many considerable debtors in his custody to escape; and was notoriously guilty of great breaches of his trust, extortions, cruelties, and other high crimes and misdemeanours in the execution of his said office, to the great oppression and ruin of many of the subjects of this kingdom.

Resolved, that *James Barnes*, *William Pinder*, *John Everett*, and *Thomas King*, were agents of, and accomplices with the said *Thomas Bambridge*, in the commission of his said crimes. And it was agreed to address his Majesty, to order the Attorney-General to prosecute the said offenders: and they were ordered to be committed close prisoners to Newgate: and two bills were ordered to be brought in, the one to disable the said *Thomas Bambridge* to hold the office of warden of the Fleet, or exercise any authority relating thereto; the other for the better regulating the Fleet-prison, and more effectually preventing and punishing

arbitrary and illegal practices of the warden of the said prison.

March 24. The following acts received the royal assent, *viz.*

The land-tax for the year 1729, three shillings in the pound.

An act for raising the sum of 1,250,000*l.* by sale of annuities to the bank of *Eggland*, after the rate 4*l.* per cent. and for applying the sinking fund.

An act for making good the loss occasioned by a sum of money being stolen out of the Exchequer, in the year 1724.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act for repairing the roads from *Litchfield* to the county of *Stafford*, in the post road towards *Chester*; and also from *Burton* upon *Trent* to *Litchfield*, &c.

The grants for this year amounted to 3,123,449*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

1729, *March 25.* Both Houses addressed his Majesty, that he would, for maintaining and securing the trade of this kingdom, take effectual care in the present treaty, to preserve his undoubted right to *Gibraltar* and the island of *Minorca*.

April 1. The jubilee began at *Rome*.

April 3. The duke of *Wharton* (said to have been in the enemy's army before *Gibraltar*) was proclaimed a traitor.

The earl of *Buchan* appointed his Majesty's high commissioner in *Scotland*.

Francis George count *de Scharborn*, chosen archbishop and elector of *Trier*, in the room of prince *Francis Lewis* of *Newburg*.

April 18. Several papers relating to the *Spanish* depredations having been read in the House of Peers, the following resolution was proposed, *vid.* that it appears, to this House, that the expence of the squadron sent to the *West Indies*, under the command of vice-admiral *Hofier*, having been borne by this nation alone, though designed to prevent the *Spaniards* from seizing the effects belonging to his Majesty's allies, as well as his subjects, which were on board the ships and galleons, and from applying the treasure to disturb the peace, and invade the liberties of *Europe*, has been an unreasonable burden to this kingdom.

It passed in the negative after some debate.

Dissentient;

1. Because we conceive, that our allies were at least as much concerned to prevent the *Spaniards* disturbing the peace of *Europe*, if there was at that time such sufficient foun-

stores from thence; and to encourage the importation of masts, yards, and bowsprits from *Scotland*.

An act to repeal a clause in an act of *George I.* which prohibits the importation of tobacco stripped from the stalk or stem.

An act to discharge the trustees appointed by an act of *7 George I.* for raising money on the estates of the late *South-Sea* directors, and others, of their trust; and to vest in the company such of the said estates as were vested in the said trustees, as remain undisposed of; as also the produce of such estates and effects as have been sold by the said trustees.

An act to indemnify those who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices.

An act for obviating doubts that may arise from an act for sale of the forfeited estates in *Scotland*, &c.

An act for reviving and continuing certain laws.

An act for better paving and cleansing the streets in *London* and *Westminster*, and the bills of mortality.

An act for amending an act of *12 George I.* for preventing abuses in making bricks and tiles.

An act to prevent bribery and corruption at elections of members of Parliament.

An act for the further punishment of forgery, perjury, and subornation; and to make it felony to steal bonds, notes, or other securities for money.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

An act for the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

An act for the more effectual collecting the duties granted for the support of the royal hospital at *Greenwich*.

An act for the better government of the watermen on the river *Thames*.

An act for the better government of seamen in the merchants service.

An act for improving the oyster fishery in the river *Medway*.

An act for the better regulation of attorneys and solicitors.

An act for the trial of murders, where the stroke of death only happens in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*.

An act for repairing the road from *Shoreditch* to *Enfield*.

An act for repairing the road from *Shepherds-Sborn* to *Bagdon-Hill*, in the county of *Wilts*.

An act for repairing several roads leading to *Leominster*, in the county of *Hertford*.

An act for making the hamlet of *Spital-fields*, in the parish of *Stepney*, a distinct parish; and for providing a maintenance for the minister of such new parish.

An act for making the hamlet of *Wapping*, in the parish of *Stepney*, a distinct parish; and providing a maintenance for the minister of the said parish.

An act for making *Trinity-chapel*, in the town of *Leeds*, a perpetual cure and benefice.

An act to enable his Majesty to visit the collegiate church at *Manchester*.

An act to empower his Majesty to grant the office of warden of the Fleet to such person as his Majesty shall think fit, during the life of *Thomas Bambridge*; and to incapacitate the said *Bambridge* to enjoy the said office, or any other whatever.

The royal assent was given at the same time to thirty-two private acts: among which were some for confirming the inclosure and division of the common fields in several parishes: and another to dissolve the marriage of *Thomas Cobb* with *Rachel Krebs*; and to enable him to marry again.

May 15. A commission passed the Great Seal, constituting queen *Caroline* guardian and lieutenant of the kingdom, during his Majesty's absence.

Sir *George Byng* lord viscount *Torrington*, *John Cockburn*, esq. Sir *John Norris*, Sir *Charles Wager*, Sir *Thomas Littleton*, Sir *William Yonge*, and *Archibald Hamilton*, esq. appointed commissioners of the Admiralty.

Christopher Montague, *John Wheatbarn*, *Roger Gale*, *George Duckes*, *Charles Polbill*, *John Fowler*, *Thomas Wyld*, *James Vernon*, and *Robert Eyre*, esquires, appointed commissioners of the Excise.

Charles Blake, esq. appointed agent and consul-general at *Algier*, in the room of *Charles Hudson*, esq. deceased.

May 17. His Majesty set out for *Hanover*, from *St. James's*, and landed in *Holland* on the 20th instant.

May 22. Mr. *James Gambler* appointed warden of the Fleet-prison, during the life of Mr. *Thomas Bambridge*, in pursuance of the act of parliament for disabling the said *Bambridge*.

June 2. The fellows of *Trinity college* in *Cambridge* exhibited articles of complaint against Dr. *Bentley*, before the bishop of *Ely*, the visitor, relating to his conduct as master of the said college; and the articles, being above three-score in number, were allowed to be made good against the doctor, at the hear-

hearing on the 7th instant. Whereupon the doctor applied to the court of King's-bench for a prohibition.

June 4. Vice-admiral *Van Somersdyke* arrived at *Spithead*, with part of the *Dutch* Squadron, designed to act this summer in conjunction with the *British* Squadron.

William Cavendish duke of *Devon* appointed lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Derby*.

June 7. Mr. *Bambridge*, late warden of the Fleet, was brought by *Habeas Corpus* from *Newgate* to the King's-bench bar, where the matters he was charged with were read; 1. A commitment of the House of Commons for the many barbarities in the execution of his office. 2. An indictment for the murder of Mr. *Castel*. 3. A charge of felony for stealing goods of the value of 27*l.* the property of *Elizabeth Sparkes*.

His counsel moved he might be admitted to bail, the first commitment being expired with the session of Parliament; and he had been acquitted of the second charge on a fair trial; and on the third there was no indictment found. But the court refused to bail him, because one of the King's witnesses were absent at the last sessions of the *Old-Baili*: and the court ordered his detainer till next session.

June 15. *Charles Stewart*, esq. appointed rear-admiral of the blue, in the room of *Edward St. Lee*, esq. deceased.

June 16. *Henry Cartwright*, esq. was appointed receiver-general of the stamp duties, in the room of *William Thompson*, esq. made one of the commissioners for victualling the royal navy.

June 19. *Robert Knell* the compositor, and *John Clark* the pressman, were set in the pillory, for printing *Mist's Journal* of the 24th of *August* last, but protected from being pelted by their friends among the mob.

June 24. Alderman *John Barber*, printer, and Sir *Jabu Williams*, aldermen and mercer, elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

June 29. *Wentworth Odierne*, esq. appointed one of the groomers of the chamber to his Majesty.

The elector of *Hanover*, and the duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele*, refuse to withdraw their forces out of *Mecklenburgh*, or part with the chest of the revenues thereof, until an intire satisfaction be given them for the arrears of the charges they have been at, in putting the sentence of the *Aulic*

Council in execution 'gainst the duke of *Mecklenburg*.

A misunderstanding happened at this time between the courts of *Great Britain* and *Prussia*, on account of the *Prussians* forcing some *Hanoverians* to lift into their service, and the *Hanoverians* seizing some *Prussian* officers and soldiers by way of reprisal.

July 12. The Rev. Mr. *William Rowland* convicted of writing and publishing a libel, containing reflections on two gentlemen in commission of the peace, as conniving at sodomitical practices: he was sentenced to stand in the pillory, and suffer six months imprisonment.

July 16. The prisoners in the *Marshalsea*, on the common side, amounting to 320, being intitled to receive the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, made great rejoicings, and acknowledged the bounty of the Committee of the House of Commons, who had subsisted them by their contributions from the 25th of *March*; and observed, that forty of them on the common side were then dangerously ill; but, being provided with proper food, cloaths, beds, and necessaries, were most of them recovered: and that the like charity had been extended to those in the King's-bench prison, and the gaol for the county of *Surrey*.

Aug. 24. The queen of *France* brought to-bed of a Dauphin on the 4th of *September*, *N. S.*

William Rowland, the poor clergyman, who was convicted of writing a libel, reflecting on *Thomas Raylton*, and *Nathanael Blackerby*, esqrs. for dismissing some who were brought before them for sodomitical practices, stood in the pillory at the *Royal Exchange*, in his canonical habit, for an hour; during which time he preached to the people, and complained of the injustice of his sentence, particularly of the Recorder his judge; whereupon the people, and amongst them several women, made a collection for him.

Samuel Robinson, esq. chamberlain of the city of *London*, made receiver-general of that city, and the county of *Middlesex*.

The right hon. *William Stanhope*, esq. appointed ambassador to the court of *Spain*.

Aug. 27. The treasure brought by the *Galleons* to *Cadix* began to be delivered.

Sept. 1. Died Sir *Richard Steel*, of *Llangunnor* in *Carmarthenshire*: this gentleman introduced the *Tartars*, *Spectators*, and *Guardsians*, and was the author of many of them; but

but assisted by some of the most celebrated wits of that time, particularly the Hon. Mr. Addison. He was secretary to the lord Cuthbert, and afterwards an officer in the army in king William's wars. He made his fortune by marrying a Welsh lady that had an estate of 6 or 7000*l.* per ann.

Sept. 12. His Majesty arrived at Kensington from Hanover.

Sept. 27. A fire happened at Constantinople, which burnt down twelve thousand houses, and seven thousand people perished in the flames.

Oct. 4. Dr. John Harris, dean of Hereford, elected bishop of Landaff, in the room of Dr. Clavering translated to Hereford.

Oct. 14. The right hon. the lord viscount Townshend declared president of the council.

Oct. 28. A peace was concluded on the 9th of November, N. S. at Seville, between the crowns of Great-Britain, France, and Spain; the principal articles whereof were,

A defensive alliance, guaranteeing reciprocally their respective kingdoms, states, and dominions, in all parts of the world, with the rights and liberties of commerce, according to former treaties: and, in case any of the said powers should be attacked; they were obliged to find the following quotas; Britain 8000 foot and 4000 horses, and France and Spain, each of them, as many, or the parties might demand ships or money instead of troops: and, if such succours should not be sufficient, they were to assist each other with all their forces; and the contracting powers obliged themselves to make reparation for captures, or other damages, sustained by their respective subjects, as well in Europe as in any part of America.

And that commissaries should be appointed by their British and catholic majesties, to determine what ships and effects have been taken on either side at sea. The said commissioners shall likewise decide the pretensions his catholic Majesty may have by virtue of the treaty of 1713, to the restitution of the ships taken by Sir George Byng, anno 1718. The said commissioners to finish their commission within three years.

The introducing garrisons into Leghorn in Tuscany, Porto Ferrajo, Parma and Placentia, to the number of 6000 Spaniards, shall be effected without loss of time, for securing the immediate succession of Don Carlos to those territories, on the deaths of the dukes of Tuscany and Parma.

Their Britannic and most Christian Majesties promised, that as soon as the regulations concerning the keeping up the said garrisons in Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, are settled, by an agreement between the king of Spain, and the said dukes, they will ratify and guarantee the same.

And the said contracting parties do engage to maintain the said Don Carlos in the quiet possession of Tuscany, Parma, and Placentia, after the deaths of the said two dukes, the present possessors.

Nov. 7. Thomas Betton, merchant and ironmonger, having left great sums for charitable uses, the company of ironmongers obtained a licence from his Majesty, to purchase lands of the value of 1000*l.* per ann. to be disposed of according to the last will of the said Thomas Betton.

Nov. 23. William lord Forbes appointed captain-general of the Leeward Islands, in the room of Thomas Pitt earl of Londonderry, deceased.

Nov. 28. Mr. Woolston received sentence on four informations preferred against him for blasphemy, &c. On the first three he was to pay a fine of 25*l.* on each, and the fourth he was fined 25*l.* and to suffer one year's imprisonment: he was also to give security for his good behaviour during life, himself in 2000*l.* and his surties in 1000*l.* each.

Nov. 29. Jonathan Belcher, esq. appointed captain-general of the provinces of the Massachusetts Bay, and New Hampshire in New England, in the room of William Burnet, esq. deceased.

The Algerines commence hostilities against the Dutch, taking four of their merchant-ships.

The duke of Devon, captain of the band of pensioners, appointed lord lieutenant of the county of Derby, and a member of the privy-council.

Nov. 30. Prince Dolgoruky, prime minister to the young Czar Peter II. prevailed on him to espouse his daughter Catherine Alexewina.

This month was remarkable for four terrible calamities, three of which affected every country in Europe almost.

1. The perpetual stormy weather, by which abundance of shipping, as well as men's lives, were lost.

2. A sickly season, people being taken with colds, and afterwards fevers, which carried them off in a week's time. In London only there died near a thousand a week: and the rest of the great towns in Europe were

were equally unhealthful, and country places not much less.

3. There were continual rains, which caused such inundations as destroyed abundance of men and cattle.

4. The fourth affected only the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the neighbourhood of those cities, which proceeded from the number of footpads and street-robbers, inasmuch that there was no stirring out after it was dark for fear of mischief: these villains knocked people down, and wounded them, before they demanded their money; but the offering a reward of 100*l.* for apprehending any one of these offenders, in some measure put a stop to these outrages.

About this time a messenger arrived from *Spain* with advice, that the *states-general* had acceded to the treaty of peace with *Spain*.

The bills of mortality amounted to near thirty thousand in *London* this year, which is about two thousand more than they used to do of late years.

The lord *Mark Kerr* made governor of *Sherburne's* fort, in the room of general *Wibers*, deceased.

Dec. 12. Dr. *Timothy Goodwin*, lord archbishop of *Cashel* in *Ireland*, died.

Dec. 19. A table of fees for the prisons in *London* was settled by the judges, in pursuance of an act for the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

1729-30, Jan. 1. Dr. *John Hoadley*, bishop of *Leigblin* and *Fernes*, translated to the archbishoprick of *Dublin*, vacant by the death of Dr. *William King*.

Dr. *Theophilus Bolton*, bishop of *Elphin*, translated to the archbishoprick of *Cashel*, vacant by the death of Dr. *Timothy Goodwin*.

Charles Calyear earl of *Portmore*, created knight of the Thistle, vacant by the death of his father *David* earl of *Portmore*.

Jan. 3. Lieutenant-general *Joseph Sabine* made governor of *Gibraltar*, in the room of the earl of *Portmore*, deceased.

Count *Bonneval*, who deserted the *French* service, and afterwards the emperor's, went over to the *Turks*, and turned *Mahometan*, began about this time to discipline the *Turkish* troops after the *Christian* model, and taught them fortification; for which service he was made a *bassa*.

On New-year's day in the evening, there was so thick a fog about *London* as made it exceeding dark; chairmen mistook their

way, and fell into the canal in the park with their fare; several people fell into *Fleet-ditch*; the boats lost their way on the *Thames*, and some were run down, it being impossible to discern any object through the fog.

Jan. 13. The parliament assembled on the day they were prorogued to, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them, he had concluded an absolute peace with *Spain*; and it was to be hoped, from this happy beginning, a general pacification would soon be perfected: but, if new troubles should be raised to oppose the execution of these articles, he was confident he should not want their support and assistance in maintenance of their stipulations: that he had made it his chief care to consult the interest of these kingdoms; all former treaties in favour of trade were confirmed, and restitution for unlawful seizures agreed to; and not one concession made to the prejudice of his subjects.

And that they might reap the earliest fruits of this advantageous peace, he had already ordered a reduction of his forces, and laid up part of his fleet.

They were the best judges, whether the circumstances of the sinking fund, and of the national debt, would yet admit of giving any ease where the duties were most grievous. He had the greatest regard for the sinking fund, and looked with compassion on the hardships of the poor artificers and manufacturers; but he left it to their determination what might reasonably be done on this critical consideration: and, having exhorted them to unanimity, concluded, That he desired the affections of his people might be the strength of his government, as their interest had always been the rule of his actions, and the object of his wishes.

The House of Peers addressed his Majesty, thanking him for his speech, and congratulating his arrival in *England*; sensible, that nothing could alleviate his absence but the Queen's happy administration.

They wanted words to express their joy and gratitude for the peace; and, when they reflected on the tender and anxious concern his Majesty had shewn, during the late uncertain state of affairs in *Europe*, they could not but look upon this happy event as a public reward from heaven for his Majesty's love of his people; and, having repeated and applauded every paragraph of his Majesty's speech, they assured him they would

would exert themselves to the utmost to support and assist his Majesty.

They observed, that his Majesty had completed the wishes of all his good subjects, and the despair of the bad : that he had obviated all the groundless clamours and cavils which even malice itself could invent ; and the insinuations of any remnant of faction would serve only to excite them all to act with the greatest zeal and harmony, so as to make his government as easy and happy for his Majesty as it was for them.

Jan. 15. The address of the Commons, which was presented to his Majesty, differs very little from that of the Lords ; and they assure his Majesty, that, if, in resentment of his just and prudent measures, any new troubles should arise to disappoint the execution of the present engagements (this must have an eye to the Emperor's opposing Don Carlos's taking possession of *Tuscany* and *Parma*), they thought themselves obliged by the strongest ties of duty, affection and gratitude, to assure his Majesty they would stand by, and support him against all insults and indignities that should be offered to his Majesty, and enable him to make good his engagements with his allies.

It being proposed in the House of Peers to resolve, that the treaty of peace concluded at *Seville* doth contain all necessary stipulation for maintaining and securing the honour, dignity, rights, and possessions of the crown ; and that all due care is taken therein for the support of the trade of the kingdom, and repairing the losses suffered by the merchants ; it was carried in the affirmative by a great majority.

Jan. 19. The czar *Peter II.* died of the small-pox, in the fifteenth year of his age, and the third year of his reign ; and was succeeded by the princess *Anne* duchess of *Courland*, and daughter of *John Alexowitz*, elder brother of the czar *Peter* the great.

Feb. 10. Pope *Benedict XIII.* died at *Rome*.

Some rumours prevailed at this time, that the *French* were re-fortifying *Dunkirk*.

Col. *Chartres* was this month tried for a rape on his servant-maid, for which he was convicted, and condemned to die, and all his goods and chattels forfeited ; but he afterwards obtained a pardon on his paying a good round sum to the girl, and applying some other parts of that vast estate he had acquired by gaming, in making friends at court.—The colonel was upwards of sixty years of age when he was condemned for

this rape ; and some have observed, that though he deserved to be hanged for a thousand other crimes, he was scarce capable of committing this for which he was condemned.

March. A motion being made in the House of Peers to address his Majesty, that a list of all pensions, payable by the crown, might be laid before the House ; it was resolved in the negative.

The bill for excluding pensioners from the House of Commons having passed the Commons, and being brought up to the House of Peers ; after a long debate, whether the bill should be committed, it was resolved in the negative.

The oath required to be taken by every member, by the pension bill, was of the following tenor, *viz.*

" I *A. B.* do solemnly and sincerely swear, that I have not directly or indirectly any pension during pleasure, or for any number of years, or any office in part or in the whole from the crown held for me, or for my benefit, by any person whatsoever ; and I do solemnly and sincerely promise and swear, that I will not receive, accept or take, directly or indirectly, during the time of my being a member of this parliament, any pension during pleasure, or for any number of years, or any other gratuity or reward whatsoever, or any office from the crown to be held for me, or for my benefit, in part or in the whole thereof, by any person whatsoever, without signifying the same to this House within fourteen days after I have received or accepted the same, if the parliament be then sitting, or within fourteen days after the next meeting of the parliament. So help me God."

An order of council was made, that the masters of ships should pay no more than 25 shillings for a new *Mediterranean* pass, and 15 shillings for a renewed pass.

March 24. His Majesty came to the House, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, *viz.*

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act to enable his Majesty to prohibit his subjects, or any person residing in this kingdom, to advance or lend any sum to any foreign prince or state without his Majesty's licence.

This act was made to prevent any person's lending money to the Emperor ; to the passing whereof several objections were made in the House of Commons, as that it would be a restraint upon commerce ; that

that by denying this liberty, and restraining all loans or assistance of money to foreign powers, we made *Holland* the market of *Europe*; the mart of money to the nations on the continent; the *Dutch* would not refuse to furnish the Emperor whenever he asked it, and it was imprudent to deny the subjects of *Britain* the advantage that might be made of such a loan.

To which the courtiers replied, that this bill was promoted with no other view than its being absolutely necessary for the peace of *Europe*; for there was a subscription transacting for the service of the Emperor at this time, and no less than 40,000*l.* raised for his use, who could not march his armies, or cloath his troops, without these supplies of money; and it was not just or reasonable he should have such assistance from us, against whom he was meditating a war, and projecting a disturbance.

That it was no objection to the bill, that other princes and states were intended as well as the Emperor; but to have named him distinct from all others, would have amounted to a declaration of war: besides, his Majesty would readily grant an allowance of loans to the king of *Portugal*, or any other prince in alliance with us.

Some other acts were passed on the 24th of *March*, viz.

An act for providing a maintenance for the minister of the parish church of *St. Mary Stratford Bow*, in the county of *Middlesex*.

An act for widening the road from *Sherbrook* bill to *Manchester*.

An act for repairing the road between *Crackby* bank and *Shrewsbury*.

The grants for this year amounted to 3,087,859*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

1730, *March* 26. The Landgrave of *Hesse-Cassel*, father of the king of *Sweden*, died; and his *Swedish* Majesty was declared successor to all his dominions.

The retail tradesmen applied themselves to the parliament about this time for a law to suppress hawkers and pedlars, who ruined their trade, and defrauded the country people of their money; but they could obtain no relief.

March 30. A fire broke out so suddenly at the end of *Fetter-lane* in *Fleet-street*, that above thirty people lost their lives in it, though not above three Houses were burnt.

The lord chief baron *Pengelly*, and several of his officers and servants, dying at *Blandford* in *Dorsetshire* on the western circuit during the Lent-assizes; as also *John Piggot*, esq. high sheriff of *Somersetshire*;

it was supposed to proceed from the stench of some prisoners brought to their trials, there having been such instances formerly; particularly at *Oxford*, where the judge, high sheriff, grand jury-men, and some hundreds, lost their lives at that assizes, by the infection they took when the prisoners were brought to their trials.

The *Coriscans* take arms, to defend themselves against the oppression of their sovereigns, the republic of *Genoa*.

April 1. *Benjamin Keene*, *Arthur Sturt*, and *John Goddard*, esqrs. appointed his Majesty's commissaries to treat with those of *Spain*, concerning the captures made by the subjects of either kingdom, &c.

April 3. *George Barrington*, esq. appointed captain general and commander in chief of *North Carolina*.

April 18. The differences between the king of *Prussia* and the king of *Great Britain* adjusted.

April 21. A proclamation published, prohibiting all persons lending money to any foreign prince or state without his Majesty's licence.

April 25. The czarina *Anna* published a declaration for banishing prince *Dolgoboruki* and his family, whom she charges with disloyalty and insolence, in marrying his daughter *Catherine* to the late Czar in his minority, and with embezzling the public treasure; but his greatest crime, for which it is presumed he was banished, was, his putting conditions upon the Czarina at her accession, and endeavouring to restrain her prerogative by converting *Russia* into a limited monarchy, whereas her predecessors had been absolute.

The instrument which contained these conditions being cancelled, the *Dolgoborukis*, who contrived it, were first made sensible of that absolute power the Czarina had resumed.

April 30. Sir *James Reynolds*, one of the justices of the King's-bench, made lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of Sir *Thomas Pengelly*, deceased.

The Emperor about this time ordered great bodies of horse and foot to march into *Italy*, to prevent the *Spaniards* taking possession of *Tuscany* and *Parma*.

The lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, petitioned his Majesty to suppress the new play-house in *Goodman's-fields*; with which his Majesty concurring, they ceased acting there for some time.

It being moved in the House of Peers, that the maintaining 12,000 *Hessians* in *British* pay for the year 1730 was unnecessary and

and burthenſome; it was reſolved in the negative.

May 15. His Maſteſty came to the Houſe, and, beſides the aſts already mentioned, viz. The land-tax (two ſhillings in the pound), &c. gave the royal aſſent to the following bills, viz.

An aſt for continuing the duties on malt, &c.

An aſt for raiſing 550,000*l.* by Exchequer bills towards the ſupply, and for the further application of the produce of the ſinking fund.

An aſt for reducing the annuity or fund of the united Eaſt-India company, and aſcertaining their right to the trade to the Eaſt-Indies.

An aſt for the better regulating elections in the city of *Norwich*.

An aſt for enabling the judges of the court of ſeſſion in *Scotland* to adjourn the ſaid court, and for limiting the time for the execution of ſentences importing corporal puniſhment.

An aſt for importing ſalt from *Europe* to *New-York*.

An aſt for amending an aſt for erecting a work-houſe at *Worceſter*.

An aſt for the better regulation of brokers in *Briſtol*.

An aſt to amend the aſt for making of bricks.

An aſt for the better regulation of the coal-trade.

An aſt for the better regulation of juries.

An aſt for taking off certain duties on ſalt.

An aſt for the amending the aſt for the relief of debtors.

An aſt for confirming the patent to *William Trench*, eſq. for erecting a light-houſe on the iſland or rock, called *Sherries*.

An aſt for amending an aſt to prevent exactions of the occupiers of locks and weirs on the river *Thames*, and aſcertaining the rates of water-carriage on the ſaid river.

An aſt for making navigable the river *Stroudwater* from the river *Severn*.

An aſt for making more effectual the aſts for making the river *Kennel*, in the county of *Berks*, navigable from *Reading* to *Newbury*.

An aſt for repairing the road from *Shipſan* toll-gate, at *Bridge-town*, in the county of *Warwick*, to the top of *Long-compton* hill.

An aſt for repairing the road from *Galley* corner on *Enfield* chace to *Lemsford* mills, in the county of *Hertford*.

An aſt for repairing ſeveral roads leading to the city of *Hertford*.

An aſt for repairing ſeveral roads leading to *Bridgewater*, in the county of *Somerſet*.

An aſt for making a new road between *Wiſbech* and *Marſh*, in the iſle of *Ely*.

An aſt for amending ſeveral roads from *Woodſtock* to *Rollright-lane*, &c. in the county of *Oxford*.

An aſt to repair the road from *Chatham* to *St. Dunſon's* croſs near *Canterbury*.

An aſt to amend an aſt for the repairing the road from *Stamperſ* in *Cheſterſhire*, in the county of *Essex*, to *Newmarket-beach* in the county of *Cambridge*, &c. and alſo the road from *Fulſhire* to *Trompington*.

An aſt for making the hamlet of *Limehouſe*, and part of *Ratcliffe* in the pariſh of *Stepney*, in the county of *Middleſex*, a diſtinct pariſh; and for providing a maintenance for the miniſter of the new church there.

An aſt for providing a maintenance for the miniſter of the new church near *Bloomſbury*, market; and for rebuilding the pariſh church of *St. Giles's in the Fields*, inſtead of one of the fifty new churches.

An aſt for providing a maintenance for the miniſter of the new pariſh church of *St. Nicholas, Deptſford*, in the counties of *Kent* and *Surrey*, and making the ſame a diſtinct pariſh.

An aſt for granting liberty to carry rice from *Carolina* to any part of *Europe* ſouth of cape *Finifterre*, in *Engliſh* ſhips.

An aſt for amending an aſt for regulating the price and aſſize of bread, &c.

An aſt to put an end to certain diſputes concerning orders and decrees made in the court of *Chancery*.

After the paſſing theſe and ſeveral other aſts, his Maſteſty made a ſpeech: wherein he thanked the Commons for the ſupplies; and ſaid, it was a great happineſs to ſee, that after ſo many unjuſt and unreaſonable clamours, raiſed with all poſſible art, induſtry, and malice, they were ſo far from finding any thing worthy of cenſure, that all matters had met with their approbation: but this muſt give all mankind a juſt deſtation of thoſe incendiaries, who laboured by ſcandalous libels to alienate the affections of his people, and fill their minds with groundleſs jealousies, and unjuſt complaints, in diſhonour of him and his government, and in defiance of the ſenſe of both Houſes of Parliament.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to *Tueſday, July 14.*

Dr,

Dr. Francis Chiffen was appointed physician in ordinary to the prince of Wales.

John Harvey, esq. was made vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's household, in the room of the lord Harrington.

Sir Conyers Darcy, knight of the Bath, was made comptroller of his Majesty's household, in the room of the earl of Nottingham, who resigned.

The honourable George Treby was made master of the household to his Majesty.

The right honourable Spencer Compton earl of Wilmington, was made lord privy seal.

The lord Trevor, late lord privy seal, was made lord president of the council.

The right honourable Henry Pelham, esq. was made receiver and paymaster general of all his Majesty's forces in Great Britain, in the room of earl Wilmington.

General Ross was made governor of Berwick, in the room of general Sabine.

Sir Charles Turner was made a teller of the Exchequer, in the room of lord William Powlet, deceased.

Sir William Strickland was made secretary of war, in the room of Mr. Pelham.

Thomas Ward, esq. consul at Petersburg, was made his Majesty's resident there.

Sir William Yange was made one of the lords commissioners of the Treasury.

John Clavering, esq. was made groom of the chambers to his Majesty.

The lord Bingley was made treasurer of the household.

Sir Thomas Frankland, and Thomas Warrington, esq. were made commissioners of the Admiralty.

The duke of Dorset was appointed lord lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of the lord Carteret.

Horace Walpole, esq. was made cosseter to his Majesty.

Mr Walpole, second son to Sir Robert Walpole, made secretary to the Treasury.

Henry Bromley, esq. was made lord lieutenant of the county of Cambridge.

The honourable James Brudenel, and Sir Arthur Crofts, were made commissioners of trade and plantations.

The lord Hervey, vice-chamberlain to his Majesty, was sworn of the privy-council.

Lord Bingley, sworn of the privy council; Charles lord Townshend resigned the seals as secretary of state.

Sir Robert Furness, and Richard Edgcumbe, esq. were made knights of the Bath.

Charles Bennet earl of Tankerville, was made one of the knights of the Thistle.

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May 18. His royal highness William Augustus duke of Cumberland, Philip Dormer Stanhope earl of Chesterfield, and Richard Boyle earl of Burlington, were elected knights of the Garter.

The duke of St. Albans, was appointed governor of Windsor castle, and keeper of of the parks and forests there.

Charles Howard earl of Carlisle was appointed warden, and chief justice in Eyre, of all his Majesty's forests, parks, chaces, and warrens, north of Trent, in the room of Bennet Sherrard earl of Harborough.

Philip Dormer Stanhope earl of Chesterfield was appointed lord steward of his Majesty's household, in the room of the duke of Dorset.

June. The Germans continued to march their troops into Italy, and order some of their best generals to repair thither, to oppose the intended descent of the Spaniards.

June 15. The czarina Anne, empress of Russia was crowned.

Three Algerine rovers, from forty to fifty guns, appeared in the channel this month, and took several Dutch ships.

The lord Lynn, son to the lord viscount Townshend, was made lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of Norfolk.

The lord Harrington was made secretary of state, in the room of lord Townshend.

William Lee, esq. attorney-general to the Prince, was constituted one of the justices of the court of King's-bench.

Robert lord Bingley treasurer of the household, Sir Conyers Darcy comptroller of the household, and Sir William Strickland, bart. were sworn of the privy council.

Charles Bennet earl of Tankerville, was made one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

William Reat, esq. was appointed consul at Tripoly.

July 2. Cardinal Laurence Corsini, was elected Pope on the 12th of July, N. S. after the conclave had sat four months and upwards: he succeeded Benedict XIII. At his accession he was seventy-eight years of age and upwards, being born the 27th of March 1652, at Florence; created a Cardinal the 6th of May 1706, by Pope Clement XI. and took the name of Clement XII.

Lieutenant-general Whetbam was appointed general and commander in chief of all the forces in Ireland, in the room of lieutenant-general Macartney, deceased.

Advice came this month, that fifteen sail of ships and sloops trading with the Spaniards on the coast of Terra Firma, were all taken by the Spanish guarda costas; they consisted

consisted of *English, French, and Dutch* vessels; but most of them were *English*, from *Jamaica*. This traffic with *Spanish America* was given up by the treaty of *Seville*, to the great loss of the people of *Jamaica*.

The colony of *Pennsylvania* was greatly strengthened this year, by the arrival of 6200 people there, chiefly from *Ireland*.

The whale fishery appeared to be very considerable on the coast of *New England, New York, and New Jersey*; there having arrived in *Old England* 154 tons of train or whale oil, and 9200 of whalebone, from those coasts about this time.

In the first fifteen days of this month, there arrived from our *American* sugar colonies, upwards of 10,000 hogheads of sugar, and 15,000 gallons of rum: besides great quantities brought to *Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow*, which is computed to be half as much more. And in the last fifteen days of the preceding month of *June*, were brought into the port of *London*, 8175 hogheads of sugar, and 36,866 gallons of rum.

Advice came, that fifteen galleons conveyed by six men of war, sailed from *Cadix* for *Cartagena* on the 26th of *June*.

The *Spaniards* hired above threescore *English* merchant ships in the ports of *Spain*, to transport their forces to *Italy*. They hired also a great number of *French* vessels for the same purpose.

Advice came, that *Ferdinand* duke of *Courland* died on the 28th of *June*, and that there was like to be a warm contest about the choice of another, between the neighbouring powers of *Russia* and *Poland*; but the *Courlanders*, who are generally Protestants, seemed most inclined to be governed by *Russia* in their election; dreading to fall under the dominion of a bigotted *Polander*.

The duke of *Mecklenburg* returned to his territories, and demanded the submission of his subjects to his authority: he also introduced some forces, and drove the *Hanoverians* from some of their posts. But the *Hanoverians*, being reinforced, recovered them again.

The Czarina lately finished the canal between the lake *Ladoga* and the great river *Volga*; so that there is at present a communication by water between the *Baltic* and *Caspian* seas, for vessels of eighty tons burden; being a navigation of 2800 miles, through the heart of *Moskovy*.

The *Algerines* having taken two outward-bound *Dutch East-India* men, the last month, and carried them into *Algiers*, com-

modore *Schryver*, who commanded a squadron of men of war in the *Mediterranean*, reclaimed them; but the *Algerines* refused to part with them, till the Commodore consented to give them half the treasure on board, and most of the provisions.

July 21. The port of *Dunkirk* became a place of great trade again. The entries of brandies from thence, from 600 tons in 1727, to above 1600 in 1729. The entries of cambricks were, from eighteen hundred half pieces to thirty-one thousand: and 160 sail of ships, from thirty to sixty tons, were entered at the Custom-house in *London* from this port the last three years.

Several frigates were discovered about this time, committed by the *Smith Sea* company's officers and servants, in their traffic with the *Spaniards*, at *Cartagena* and *Porto-bello*.

The *Spanish* guarda costas still continued to take the ships of *Great Britain* in *America*: as did the *French* privateers from *Martinico*, &c.

Dr. Tennison, prebendary of *Canterbury*, was made bishop of *Oserry* in *Ireland*.

From *India* we received advice this month, that the *English* and *Dutch* had attacked an *Offend* ship in the river *Ganges*.

James earl of *Waldegrave* was appointed ambassador to the court of *France*.

July 30. The queen of *France* was delivered of another prince, styled duke of *Anjou*.

Sept. 3. *Victor Amadeus*, king of *Sardinia*, and duke of *Savoy*, resigned his crown into the hands of his son *Charles Emanuel*, prince of *Piedmont*, now king of *Sardinia*.

The abdicated Prince was then sixty-four years of age, and designed to lead the life of a private nobleman, with the countess dowager of *St. Sebastian*, whom he designed to marry: he reserved a revenue of 100,000 crowns per annum, and contented himself with the title of marquis of *Tende*, having neither guards or officers of state, or any thing that might distinguish him from a private man: and this he did after he had reigned fifty years with as great reputation as any sovereign in *Europe*.

Cardinal Gorgia was prosecuted for embezzling the late Pope's treasure, and the oppressions he was guilty of during his administration.

Sept. 17. The grand signior sultan *Ak-met* was deposed, and his nephew sultan *Mahomet* advanced to the throne, by the janissaries.

Sept. 28. *Sir Isaac Shard*, and *Mr. Fuller*, were

were sworn in sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Sept. 29. *Humphry Parsons*, esq. was chosen Lord Mayor of London.

October. Five chiefs or kings of the *Cherokee* Indians, being brought over to England from *Carolina*, by *Sir Alexander Cummins*, about Midsummer last, were presented to his Majesty; and submitted themselves, with their country, to the crown of Great Britain: having been treated here very much to their satisfaction, and dismissed with presents, they embarked at *Portsmouth* on board the *Fax* man of war, this month, and returned to their own country.

Oct. 2. The king of *Denmark* died on the 10th of October, N. S. and was succeeded by his son *Christian VI.*

England was alarmed this month by incendiaries, who used to send letters to people they knew had money; ordering them to leave a sum at a certain place, or they would fire their houses, and murder them; which created a great deal of terror and uneasiness among the wealthy.

About the same time the *Marlborough Indian* was burnt in the river *Thames*, by the salt-petre on board taking fire. And another ship was burnt on the coast of *Norfolk*, having the baggage of his excellency *Horace Walpole* on board.

This month came advice, that the *Brasil* fleet was arrived at *Lisbon*, not only very rich in gold and silver, the produce of the mines of that country; but also in diamonds, there having been very rich diamond mines lately discovered in *Brasil*.

Among the importations this month, were thirty hundred weight of copper ore, and three hundred weight of raw silk from *Virginia*.

Oct. 6. *Thomas Marlay*, esq. was made chief baron of the court of Exchequer in *Ireland*.

Oct. 8. The following gentlemen were appointed commissioners of the customs, viz. *Sir Walter Yonge*, *Sir John Stanley*, *Thomas Walker*, esq. *Sir Charles Peers*, *Sir John Evelyn*, *Sir James Campbell*, *Humphry Brent*, *John Campbell*, *Brian Fairfax*, *Henry Hall*, *George Drummond*, *John Hill*, *Gwyn Vaughan*, and *George Ross*, esqrs.

Oct. 10. *Stephen Poyntz*, esq. was appointed governor to his royal highness the duke.

Oct. 17. The earl of *Tankerville*, and the lord *Guildford*, were appointed gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his royal highness the prince of Wales.

Dr. Chandler bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, was nominated bishop of *Durham*.

Oct. 27. The duke de *Riperda*, arrived at *Heioetfluce*, with his family, from *England*: from whence it was conjectured, that he held a correspondence with *Holland*, while he was prime minister in *Spain*.

Nov. In *Holland* there appeared two parties at this time; the one for the young prince of *Orange*, hereditary stadtholder of *Friesland*, and lately elected stadtholder of *Groningen* and *Guelderland*, whom his friends were endeavouring to get elected stadtholder of the rest of the Seven Provinces. And the other is the Republican party, who were extremely averse to the office of Stadtholder, who is a kind of monarch, and these are much the most powerful; the wealthy provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand* being of this party.

There was a dispute, also, between the States, and the prince of *Frise*, about the city of *Emden*, the capital of *East Friesland*, which the *Dutch* having taken possession of, on pretence it was sold to them, by the ancestors of the prince of *Frise*: but the Prince insisted it was only mortgaged to the *Dutch*, and he was ready to pay off the money it was mortgaged for, and expected it should be restored him. But as this town is well fortified, and covers the *Dutch* frontiers against *Germany*, they were not disposed to part with it.

The *French* having made some attempts to restore the harbour of *Dunkirk*, and both the *English* and *Dutch* taking umbrage at it, the *French* pretended to fill it up again; but worked to lessurely as if they never designed to effect it.

A silver mine was lately discovered in the province of *Britanny* in *France*, said to yield a good quantity of rich ore.

The Rev. Mr. Archdeacon *Stubbs* having presented a valuable collection of manuscripts to the university of *Oxford*; written by *Sir Henry Spelman*, and Mr. *Stephens*, in vindication of the monarchy, hierarchy, universities, spiritual courts, tythes, &c. they were bound up and placed in the *Bodleian* library.

Nov. 7. The duke of *Argyle*, was constituted governor of *Portsmouth*.

Dr. Richard Smalbroke translated from *St. David's* to the see of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

Nov. 9. *James* earl of *Waldegrave* made one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

Nov. 12. *Horatio Walpole*, cofferer to his Majesty, called to the council-board.

Nov. 17. The earl of *Dumore* nominated one of the knights of the Thistle.

Nov. 18. His Majesty published another proclamation, offering a pardon, and a reward of 300*l.* to any person who should discover his accomplices in sending threatening letters: and his Majesty does thereby prohibit all his subjects to pay or deposit any money, or do any other act, in compliance with such villains as threaten to burn houses, or murder such as do not follow their directions.

Nov. 21. The King and Queen returning from *Kew-green* to *St. James's*, were overturned in their coach, near lord *Peterborough's*, at *Parson's-green*, about six in the evening; the wind having blown out the flambeaus, so that the coachman could not see the way: but their Majesties received no hurt, nor the two ladies who were in the coach with them.

We received advice about this time, that the negroes at *Bamudas* had poisoned several of the white people there; for which some of them had been executed.

Dec. The prince-royal of *Prussia* was still kept in prison, and lieutenant *Katte*, one of his favourites, was beheaded before his face, the Prince being obliged to stand at the prison window and see the execution. A young lady of fifteen, whom the Prince seemed to be fond of, was whipped through the town, for no other crime than because the Prince liked her.

The province of *Massachusetts-bay* in *New England* still refused to settle a stated revenue on their governor, which Mr. *Belcher*, their governor, exhorted them with greatest earnestness to do; assuring them, that the Parliament of *England* would resent it, if they refused; that *Old England* would not suffer so considerable a colony to act as if they were independent on their mother-country. And in this speech he took occasion to mention, of what importance this colony was to the crown of *Great Britain*, viz. that their militia amounted to 50,000 men; and that they employed near 500 ships, and 4000 sailors, in their foreign traffick.

The negroes of *South Carolina* entered into a conspiracy to murder their masters; but the plot was discovered. There were at that time near 30,000 black slaves, and not more than 3000 white men in the colony.

Mr. *Colley Cibber*, the player, made poet laureat. The salary is 100*l.* a year, and a but of sack, or 50*l.* in lieu of it.

Dec. 17. Colonel *Casby* made governor of the *Leeward-islands*.

1730-1, Jan. 21. A reprieve was sent to *Newgate* for a condemned convict, on condition of his permitting an experiment to be tried on his ear, by Mr. *Chifoldei*, which was to be performed by cutting the *tympanum* to cure deafness; but it was never attempted to be tried on him.

Jan. 31. Dr. *Sydell*, dem. of *Canterbury*, elected bishop of *St. David's*.

Jan. 7. *Abraham Stanyan*, and *Robert Jackson*, esqrs. made commissioners for executing the office of keeper of the privy-seal.

Jan. 9. The duke of *Parma* died, and in his will declared, that the Duchess his consort was three months gone with child; and intreated the allied powers of *Europe* to have compassion on his people, and to defer the execution of their projects till the Duchess was brought to bed; that in case the prince she went with should not come into the world alive, or die afterwards, he willed that the infant *Don Carlos* should succeed in his dominions, and allodial estates; and in case *Don Carlos* should die, his next brother should succeed, by virtue of the right the queen of *Spain*, their mother, had to the succession; and appointed five regents.

The Duke was no sooner dead, but 3000 Imperial foot, and 500 horse, entered the city of *Parma*, and seized the gates, the castle, and all the other posts; but the *Genoese* general *Stampe* declared at the same time, that they would pay for ever thing they had, and should not intermeddle in the administration of civil affairs, but leave it intirely to the Regents nominated by the late Duke's will; and the people took their oaths to obey the young prince the Duchess was pregnant of. The Imperialists also made proclamation, that they took possession of the duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia* for the infant *Don Carlos*; and that if the Duchess Dowager should not be delivered of a prince, the said Infant might take the investiture of the Emperor when ever he saw fit; provided he came without an army. And the Imperialists put a garrison of 1500 men into the city of *Placentia* or *Piacenza*.

Jan. 19. His Majesty was chosen governor of the Royal *African* company.

Jan. 20. The duke of *Richmond* and a brother of the lord *Lowell*, resigned all their military employments.

So deep a snow fell, that the *Scotch* peers and commissioners were obliged to have the roads

roads cleared before they could with safety travel, as they were obliged to walk several miles on foot, and above fifty men were employed to remove the snow.

Jan. 21. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he told them, they must be sensible, that the treaty of *Seville* had prevented the dangerous consequences that were so justly apprehended from the treaty of *Vienna*; and they did not only see that union dissolved, which had alarmed all *Europe*, but the allies strengthened by the additional power of the crown of *Spain*.

This gave them a prospect of seeing the treaty of *Seville* complied with, without coming to extremities; and no endeavours had been wanting, conformable to his engagements, to obtain that happy end: but as this had been hitherto delayed, the treaty of *Seville* laid an indispensable obligation on all the contracting parties, to prepare for the execution of it, and procure the satisfaction due to our allies, either by such means as should be most eligible, or by such as should be found absolutely necessary: and they need not be told with what impatience the resolutions of this Parliament were every where expected.

That he was incapable of attempting to influence their proceedings by groundless fears; and as incapable of amusing them with vain expectations; but that the great event of peace or war would be very much affected by their first resolutions: the continuance of that zeal they had hitherto shewn to support his engagements, must now be of the greatest weight with his allies who could not then think their interest neglected, before the conditions of their treaties were accomplished. The plan for executing the treaty of *Seville* by force, if they should be under that necessity, was under consideration. And till the proportion of the confederate forces should be adjusted, it was not easy to determine how far the expenses of the ensuing year might extend, and exceed the provision made for the last year's service. If it should be necessary, therefore, he should ask their further advice and assistance, when any proper occasion should require it.

He did not doubt, that the Commons would grant him the necessary supplies, and enable him to make good his engagements, with that cheerfulness which became a *British* House of Commons, jealous of the honour of the crown, and solicitous for the glory and prosperity of the kingdom.

If the tranquility of *Europe* could be settled without the effusion of blood, or the expence of treasure, that was certainly most desirable; but if that blessing could not be obtained, honour, justice, and the sacred faith due to solemn treaties, called on them to exert themselves, to procure by force what could not be obtained on just and reasonable terms.

A motion was made the same day in the House of Peers, to return his Majesty thanks for his speech; and declare, they would persevere in their zeal for his Majesty's honour, and the public faith of the nation; and to assure him, they would support his Majesty's engagements, and in all events enable him to procure satisfaction to his allies.

Jan. 23. A motion was made in the House of Commons, to return his Majesty thanks for his speech, and to declare they would comply with every article contained in it: whereupon an address was drawn up accordingly, and presented the next day, his Majesty's answer being much the same with that he had made the House of Lords, viz.

"Gentlemen,

I return you my hearty thanks for this dutiful and loyal address: the seal and affection you express for me, and the assurances you have given me, of enabling me to make good my engagements with my allies, will, I am persuaded, have a very good effect at this important conjuncture."

A medal was struck at the Tower in honour of Sir Isaac Newton.

Jan. 25. A dreadful fire broke out at *Brussels*, in the Archduchess's apartments, which consumed the palace, with all its rich furniture, and with it almost all the records and state papers; the Archduchess and her ladies very narrowly escaped.

A melancholy accident happened at *Burdeaux*, where forty monks died in one night, supposed by poison; and at *Engien*, near *Brussels*, several nuns died suddenly, from an unknown cause, and the surviving sisters, with the Bishop's consent, quitted the cloisters, and returned to their friends.

Admiral *Cavendish* arrived with his squadron from *Gibraltar*.

The roads were so deep in snow in *Derbyshire*, as to be rendered unpassable.

The workmen in digging in a garden at *Waverly* in *Surrey*, where an abbey was founded about 700 years ago, by *W. Gifford*, then bishop of *Winchester*, and abbot of *Waverly*, they found a leaden pot, containing

vaining the heart of a man preserved in spirits, and not in the least decayed, supposed to have been that of the founder.

A magnificent embassy was sent by the emperor of China to the court of Moscow about this time.

The Bengal indianman was taken by *Angria*, the Malabar pirate.

From *Constantinople* we received advice about the same time, that the new sultan *Mahomet*, sending the malecontents that advanced him to the throne exceeding insolent, had invited their chiefs into the *Yenglio*, under pretence of consulting them about the *Perſian* war, and caused them all to be assassinated.

Jan. 27. Two publishers were taken into custody, for publishing a pamphlet, intitled, *The divine Catastrophy of the royal Family of the Stewarts*.

Jan. 28. Sig. *Vignole* the *French* resident, had a private audience of the King and Queen.

The new church at *Bloomsbury* was consecrated by the bishop of *London*, by the name of *St. George's, Bloomsbury*.

The death of the duke of *Parma* was notified to his Majesty, by the minister from that court.

Jan. 29. A justice of the peace, who had challenged a counsellor employed against him, came to *Westminster-Hall*, and asked his pardon in open court, and by that means had a rule of court which was issued against him withdrawn.

Feb. 2. Orders were sent to the *English* ambassador at *Constantinople* to congratulate the Grand Signior on his advancement to the throne.

Feb. 3. An estimate of the charge of the *Hessian* troops being laid before a committee of the Commons, objections were made against the continuing those troops in *British* pay, which occasioned great debates, however, it was at length carried to continue the *Hessians* in *British* pay.

Feb. 10. The subsidy of 25,000*l.* per annum paid to the duke of *Wolfenbuttle*, came under debate; and it was insisted by the country party, that such subsidies were of no service to *Great Britain*; they were only paid to protect his Majesty's foreign dominions, which was contrary to the act of settlement. It was at length resolved, that the sum of 25,000*l.* be granted for one year's subsidy to the duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*.

A calculation was made in the two courts of King's-bench and Common-pleas of the

number of attornies, when it appeared there were above 4000.

Feb. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt bill, and two private bills.

His Majesty purchased for 2,400*l.* the *Westminster* waterworks, for the better perfecting of the *Serpentine* river in *Hyde-park*.

The king of *France* presented *Humphry Parsons*, lord Mayor of *London*, with his picture richly set with diamonds.

There were lately discovered at the *Brasils*, coffee-trees, the berries of which are smaller, but their virtue equal to those of *Turky*.

Orders were sent to the *West-Indies*, for his Majesty's ships to repel by force, and make reprisals on all *Guards* *Coſta's*, that shall molest any *English* merchant ships.

About the same time a petition was presented by the merchants of *Bristol* trading to *America*, complaining of the great interruptions of their trade, and depredations of the *Spaniards*, who, notwithstanding the resolutions of that House, and his Majesty's endeavours to obtain a just and reasonable satisfaction for his subjects, had lately taken and plundered several ships and vessels belonging to *Bristol* and other ports, and had treated the men who had fallen into their hands in a very barbarous manner; and therefore desired, that some adequate remedy might be applied, to prevent such losses and outrages for the future, from a power at present in alliance with us.

During this session a second pension-bill was brought in, and passed the House of Commons with great unanimity; but was rejected again by the House of Peers without being committed.

Dissentient;

1. Because the reasons entered on our Journals the last session, against rejecting this bill, have had nothing of weight said against them: and this refusal may be looked on by the Commons as an unkind and an unprecedented treatment, and may too justly create in them a resentment that may interrupt the harmony between the two Houses, which is necessary for carrying on the important affairs of the nation.

2. Because it is earnestly desired by the people, and so wisely contrived by a solemn oath of purgation, to guard against secret corruption in that place; where, if ever it should be prevalent, its consequences would be most pernicious and extensive; and we should

should be exposed to some uncharitable suspicions, if we did not, in this most authentic manner the constitution of parliament will allow, give an undeniable proof we are untainted with it ourselves.

3. Because a member of parliament, who is not ashamed to accept a gratuity for any service which he is ashamed publicly to avow, must be conscious to himself, that he is guilty of an immoral action; and therefore we conceive ourselves not only obliged in policy, but in conscience, to yield our assent to a bill that contains a proper expedient in this limited monarchy, to preserve both the innocence and independency of elected legislators; and would in a great measure have prevented the danger of an infamous breach of trust of the highest nature reposed in every single member of the lower house, for the benefit of the whole community; which we think a crime that ought to be dreaded by us as good patriots, and that we are bound to abhor as sincere Christians.

4. Because we cannot but lament the loss of that opportunity, which, enacting this bill into a law, we assure ourselves his Majesty would have embraced with particular satisfaction, of demonstrating to all his subjects, that he is incapable of suffering an improper use to be made by any of his servants of that large revenue, which a parliament, liberal beyond any example of their predecessors, so cheerfully gave him; or of entertaining the least thought himself to the prejudice of the liberties or properties of his people, by any unjustifiable influence on their representatives.

The gentlemen on the other side said, the question was not, whether bribery was a bad thing or not; but whether the method proposed to put a stop to bribery was an effectual method, and consistent with our constitution.

By this bill every member of the commons was to swear, that he would not directly or indirectly receive any reward or gratuity from the crown during the time of his being a member; or, if he did, that he would declare it to the House of Commons in fourteen days; and if any member neglected to take this oath, or took any gratuity or reward afterwards, and did not declare it to the House, he was made subject to the penalties of perjury.

So that the members might take what rewards or gratuities they pleased, provided they declared what they had taken within fourteen days: but the bill does not inti-

mate what use was to be made of this declaration: but whatever use was to be made of it, it must be by the House of Commons only. There the declaration was to be made; and it would probably be deemed a breach of privilege for any person in the kingdom to take cognizance of what passed there: it was observable also, that this use was to be discretionary and arbitrary; there was nothing in the bill to restrain or limit the use of this declaration; and if the House should refer the consideration of all such declarations to the committee of elections, there the merit of the person that receives the reward, and the view and design of the crown in giving that reward, must come in question: and though they should be judged of, and determined there with the same honour and justice as elections usually are, yet it was highly probable the consequence of erecting such a judicature would be injurious to the constitution: such a power, where ever it is placed, must draw the supreme power after it.

We should do well to consider, if such a power should ever be allowed, how far it may extend; it is to comprehend all rewards and gratuities whatever, received directly or indirectly by any member of the Commons: there is nothing in the power of the crown to grant but may be taken in under these general words. There are great offices in the kingdom which do not at present disqualify those that hold them from sitting in the House of Commons: but if they were considered as rewards or gratuities given by the crown, they would be affected by this bill; and those who hold them made subject to such discretionary judgment as should, in consequence of this bill, be exercised in the House of Commons.

If the relation of any member should be advanced to an office, it might be construed as a reward indirectly at least to the member, and he made answerable to the House under the suspicion of bribery: the House might either turn out such members as corrupt men; or, by the terror of such usage, make them subservient to their own ends.

There was but little difference between a power to give places, and a power to approve or disapprove the gift of them by another: and what must this power be in the hands of the Commons, joined to the sole right they claim of giving money, to the right of determining all disputed elections,

tions, to the right of calling to account every officer and minister in the kingdom? Would they not grow too great to be controuled by the other branches of the legislature? And might they not, in such plenitude of power, think the House of Lords to be of no use? Should a republican spirit possess the House of Commons, as it once did, how long would our ancient constitution be able to subsist?

"For though (in the words of a right rev. prelate) this bill at first sight, seems to be a self-denying bill, and to some particular members may perhaps prove so; yet the Commons, considered as an House of Parliament, will find it, I suspect, a very great enlargement of power: and, whatever tends to break the balance between the powers essential to this constitution, must sooner or later prove the ruin of the whole. An independent House of Commons, or an independent House of Lords, is as inconsistent with our constitution, as an independent, that is, an absolute King: and whoever loves the liberties and laws of his country, will no more desire to see one than the other: let bribery be punished, let corruption be punished; but not by giving so much strength to one power of this constitution as shall make it able to overbear the rest."

To this it was replied, that the *Roman* state was ruined by bribery: that their emperors governed as arbitrarily and tyrannically with the approbation of the senate, whose consent they obtained by bribery and corruption, as if there had been no senate at all.

That though this bill should pass into a law, the crown would still have power enough to reward those who deserved of their country, unless it was supposed, that every man was to have a reward who voted as the ministers of the crown directed him: that the crown had it still in their power to give such rewards as was thought proper, by granting a pension for life to any person who had done a signal service to his country, without subjecting him to any of the forfeitures or disabilities in the bill; and those who had done such signal service ought to be provided for for life, and not to be left dependent on the caprice of a minister or favourite.

They wished a more effectual method could be contrived to prevent bribery and corruption: they were sorry to see the sanctity of oaths ridiculed, and so little regarded;

but they hoped it was no crime to lay a man under the necessity of incurring the guilt and punishment of perjury, before he could be guilty of that other crime of betraying his country: though some men might be hardy enough to declare a falsity upon oath, where there was no man present that knew the contrary; yet they believed no man would have assurance enough to declare upon oath, that he had no pension, in the very face of the man who paid him his money, and who, upon hearing such a declaration, must know and must think him a most abandoned villain. In answer to that reverend prelate, that had appeared so zealous against the bill, they were far from endeavouring to weaken that legal dependence which each of the branches of our constitution had upon the other two; nor did they observe any such tendency in the bill: all that they intended, was to prevent any pernicious and corrupt dependence of the House of Commons upon the servants or ministers of the crown. There was no clause in the bill that could give occasion to the House of Commons to assume a new or extraordinary power; it was indeed provided by this bill, that every member, refusing to take the said oath, should by his refusal forfeit his seat in parliament: this bill subjected the member to a forfeiture, it is true; but gave no new power to the House, except that of administering the oath: if he had such a pension, he was by former laws declared incapable of having a seat in parliament: so that all that was new in this bill, was only a new method of discovering, whether a man was capable of being a member by the laws of the realm already made or not.

If the gratuity he had received from the crown did not disable him to continue a member by former laws, the House could not by any clause in the bill determine that to be an incapacity which was not declared so by former disabling laws.

They could not from any words in this bill assume a power of judgment whether any person, receiving a gratuity from the crown, deserved such a gratuity or not; they could only determine, whether the accepting such a gratuity came under any of the disabling laws in being: and without such declaration, where the House could prove, that a man had accepted an office or gratuity, which subjected him to any legal incapacity, they were already judges, and could declare his seat in parliament vacant by the laws formerly enacted: so that that

that was intended in the bill before them was, a new method of discovering whether any of their members had fallen under the description of any former laws, disabling persons from sitting or voting in the House of Commons. These disabling laws were certainly thought reasonable, or they would not have been enacted; they were deemed necessary for the preservation of the constitution: and if the methods formerly provided were found insufficient for discovering those incapacities, new methods must be contrived for the discovery of them; which was the only intention of the bill before them.

Advice was received this month, that the whole kingdom of *Cbili* had been swallowed up by an earthquake that had lasted twenty-seven days, when innumerable persons perished, with all the city of *St. Jago*. The inundation overflowed the city of *Conception*, and even reached as far as *Callos*, where it mounted the walls, and filled the square with water.

Feb. 18. A petition was presented to the lord mayor, aldermen, and common council of the city of *London*, by the merchants, and other traders of this city, against that society of pawnbrokers, who assumed the name of The Charitable Corporation; setting forth, that the practices of the present proprietors were so far from answering the ends of their charter, by preventing the impositions and ill practices of others, that they were themselves become the greatest pawnbrokers, and more pernicious to trade than all the rest: and such scenes of villany have been discovered since, in the management of the corporation, as none of the bubbles in the *South Sea* year 1720 can parallel.

Feb. 19. The malt-tax received the royal assent.

Two regiments of foot were sent from *Gibraltar* to *Jamaica*, in order to reduce the rebellious Negroes, arrived there the latter end of this month; but colonel *Hayes*, major *Ballandine*, and eight or nine captains, or other officers, with abundance of the soldiers, died there, soon after their arrival.

March 5. A convention was concluded between *Great Britain* and the Emperor; whereby it was agreed, that 6000 *Spaniards* should be admitted into *Tuscany* and *Parma*; that the *Offend* company's charter should be cancelled; and that the Pragmatic sanction, containing a settlement of all the Emperor's hereditary dominions on his female issue for

want of males, should be guaranteed by *Great Britain*, and particularly those of *Italy*; which was the principal inducement the Emperor had to consent to the admitting of the *Spaniards* into *Tuscany* and *Parma*, being apprehensive, that if ever the *Spaniards* got footing in *Italy*, they would endeavour to drive the House of *Austria* from thence, if that House was not supported by the maritime powers in defence of them: in which conjecture a very few years manifested he was not mistaken.

March 12. The duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle* died.

March 22. Advice was received from *Tenerriffe*, that a violent storm had done incredible damage there, by blowing down houses and church steeples, destroying vineyards, and carrying away goats and sheep into the sea.

March 24. The royal assent was given to the bill for preventing mutiny and desertion; and to several private bills.

About the same time the city of *London* presented a petition to the House of Commons, complaining of the frauds and oppression of the Charitable Corporation.

A patent was ordered to be prepared this month for peopling the colony of *Georgia* with foreigners as well as natives.

The right honourable the earl of *Essex* was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the king of *Sardinia*.

The grants for this year amounted to 2,166,400*l*.

1731, April. A petition was about this time presented to his Majesty from *Barbadoes*, shewing, that this colony was very much declined of late, for several reasons: 1. That his Majesty's subjects of this island pay ten per cent. more than the *French* or *Dutch* by way of duty. 2. That the *French* and *Dutch* sell their sugar, rum, molasses, &c. to *Ireland* and the northern colonies in *America*, and can afford them cheaper than the subjects of *Britain*, on account of the heavy duties the inhabitants of *Barbadoes* pay. And, 3. Because the *French* and *Dutch* carry their rum and sugar directly to any ports in *Europe* or *America*; whereas the *British* subjects are obliged to carry their goods first to *England*, whereby they lose their market, and are put to extraordinary expences: and further, that the *Irish* and *British* northern colonies supply the *French* and *Dutch* sugar islands with lumber, beef, pork, and other provisions, without which the *French* and *Dutch* could not well subsist in their colonies, and take sugar, rum, and

and molasses in return. They therefore pray, that a law may be made to prohibit the importation of sugar, rum, and molasses, of the growth of foreign plantations, into any of his Majesty's dominions; and that no horses, lumber, or provisions, may be exported from any of the *British* colonies in *America* to any of the foreign colonies there; and that they might be at liberty to carry their sugars, and other produce of the island, to any country of *Europe* directly, without landing them first in *England*.

April 8. Mrs. *Elizabeth Cromwell*, daughter of *Richard Cromwell* the protector, and grand-daughter of *Oliver Cromwell* the protector, died at her house in *Bedford-Row*, in the 82d year of her age.

April 9. The royal assent was given to the land-tax, being two shillings in the pound.

An act for the further application of the sinking fund, by paying off one million of *South Sea* annuities.

An act for the further regulations of juries in *Middlesex*.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for employments by taking the oaths.

An act for repairing the roads from *Godstone*, in the county of *Surrey*, to *East-Grinstead*, in the county of *Sussex*.

And to fix private bills.

Daniel de Foe, famous for his *Review*, *Robinson Crusoe*, *The White Staff*, and many other writings, died the latter end of this month. He seemed to understand human nature, and how to apply to the passions of his countrymen, as well as most authors: he had pretty good notions of foreign commerce, and had studied the constitution; and, perhaps, was one of the best *English* writers that ever had so mean an education.

We received advice about this time, that a most dreadful earthquake was felt at *Foggia* in the kingdom of *Naples*, on the 20th of last month; above half the houses of that city being overturned, and above 2000 people buried in the ruins; and some perished by the malignant vapours which issued from the openings of the earth.

The criminal conversation of father *Givard*, rector of the Jesuits at *Thonson*, with Miss *Kitty Cadriere*, when she came to confession, was the general talk of all countries in *Europe* at this time: the Father was condemned to be burnt; but by the assistance of some of his order, made his escape.

Great complaints were made by the colony of *Barbadoes* about this time against go-

vernor *Worsley*, that, notwithstanding they had settled a revenue of 6000*l.* per annum on him, he had extorted three or four thousand pounds more from them, and was guilty of very great oppressions in that island; and at the same time neglected their fortifications, &c.

May 7. The following acts received the royal assent, viz.

An act for raising 1,200,000*l.* by annuities and a lottery.

An act to continue the duties for the encouragement of the coinage of money.

An act to prevent frauds in the revenue of excise, relating to coffee, tea, &c.

An act to explain an act of 7 *Ann.* for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

An act for importing from the plantations directly to *Ireland*, goods not enumerated in the act of navigation.

An act to prevent the counterfeiting *Mediterranean* passes.

An act to prevent the inhancing the price of coals in the river *Thames*.

An act to prevent the stealing of linen, stuff, and other wares, from the fields, where they are whitening or drying.

An act for punishing stealers of lead or iron fixed to houses or fences.

An act for preventing frauds committed by tenants, and for the more easy recovery of rents, and renewal of leases.

An act that all proceedings in courts of justice in *England*, and the court of *Exchequer* in *Scotland*, shall be in *English*.

An act for granting an allowance on the exportation of *British* gunpowder.

An act for encouraging the manufacture of *British* sail-cloth, by allowing an additional bounty on the exportation of it, &c.

An act to amend an act of 2 *Geo.* II. relating to the watermen on the river *Thames*.

An act to enable idiots and lunatics, who are seized of estates in trust, or by way of mortgage, to make conveyances or assignments of such estates.

An act for obviating doubts concerning the allowance made on the delivery of letters by the penny-post in places out of *London*, *Westminster*, and *Southwark*.

An act for continuing the duties granted for the paying off the debts of the town of *Aberdeen*.

An act for continuing the duty of two-pennies *Scot* on every pint of beer sold in the town of *Dundee*, for paying the debts of the said town, and repairing the harbour.

An act for repairing the harbour of *Newhaven* in *Sussex*.

An act for repairing the harbour of *Ilfordcombe*, in the county of *Devon*.

An act for rebuilding the church of *Gravesend* in *Kent*, as one of the fifty new churches.

An act for repairing the road from *Chapel heath* in the county of *Oxford*, to *Burton* on the hill in *Gloucestershire*.

An act to amend several roads leading from the city of *Bristol*.

An act for repairing and widening the roads from *Wigan* to *Preston* in *Lancashire*.

An act for repairing the roads from *Fulham* to *Hammer Smith*, in the county of *Middlesex*.

An act for confirming an agreement between the corporation of *Worcester*, and the guardians of the poor of the said city.

And to twenty private bills.

After passing these acts, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, it was a great pleasure to him to acquaint them, that the hopes he had given them of seeing a happy period put to the troubles which had been so long apprehended, were now accomplished, by a treaty signed at *Vienna* by him and the Emperor, and now lay under the consideration of the States General: that the conditions and engagements he had entered into were agreeable to that necessary concern which this nation must always have for the preservation of the balance of power in *Europe*; and as the mischiefs of an immediate general war were now removed, that happy turn gave them a favourable prospect of seeing the public tranquillity re-established. That the remarkable dispatch the Commons had given to the supplies at this critical juncture, had added very much to the credit and weight of their proceedings; and they should find as great a readiness on his part to ease the burdens of his people, as soon as the circumstances and situation of affairs would admit of it.

He hoped they would find all attempts to raise a spirit of discontent ineffectual, as it had appeared, that his first and principal care had been for the interest and honour of this kingdom: he wished no innovations might disturb his subjects, but that all who were zealous in the support of him and his government, might partake of the benefit of the present happy establishment.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 27th of *July*.

May 21. The town of *Ramsay* in *Huntingdonshire* was almost burnt down, to the loss of 13,343*l*.

May 31. The pregnancy of the young duchess dowager of *Parma* was examined, by several ladies, appointed on behalf of *Don Carlos*, and others, who laid claim to the succession of the duchy of *Parma*; and these ladies gave their opinion, that the Duchess was with child.

June 4. At the sessions at the *Old Bailey* a person was condemned, and afterwards hanged, for forging a bond, being the first that was put to death for forgery.

A terrible fire happened at *Blandford* in *Dorsetshire*, which burnt down the whole town, with the church, except twenty-six houses, the loss amounted to near 160,000*l*.

June 5. There happened a fire at *Tiverton* in *Devonshire*, which burnt down 200 houses; for both which towns very large collections were made. The loss amounted to 1,500,000*l*.

Earl Cowper was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of *Wales*, in the room of the earl of *Asburnham*.

The following gentlemen were made commissioners of the navy, viz. *James Mighells*, esq. *Sir Jacob Ackworth*, *Thomas Pearse*, esq. *Sir George Sanders*, *John Fowler*, *William Cleveland*, and *Thomas Kempthorn*, esqrs. *Sir Nicolas Trevanion*, and *Richard Hughes*, esq.

A storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, fell at *Cheltenham* in *Gloucestershire*, which did upwards of 2000*l*. damages.

June 15. A proclamation was published, prohibiting his Majesty's (subjects to assist the malecontents in *Corfica*.

June 21. *Dr. Wilcox*, bishop of *Gloucester*, was translated to *Rocheſter*, with which he held the deanry of *Wexminster*.

Robert Byng, esq. was made one of the commissioners of the navy.

His grace the duke of *Devon* was appointed lord privy seal.

The right honourable the earl of *Burlington*, was appointed captain of the band of pensioners, in the room of the duke of *Devon*.

The right honourable the earl of *Delaware*, was appointed comptroller of his Majesty's household.

June 22. We received advice about this time, that the prince *George*, an *English* ship, being cast away upon the coast of *China*, the governor and magistrates of *Canton* collected upwards of 660*l*. and distributed among the unfortunate officers and sailors that escaped: an instance of *Pagan* humanity that cannot be paralleled in any christian country on the like occasion.

Letters from the *West Indies* mention so great a drought, and particularly at *Antigua*, that a pail of water containing three gallons, had been sold for four shillings and eight-pence sterling.

June 24. *Samuel Ruffel*, and *Thomas Pindar*, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs of London.

June 25. The *Sweedes* erected an *East-India* company.

July 1. The hon. *William Pulteney*, esq. having given some offence, his Majesty ordered his name to be struck out of the council-book, which had not been done by any privy counsellor for many years: his Majesty also ordered he should be put out of the commission of the peace, and out of the number of deputy lieutenants.

Forces were about this time ordered to march to the southern coasts of *England*, and a squadron of men of war to be equipped, as if we expected a visit from *France*.

July 8. The lady *Brudenel* appointed lady of the bed-chamber to her Majesty, in the room of the countess of *Suffolk*, made mistress of the robes.

July 10. The hon. Sir *Charles Wager*, vice-admiral of the red, made admiral of the blue; and commanded to sail with a squadron of between thirty and forty men of war to the coast of *Spain*. Sailed from *Spithead* on the 14th.

July 11. A new treaty was signed at *Vienna* between the Emperor and the crowns of *Great-Britain* and *Spain*; whereby the treaty of the 16th of *March*, 1730, between the Emperor and *Great-Britain*, concerning the eventual succession of *Don Carlos* to the duchies of *Tuscany* and *Parma*, and the introduction of *Spanish* troops, is confirmed.

July 15. A treaty was signed at *Florence* between the great duke of *Tuscany* and the king of *Spain*; by which the introduction of *Spanish* troops into that duchy, and the succession of *Don Carlos*, were agreed on.

July 19. A pitch-pot boiling over between two ships on the river *Thames*, they took fire and communicated it to six others, all of whom were destroyed.

July 20. Mr. *Franklin* the bookseller, publisher of the *Craftsman*, taken into custody for publishing a pamphlet, intituled, An answer to one part of a late infamous libel, intituled, Remarks on the *Craftsman*'s vindication of his two honourable patrons, &c. The counsel insisted he should give bail for his good behaviour, as well as for his appearance; whereupon he brought his *habeas corpus*. And the case coming to be

argued before the lord chief justice *Raymond*, and the rest of the judges of the King's bench, it was determined, That he need not give bail for his good behaviour; and, accordingly, he was admitted to bail on giving security for his appearance only.

July 26. The right hon. the earl of *Dunmore* appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to his Majesty.

July 29. Four large provinces in *China* were destroyed by an earthquake.

Three villages near *Geneva* and the corn 20 miles round, were destroyed by lightning. The isle of *Lamerotta*, belonging to *Portugal*, depopulated by a volcano.

Aug. 1. Sir *Charles Wager*, with the fleet under his command, arrived at *Cadix*.

Aug. 6. The right hon. the earl of *Leicester* appointed constable of the Tower.

The right hon. the earl of *Tankerville* made captain of the yeomen of the guards.

Sir *Robert Baylis* made a commissioner of the customs.

Samuel Ogle, esq. appointed governor of *Maryland* by lord *Baltimore* the proprietor.

Aug. 12. The parliament was prorogued to *Tuesday*, November 9.

Aug. 13. A litter of young lions was whelped at the Tower, from a lion and lioness whelped there six years before.

Aug. 28. The right hon. *Charles Boyle*, earl of *Orrery* died: The astronomical machine called the *Orrery*, being the first of the kind, and made by his direction, from him obtained its name.

The king of *Prussia*, and his son (whom his Majesty had imprisoned some time), were reconciled this month.

Aug. 29. In *Newtonmere* in *Shropshire*, a pond near *Elmsert*, about a mile in compass, a surprising quantity of fish rose on the surface of the water, which the people eat of without hurt; but the quantity being so great and beginning to stink, labourers and carts were employed several days to carry them away and bury them. 'Tis hardly conceivable such multitudes could be contained in so narrow a piece of water.

Sept. 1. The Imperialists assisted the *Genoese* with a body of troops, to reduce the *Malecontents* in *Corfica*.

The duchess dowager of *Parma* declared this month that she was not with child, or ever had been pregnant, as she once gave out; whereupon the Imperial troops took possession of the duchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, in the name of *Don Carlos*.

Sept. 28. *Vicor Amadeus* king of *Sardinia*, and duke of *Savoy*, who had abdicated

ed the government, and placed his son on the throne; either being weary of a private life; or incited by the Countess his consort; or, lastly, looking on himself to be slighted, and ill used by his son and ministers; had formed a design to remount his throne: But the young King, under pretence of his having discovered a conspiracy against his government, caused his father to be made prisoner, and kept in close confinement; and the Countess his consort to be removed to a distance from him to prevent further troubles.

Samuel Ruffel and Thomas Pindar, esqrs. sworn sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Sept. 29. Francis Child, esq. elected lord mayor of London.

The country of *Whidab* on the coast of *Guinea* having been conquered by ——— an inland prince, he sent an ambassador to the court of *Great-Britain*, who arrived at *London* about this time.

The first stone of *St. Giles's* church, was laid by the bishop of *Norwich*, being one of the fifty new churches, by act of queen *Anne*.

Sept. 30. A fire broke out at *Barnwell* near *Cambridge*, which destroyed the greatest part of that town, besides corn, hay, and even the stubble on the ground.

Oct. 4. Dr. *Elias Syddal*, bishop of *St. David's*, translated to the see of *Gloucester*.

Oct. 8. Dr. *Francis Hare*, bishop of *St. Asaph*, translated to the see of *Chester*.

Dr. *Tanner* nominated bishop of *St. Asaph*.

Oct. 11. The lottery erected by a late act began drawing, and the 101. tickets rose to 16 guineas.

The common-council of *London* ordered the money collected and brought into the chamber to be distributed to the sufferers by the late fire at *Blandford*, *Twerter*, and *Ramsay*, which amounted to 3177*l.* besides large sums collected in other parts of *England*.

The warehouse-keeper belonging to the Charitable Corporation of pawnbrokers absconded about this time, carrying off a great many jewels, and other valuable goods, pledged to the company, for the apprehending of whom 1000*l.* was offered.

Oct. 13. The duke of *Lorrain* landed at *Greenwich*, and waited on his Majesty at *Hampton-court* next day.

Oct. 18. Six thousand pounds per ann. was settled on the duke of *Cumberland*, for the support of his equipage.

Oct. 22. A bill to prevent the selling

places in *London* passed the common-council.

Oct. 25. A fire happened in the *Cottonian* library at *Westminster*, which destroyed several valuable manuscripts before it was extinguished.

The duke of *Lorrain*, coming down to *Newmarket* races, from thence made a visit to the university of *Cambridge*.

Oct. 27. Advice came about this time, that the *Dutch East-India* company had discovered several rich gold mines in *Malacca*.

The combined fleets of *England* and *Spain*, with the *Spanish* forces on board, and some *English* regiments, arrived at *Leghorn*, the latter end of this month.

The court of *Great-Britain* gave notice to the court of *Hesse-Cassel*, that they should have no further occasion for their troops.

Nov. 9. The Convocation was prorogued to *January* 6. And

The Parliament was prorogued from *November* 9, to *January* 13.

Nov. 29. The right hon. the earl of *Leicester* sworn of the privy council, and at the same time took the oaths as constable of the *Tower of London*.

Dec. 3. The trial of *Franklin* the bookseller came on, before the judges of the King's-bench, for publishing a libel against the government, by way of a *Hague* letter, in the *Craftsman*: of which he was found guilty.

Dec. 9. The duke of *Lorrain* took his solemn leave of their Majesties, and embarked for *Holland*.

Dec. 10. Sir *Charles Wager* returned to *England* with the fleet from *Leghorn*.

Dec. 14. *Charles* earl of *Selkirk* was appointed secretary of state for *Scotland*, with a pension of 2000*l.* per ann.

Dec. 18. Sir *Charles Wager* returned to *England* from *Spain* where he had conveyed the *Spanish* troops, for which he received from the king of *Spain*, a present of his picture set with diamonds worth above 5000*l.*

The statue of king *William III.* in cast brass, was erected by subscription in *Queen-square*, *Bristol*, which had been rejected by the citizens of *London*.

An ambassador from the *Dey of Algiers*, and one from the king of *France*, had their first audience from the King.

Dr. *Herring*, chaplain to his Majesty, made dean of *Rochester* in the room of Dr. *Clagget*, elected bishop of *St. David's*.

The national debt at the close of this year, was 47,985,433*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.*

1732-2, Jan. 5. Colonel *Cosby* made governor of *New-York* and *New-Jersey*.

The duke of *Riponda* went privately from *Holland* to *Morocco*.

Jan. 13. The Parliament meeting this day at *Westminster*, the King made a speech to both Houses, in which he said, It was a great pleasure to him to see the tranquillity of *Europe* restored: That the influence *Great-Britain* had, in bringing about this difficult, but desirable work, must be agreeable to his people, and acknowledged by them with gratitude.

That the execution of the treaty of *Seville*, a difficulty that was thought unsurmountable, had, by their support, and the confidence they had reposed in him, been overcome by just and honourable treaties, without the hazard and expence of a general rupture, or the kindling a war in *Europe*.

That *Parma* and *Placentia* were in the possession of *Don Carlos*, and six thousand *Spaniards* admitted into *Tuscany*, with the consent of the *Great Duke*.

That he had lately concluded a treaty at *Vienna*, wherein he had entered into no engagements contrary to former treaties, or tending to aggrandize or reduce the power of any potentate; but calculated purely to preserve a balance, and avoid such confusion as new changes and convulsions on future events would unavoidably create, and wherein *Great-Britain* could never be an idle spectator.

That their expences would be much less than they had been in former years: they now saw the happy effects of the zeal and resolution, and would reap the fruits of his endeavours, and of their confidence in him; and all the return he desired for his paternal love and concern for them, was the duty and affection of his subjects.

The House of Peers presented his Majesty with an address of thanks, wherein they congratulated his having made the crown of *Great Britain* so signal an instrument of restoring and securing the general tranquillity of *Europe*, in a manner the most advantageous and honourable to this kingdom. And observed, that such had been the happy consequences of his Majesty's measures, that the most successful war could not have produced so just a balance of power, as his negotiations and treaties had established.

A motion also was made in the House of Commons, to return his Majesty thanks for his speech, and declared the highest sa-

tisfaction in seeing the tranquillity of *Europe* restored, by his Majesty's credit and influence, so much to the glory and honour of *Great Britain*: to express their just sense of his Majesty's wisdom, in being able to surmount the difficulties that had so long embarrassed the affairs of *Europe*, and affected the interests of *Britain*, without kindling a war in any part of *Europe*; and to assure his Majesty, they were so sensible of the happy effects of the confidence they had reposed in him, and the blessings they enjoyed under his government, that they should with cheerfulness grant the supplies for the defence and support of his government, and the security and protection of his people.

Jan. 15. An address, of the tenor of that which had been moved for, was accordingly presented to his Majesty.

Jan. 26. It was moved, that the number of forces in *Great Britain* should be 17,709 men, which some were for reducing to 12,000.

Jan. 27. The question being put to agree with the motion, it was carried in the affirmative.

Then the question was put, upon a second resolution, viz. that a sum not exceeding 653,216*l.* be granted, for defraying the charge of the 17,709 men, for guards and garrisons, and other his Majesty's land-forces, in *Great Britain*, *Guernsey*, and *Jersey*, for the year 1732: which occasioned another debate; and upon putting the question for raising the said sum, it was carried in the affirmative.

Jan. 28. A bill being brought in, for better securing and encouraging the trade of the *British* sugar colonies, which had passed through the House of Commons the preceding year; it was resolved to address his Majesty, that he would give directions to the commissioners of trade and plantations, to lay before the House copies of all representations and papers which had been laid before them, since the last sessions of Parliament, relating to the disputes between his Majesty's sugar colonies, and his northern colonies in *America*.

The Pragmatic sanction was confirmed by the Diet of the Empire, at *Ratisbon*, on the 11th instant, *N. S.* when the electors of *Bavaria*, *Saxony* and *Palatine* entered their protests against it.

The Protestants of *Salzburg* being driven out of their country, were invited to settle in *Brandenburg* by the king of *Prussia*.

We received advice about this time, that the

the Spanish *guarda costas* continued to take great numbers of British merchant ships in America.

Jan. 31. The rev. Mr. Doily of *Inglston, Essex*, gave 3000*l.* to the corporation for support of clergymen's widows and children.

Feb. 1. Charles earl of Murray installed a knight of the Thistle.

Feb. 3. Sir Thomas Robinson presented to the House of Commons a petition of the proprietors of the Charitable Corporation, complaining that by the notorious breach of trust in several persons, to whom the management of their affairs were committed, the said corporation had been defrauded of the greatest part of their capital, amounting to several hundred thousand pounds, and that some who had been guilty of these frauds were gone beyond sea, and carried with them part of the books and effects of the said corporation.

Feb. 9. A motion was made by Sir Robert Walpole, for reviving the duties upon salt, granted by an act of 5 & 6 W. & M. which occasioned great debates, but it was at length resolved in the affirmative.

Feb. 14. The rev. Dr. Welbore, bishop of Kildare, translated to the bishoprick of Meath in Ireland.

Dr. Charles Cobb, bishop of Drummore, translated to the bishoprick of Kildare.

Dr. Henry Maule, bishop of Cloyne, translated to the bishoprick of Drummore.

Dr. Edward Synge, bishop of Clonfort, translated to the bishoprick of Cloyne.

Dr. Mordecai Cary nominated bishop of Clonfort.

Feb. 22. Dr. Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, died in exile at Paris, in the 70th year of his age.

George Woodward, esq. appointed envoy to the king of Poland.

Feb. 25. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave his assent to the malt bill, and three private bills.

Feb. 29. Dr. Thomas Tanner promoted to the bishoprick of St. Asaph.

The accession of the States General to the last treaty of Vienna, was signed the 20th instant, N. S.

The British and Spanish commissaries met the first time at Seville, on the 23d instant, N. S. in order to accommodate the differences between the two crowns.

The French laid claim to the duchy of Deux-Ponts, as a dependant on the duchies of Metz, Toul, and Verdun.

The Spaniards assembled a great fleet and army about this time.

They cut off all communication between Gibraltar and the rest of Spain, by a line fortified and defended by a numerous artillery, and erected works whereby they could annoy the ships in the road of Gibraltar.

The substance of the arguments in both Houses against the reviving the duties upon salt, were of the following tenor, viz.

1. That it was most grievous to the poor, and for that reason repealed but two years before.

2. That as it was part of the sinking fund, the Parliament would not have repealed it, if they had thought it should soon been applied to any other use: people might apprehend, that the rest of the sinking fund would, by the same means, be reduced too low to discharge the public debts, which must affect our credit.

3. Because this tax, instead of being applied to the payment of our debts, occasioned an increase of them; we fell into the old method which had already proved so destructive to the nation, of anticipating our revenue.

4. That it was liable to frauds and great deductions, which made the real produce into the Exchequer little, though it raised much upon the people: that it was a great discouragement to the fishery, and to trade and navigation.

5. That it hindered the improvement of lands which required a salt manure.

6. It must create a jealousy in the people, that a general excise was intended.

7. Because Scotland was to pay no part of this tax.

8. Because the subject is laid under grievous penalties by this bill, and must lie at the mercy of the officers of the revenue.

9. That it occasions such numbers of officers to collect and manage, as might be dangerous to the constitution.

Don Carlos passing by land through France to Italy, arrived at Florence on the 9th inst. 1731-2, N. S.

The Imperialists sent a farther reinforcement of 3300 men, to assist the Genoise to reduce the malecontents of Corsica, on the 23d instant, N. S.

The Catholic powers having lately depressed the Protestants in Germany, whereby the Emperor and the king of Prussia obliged to treat them more kindly.

March 3. A court of honour, or high court of chivalry, was opened in the painted chamber, Westminster, by the earl of Effingham,

Amstcrdam, &c. when, after administering the proper oaths, it was adjourned to the Herald's office, to be held the 30th instant.

March 12. The queen of *France* was delivered of a princess, being her fourth child, and the King but twenty-two years old.

The king of *Spain*, as a proof of his good disposition for *Great Britain*, ordered all the ships taken since the 22d of *June*, 1728, to be restored.

March 20. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to a bill for rebuilding *Woolwich* church, as one of the fifty ordered by the late act of Parliament.

The grants for this year amounted to 2,060,232*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.*

1732, *March 30.* A court of honour was held at the Herald's college, when it was moved against Sir *John Blunt* for bearing a coat of arms not belonging to him.

March 31. Sir *John Eyles* reprimanded by the Speaker of the House of Commons, for directing the secretary of the commissioners for the sale of forfeited estates, to set his name to an order for the disposal of the earl of *Derwentwater's* estate, in the sale whereof great frauds were discovered.

April. The Pope published an edict, for making *Ancona*, in the gulph of *Venice*, a free port.

A riot happened at *Cambridge* this month, on the taking up a corpse out of the church-yard of a neighbouring village, to be dissected. It being carried into *Emanuel* college, Mr. *Pern*, a justice of peace, granted his warrant to search the college for it; whereupon the constables and their posse broke into the college, but did not find the corpse.

April 3. The royal assent was given to the land-tax, one shilling in the pound.

A bill for reviving some duties upon salt. A bill for giving a recompence of 14,000*l.* to Sir *Thomas Lombe*, for his erecting three *Italian* machines for making organzine silk, and preserving the invention for the benefit of the kingdom; and a further term of fourteen years was granted him for the sole privilege of making and working the said engines. By this invention, one hand will twist as much silk as above fifty could do before, and it is done much truer and better than by any other way.

This machine is erected upon the river *Derwent*, at *Derby*, and contains 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, which works 73,726 yards of silk thread every

time the water wheel goes round, which is thrice in one minute, and 318,504,960 yards in one day and night; one water wheel gives motion to all the rest of the wheels and movements, of which any one may be stopt separately; one fire engine conveys warm air to every individual part of the machine; and one regulator governs the whole work:

And to several other bills.

From *Vienna* we received information; that the Emperor had ordered to be begun a royal road in *Hungary*, to go through *Sclavonia* and *Croatia* to *Trieste*; which when completed will be one of the greatest undertakings that has been attempted in *Europe* for these two centuries.

Robert Warner, esq. made one of the prothonotaries of the Common-pleas, in the room of *Richard Foley*, esq. deceased.

Peter Betsworth, esq. made governor of the island of *Jersey*.

The marquis of *Lothian* appointed high commissioner to the kirk of *Scotland*.

The House of Commons resolved, that *George Robinson*, esq. a member of that House, having been charged in Parliament with being privy to, and concerned in many intricate and fraudulent practices in the management of affairs of the Charitable Corporation, and with having got into his hands very large sums of money belonging to the said corporation, and having never attended the service of the House, though required so to do, was guilty of an high contempt; and that the said *George Robinson* should be for the said offence expelled the House; and afterwards was declared a felon for not surrendering.

April 5. Prince *Cantimir*, the empress of *Russia's* ambassador at this court, had his first audience of his Majesty.

April 18. The elector of *Mentz* died at *Breslaw*, the capital of *Silesia*, of which he was bishop.

We received advice about this time, that *Muley Abdallah* had defeated all his competitors, and reigned sole emperor of *Fex* and *Morocco*.

April 22. Three hundred thousand pounds in gold, coined at the Tower, was delivered this day to the Bank.

April 28. The archbishop of *Saltsburgh* published a declaration, permitting his Protestant subjects to retire out of his territories, and carry their effects with them.

Capt. *Petre*, commander of an *English* ship at *Constantinople*, having entertained the *English* ambassador lord *Kinnoul* on board his

his ship, on the 25th of last month, and bred fifteen guns on the ambassador's going ashore after nine at night; the Grand Signior was so much alarmed and terrified, that in his fury he ordered the captain to be hanged, and the ship to be sunk; but the ambassador, with a great deal of difficulty, procured the sentence to be reversed.

We received advice about this time, that one *Dabba*, master of an *English* ship, having agreed to carry 150 *Palatines* from *Rotterdam* to *Philadelphia*, starved 100 of them in the passage, and set the rest on shore on a little island called *Martha's* vineyard in *New England*, having seized all their effects, which were very considerable.

May 4. Sir *Robert Sutton* and Sir *Archibald Grant* expelled the House of Commons.

May 8. Moved to resolve, that Sir *Robert Sutton*, Sir *Archibald Grant*, *William Borroughs*, *elq. George Jackson*, *Benjamin Robinson*, *William Squire*, *George Robinson*, *John Thomson*, *Richard Wolsey*, and *Thomas Warren*, having been guilty of many notorious breaches of trust, and many indirect and fraudulent practices in the direction and management of the affairs of the Charitable Corporation, and having therefore occasioned great losses to many of his Majesty's subjects, ought to make a just satisfaction for the same: but some of the members objecting to their making satisfaction, it was answered, since they had agreed to that part of the resolve which charges the offenders with fraud, &c. it was the highest piece of justice, that they should make satisfaction to the poor sufferers; and it was after some struggle carried, that they should make satisfaction for what they had defrauded the company of: and two bills were passed, one to prevent the offenders going out of the kingdom, and another to compel them to discover their estates and effects, and prevent their transporting and alienating the same.

The right hon. lord *Vere Beauclerk* made one of the commissioners of the navy.

The right hon. *Pattes Byng* called to the council board.

The right hon. lord viscount *Howe* made governor of *Barbadoes*.

May 12. The corpse of Dr. *Atterbury*, bishop of *Rockester*, was interred in a very private manner in his vault in *Westminster-abbey*.

General *Wade* appointed governor of *Bermwick and Holy Island*.

May 22. The House of Lord ordered

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that notice be given to the respective judges of the courts of *Westminster-hall*, that all Peers of Parliament have an inherent right to answer upon a protestation of honour only, and not upon common oath; and that the same be inviolably observed for the future.

May 23. A woman of a loose character at *Selby* in *Yorkshire*, was delivered of four children, one of which wanted legs and arms.

June 1. The following bills received the royal assent.

An act for the further application of the sinking fund.

An act for the encouragement of the woollen manufactory.

An act for the improving tillage.

An act for the encouraging the growth of coffee in *America*.

An act for punishing the destroyers of turnpikes.

An act for the better securing the *East-India* Company's trade.

An act for the encouragement of the *Greenland* fishery.

An act for the regulation of pilots.

An act for the further qualification of justices of peace.

An act for the making process in courts of equity effectual.

An act to oblige the justices at their quarter-sessions to determine appeals.

An act for making void the contracts for the sale of the late earl of *Derwentwater's* estate.

An act to restrain Sir *Robert Sutton*, and other managers and officers of the Charitable Corporation, from going out of the kingdom.

An act appointing commissioners to determine the claims of the creditors of the Charitable Corporation.

An act to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests.

An act to prevent frauds committed by bankrupts.

An act to prevent the exportation of hats from the *British American* plantations.

An act for rebuilding the town of *Blandford*.

An act for rebuilding *Tewerton*.

An act for repairing the *Chester* road.

An act for repairing the pier of *Scarborough*.

An act for repairing the *Dunstable* roads.

An act to rebuild the pier of *Barton*.

And act to make the river *Ouse* navigable:

And to several private bills.

Z

After

After the passing these acts his Majesty made a speech; wherein he told both Houses, that they must be sensible of the happy situation of public affairs, which was universally seen and felt in the full enjoyment of a general peace; and that the concurrence of the States General, in the late treaty of *Vienna*, had perfected the establishment of the public tranquility, as far as human prudence could provide or foresee. It was a great satisfaction to him, that the Commons had raised the supplies by means the least burdensome to his people; and hoped they would always render the necessary supplies as equal and easy as possible: that he was going to *Hanover*, and should leave the administration to the Queen, whose government he was confident they would endeavour to make easy to her during his absence.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 27th of July.

Baron *Van Elze* chosen elector of *Mentz* the 9th instant, *N. S.*

June 3. The King set out for *Holland* in his way to *Hanover*, but did not arrive at *Helvoetsluice* in *Holland* till the 10th, owing to tempestuous weather.

Queen *Caroline* was appointed guardian of the kingdom during the King's absence.

June 19. Press warrants were issued, and great numbers of sailors were taken out of homeward bound ships.

The *English* who were lately driven by the *Spaniards* from the bay of *Campeche* to *South Carolina*, carried with them several plants of the logwood tree to cultivate there, the soil and climate being fit for it.

The duchess of *Marlborough* about this time advanced 300,000*l.* on the salt duty revived the last session.

June 22. The trustees for erecting the new colony of *Georgia*, on the south of *Carolina*, met the first time at their house in *Old Palace Yard*.

June 23. Sir *Robert Sutton*, knight of the Bath, and a privy counsellor, was obliged to enter into a recognizance before the barons of the Exchequer not to depart the kingdom, &c. pursuant to the late act of parliament.

Mr. *Woolley*, and Mr. *Warren*, two of the assistants to the Charitable Corporation, gave security also not to depart the kingdom.

Martin Bladen, *Samuel Tuffnell*, and *John Drummond*, esqrs. were appointed commissioners to treat with the commissaries of the Emperor, and the States General; on cer-

tain matters referred to their determination, by the late treaty at *Vienna*.

Thomas Clutterbuck was appointed one of the lords of the Admiralty, in the room of *John Cockburn*, esq. who resigned.

Samuel Clark, esq. called to the council-board.

Colonel *Kane* was made governor of *Minorca*, in the room of general *Carpenter*, deceased.

Sir *Charles Wager* was appointed admiral of the blue; Sir *George Walton*, vice-admiral of the red; *Salmon Morris*, esq. vice-admiral of the white; *Philip Cavendish*, esq. vice-admiral of the blue; *John Bakken*, esq. rear-admiral of the red; — *Stuart*, esq. rear-admiral of the white; and Sir *George Sanders*, rear-admiral of the blue.

Mr. *Durand*, a Protestant preacher in the *Covenent* in *France*, was hanged for assembling a congregation in those mountains, and taking upon him to be their pastor, contrary to the laws of *France*.

June 24. *Robert Alsop*, and *Henry Hankey*, esqrs. were elected sheriffs of *London*.

June 30. The following gentlemen were installed knights of the Bath, viz. the marquis of *Caernarvon*, lord *Bateman*, Sir *Charles Downing*, and Sir *Charles Nicoll*.

The grand fleet of *Spain*, with 500 transports, and 26,000 men on board, arrived near *Oran*, on the coast of *Barbary*, on the 28th instant, *N. S.*

July 1. The *Moors* attacked the *Spaniards* on the 1st instant, *N. S.* but were defeated; whereupon the *Moors* abandoned the city of *Oran*, and the fortress of *Mazilginvir*; and the *Spaniards* took possession of them.

July 5. The Emperor, shooting at a stag, happened to kill the prince of *Schwartzenberg* his master of the horse.

July 7. A charter, appointing trustees for establishing the colony of *Georgia*, having passed the seal, the lord viscount *Percival*, who was appointed president, took the oath of office, and administered it to the rest of the trustees. This colony is bounded by the river *Savanna* on the north, and the river *Alatamalia* on the south.

Advice came about this time, that the duke *de Ripperda* was minister to the emperor of *Morocco*.

The old prince palatine of *Sultzbach*, heir to the Elector Palatine, died on the 11th instant, *N. S.*

July 11. A shock of an earthquake was felt at *Glasgow* in *Scotland*, between two and three in the afternoon.

July

July 25. A proclamation was issued, forbidding his Majesty's subjects from trading to the *East Indies*, contrary to the charter of the *East India* company.

The apothecaries company began to erect their magnificent green-house and hot-house, in their physic gardens at *Chelfea*.

July 27. The Parliament was prorogued to the 12th of *October*, and the Convocation to the 30th.

July 31. A magnificent silver chair of state, adorned with the Imperial crown, and other suitable emblems gilt with gold, was made here for the throne of the empress of *Russia*. The workmanship cost equal to the value of the metal, which weighed 1900 ounces.

Aug. 1. Orders were given by the board of works, for rebuilding the Treasury-office at *Whitehall*.

This year was remarkable for its plentiful harvest.

Aug. 3. The Bank of *England* laid the foundation of their new house.

Aug. 11. The honourable *William Finch*, esq. brother to the earl of *Winchelsea*, was appointed his Majesty's envoy extraordinary to the court of *Spain*.

Edward Stephens, esq. was appointed governor of *Cape Coast* castle, and all the *British* settlements on the coast of *Guinea*.

There having been some abuses committed by the keepers of *Newgate*, the city of *London* resolved, that the keeper's place should not be sold, but disposed of during pleasure, in order to prevent extortions, and other iniquitous practices.

Sept. 16. The tide in the river *Thames* flowed eight hours instead of four, and ebbed five hours instead of eight.

Sept. 26. His Majesty arrived at *Kensington* from *Hanover*, having knighted captain *Charles Hardy*, commander of the yacht that brought him over.

Sept. 28. *Francis Child*, esq. lord mayor, with the aldermen and recorder of *London*, congratulating his Majesty on his return, the Lord Mayor, alderman *Barnard*, and alderman *Hankey*, were knighted.

Sept. 29. Alderman *Barber* was elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

The Mufe at *Charing-cross*, finished.

Oct. 2. A new play-house in *Goodman's-fields*, was this day opened.

The States General and those of *Zeland* refused to admit the prince of *Orange* into the possession of the lordships of *Treveer* and *Flushing*, in the island of *Zeland*; which would give the Prince a place in

the assembly of the States, and intitle him to appoint the magistrates in those lordships, and the towns dependent on them.

The *Dutch* apprehended themselves in great danger at this time, from an army of worms, which eat up their piles and timber-work that supported their dikes against the sea, and endangered the laying their country under water.

Oct. 13. An order was published by the Lord Mayor and aldermen, that all prisoners acquitted at the *Old Bailey* should be discharged without fees. They passed another order, that all prisoners dying in *Newgate* should be delivered to their friends without any fees demanded; and the same orders to be observed by the keepers of *Ludgate*, and the two Compters.

George earl of Cholmondeley was appointed governor of *Guernsey*, in the room of lieutenant-general *Harvey*, deceased.

Richard Bignion, esq. was appointed governor of fort *St. George* in the *East Indies*. *Christopher Montague*, *John Whebam*, *Roger Gale*, *Charles Polhill*, *John Fowle*, *Thomas Wylde*, *James Vernon*, *Robert Eyre*, and *Humphry Thayer*, were made commissioners of the excise.

Oct. 16. Colonel *Edward Montagu* was appointed governor of *Hull*.

Oct. 23. His Majesty granted a commission to the lords of the Admiralty, empowering them to erect a corporation for the relief of poor widows of sea officers, and gave 10,000*l.* towards it. An admiral's widow is intitled to 50*l.* per annum, a captain's to 40*l.* a lieutenant's to 30*l.* and all other officers widows to 20*l.* per annum each.

Oct. 31. *Victor Amadeus* late king of *Sardinia* and duke of *Savoy*, died.

Nov. 6. *James Oglethorpe*, esq. embarked at *Gravesend* with some poor families, in order to fix a colony in *Georgia* on the south of *Carolina*.

Nov. 22. The *South Sea* company came to a resolution to carry on the *Greenland* trade or whale-fishery no longer, finding they had been losers by it; and thereupon sold their ships employed in that trade.

James Brudenel, esq. was made groom of the chamber to his Majesty, in the room of the lord *Catbarr*, deceased.

Nov. 29. The city of *Avelino* in *Naples* was quite, and the city of *Oriano* almost ruined, by an earthquake.

Dec. 4. Mr. *John Philips*, preceptor to the duke, was made historiographer to his Majesty.

Dec.

Dec. 5. The Parliament was prorogued to the 16th of *January*.

Dec. 12. The lord viscount *Lymington*, was appointed justice in Eyre of all his Majesty's forests, chaces, &c. north of *Trent*.

Dec. 16. *Richard Fitzwilliams*, esq. was made governor of the *Babama* islands, in the room of *Woods Rogers*, esq. deceased.

Dec. 25. *Edward Trelewney*, esq. was appointed one of the commissioners of the customs.

William Finch, esq. was appointed plenipotentiary to the States General.

An eruption of flames from a mountain near *Prague* in *Bohemia*, had engaged a great number of hands for a long time to extinguish them, but they could not accomplish it.

Dec. 26. The Dissenters, having well weighed the consequences of applying to the Parliament for a repeal of the Corporation and Test acts, came to the resolution, at a meeting of the deputies of the several congregations of Dissenters in *London* and *Westminster*, and within ten miles of the same, to withdraw their petition.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December 14, 1731, to December 12, 1732.

<i>Christened</i>		<i>Buried</i>	
Males	9144	Males	11655
Females	8644	Females	11703
In all	17788	In all	23358
Decreased in the burials this year 1904.			

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	—	9502
Between two and five	—	1517
Five and ten	—	716
Ten and twenty	—	611
Twenty and thirty	—	1627
Thirty and forty	—	2175
Forty and fifty	—	2121
Fifty and sixty	—	1741
Sixty and seventy	—	1581
Seventy and eighty	—	974
Eighty and ninety	—	660
Ninety and a hundred	—	121
A hundred	—	3
A hundred and one	—	3
A hundred and two	—	4
A hundred and five	—	2

William Leland, gent. of *Lisnasheen* in *Ireland*, died, being 139 years of age, born in 35 *Eliz.* 1593, at *Warrington* in *England*, and perfectly remembered the coronation of king *James I.* He was almost as

remarkable for his stature as his age, being vastly tall and big-boned.

1732-3, *Jan.* The excise-scheme being set on foot about this time, there was a general meeting of the tobaccoists, about *London*, in order to oppose it.

The worms which eat up the piles and other timbers, which supported the dykes in *Holland*, were killed by a severe frost about this time.

The States of *Zealand*, as sovereigns of the marquise of *Terveer* and *Flushing*, decreed, that those towns, were free towns, making part of the States of that Province, and they that did not belong to or depend on any person whatsoever; and discharged the said towns of their oaths and submission or obedience they had taken to the marquises of *Terveer* and *Flushing*, ancestors to the prince of *Orange*, declaring them free from their vassalage; but ordered the receiver of the province to offer the sum of 100,000 rix dollars, to make satisfaction to the person who should appear to have the right to the succession of the said Marquise; and even more than that sum if it should be necessary.

The following gentlemen were appointed Sheriffs for the ensuing year, viz.

Berkshire, Edward Sherwood, esq.
Bedfordshire, Henry Soothouse, esq.
Cumberland, Henry Aglionby, esq.
Chester, Jeffery Shakerly, esq.
Cantab' & Hunt' George Waddington, esq.
Devon, Waldo Calmady, esq.
Dorset, Sir William Napier, bart.
Essex, Thomas Condon, esq.
Essex, William Harvey, esq.
Gloucestershire, Reginald Winyatt, esq.
Hertfordshire, Thomas Floyer, esq.
Herefordshire, James Walwyn, esq.
Kent, Sir Brooke Bridges, bart.
Leicestershire, Waring Ashby, esq.
Lincolnshire, William D'Autrey, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Rees, esq.
Northumberland, John Reed, esq.
Northamptonshire, Thomas Cook, esq.
Norfolk, William Helwys, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Disney, esq.
Oxfordshire, Edward Turner, esq.
Rutlandshire, William Godings, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Somersetshire, Sir J. Smith, bart.
Staffordshire, John Dolphin, esq.
Suffolk, Alexander Bench, esq.
Sutbampron, Thomas Morgan, esq.
Surrey, Ralph Thrake, esq.

Suffen,

Suffex, Raymond Blackmore, esq.
Warwickshire, Egidius Palmer, esq.
Worcestershire, Edmund Lechmere, esq.
Wiltshire, Job Polden, esq.
Brecknockshire, Watfon Powell, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Richard Lewis, esq.
Cardiganhire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Glamorganshire, Herbert Mackworth, esq.
Radnorshire, James Gronoufe, esq.
Anglesey, William Evans, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Wynn, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Price, esq.
Flintshire, Richard Williams, esq.
Merionethshire, Hugh Thomas, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Roger Trevor, esq.

Advice came about this time, that *Thomas Kouli Kan*, general of the *Perfians*, had seized on the person of his sovereign *Sba Thomas*, and usurped his throne.

Jan. 8. The Jesuits were expelled *Paraguay* in *South America* for despotic acts.

Jan. 16. The parliament meeting, the King made a speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them, it was a great satisfaction to him, that he had no other reason for calling them together, but the ordinary dispatch of the public business: and he did not doubt but they would, with the same cheerfulness he had always experienced, raise such supplies as they judged necessary for the honour and defence of the kingdom: and recommended it to them to avoid all unreasonable heats and animosities; and that in raising the supplies, and the distribution of the public revenues, they would pursue such measures as would most conduce to the ease of them they represented.

The Lords attended his Majesty with an address of thanks for his speech; and said, it was owing to the happy success of his Majesty's councils and negotiations, that he had no other reason for assembling them but the ordinary dispatch of the public business; and that no unreasonable animosities should interrupt their deliberations for the interest of their country, and the future ease of their fellow-subjects, which they were confident would render their resolutions agreeable to his Majesty.

It being moved in the House of Commons to thank his Majesty for his speech, and to express their satisfaction at the present situation of affairs; to declare they would cheerfully raise the supplies; and in the raising and distribution of the revenue they would pursue such measures as should conduce most to the ease of their fellow-

subjects; and would endeavour to avoid unreasonable heats and animosities, and not suffer themselves to be diverted by any specious pretences from pursuing the true interest of their country: several expressions in the speech were objected to, and occasioned great debates; however, it was agreed to present an address of the tenor above proposed, and the address was presented to his Majesty accordingly.

The right hon. Sir *Charles Wager* was called to the council-board, and succeeded the lord *Torrington* as first commissioner of the Admiralty.

Dr. *Butts*, dean of *Norwich*, nominated bishop of that see.

Dr. *Cecil*, rector of *Hatfield*, nominated bishop of *Bristol*, in the room of Dr. *Bradshaw*, deceased.

Sir *John Jennings*, kn. appointed rear-admiral of *Great-Britain*, and commander in chief of his Majesty's fleet, in the room of lord *Torrington*.

Jan. 31. *Robert Kendal*, esq. chosen alderman of *Cheap Ward*, in the room of Sir *Gilbert Heathcot*, deceased.

This was a very sickly time; people were afflicted this month with a head-ach and fever, which very few escaped, and many died of; particularly between *Tuesday* the 23d, and *Tuesday* the 30th of *January*, there died upwards of 1500 in *London* and *Westminster*.

Feb. 1. *Frederic Augustus*, king of *Poland*, and elector of *Saxony*, died.

The *Dutch* attempt to limit and restrain the traffick of the *Swedes* and *Danes*, &c. to the *East-Indies* about this time; and would have engaged the *English* in interrupting the navigation of those powers thither, as they had done that of the *Flemings* in the affair of the *Offend* company: but the *English* seem to have grown wiser than to make the *Dutch* quarrel their own, especially in what concerned the *Dutch* infinitely more than the *English*; for the *Dutch* have monopolized all the fine spices, and drove the *English* and the rest of the *Europeans* from those islands, where they are produced; and now are in great pain, lest some *European* power should put in for a share of them, the *Dutch* having no other title to these than a lawless force.

Feb. 2. The lord *Hinton*, eldest son of earl *Powlet*, appointed one of the lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber, in the room of duke *Hamilton*.

Feb. 12. Mr. *Franklin* the bookseller having been sentenced the preceding year

by the King's-bench to pay a fine of 100*l.* to be imprisoned for one year, and to give security for his good behaviour for seven years, for printing the *Hague* letter in the *Craftsman*, was discharged, on producing security for his good behaviour, the last day this *Hilary* term.

This month Mr. *De Dieden*, plenipotentiary from the king of *Great-Britain*, as elector of *Hanover*, received in the name of his master, from the hands of the emperor, the investiture of *Bremen* and *Verdun*.

Feb. 13. *George Crowle*, esq. appointed a commissioner of the victualling-office, in the room of *Edward Trelawney*, esq. made one of the commissioners of the customs.

The right honourable the earl of *Cholmondeley* appointed governor of *Guernsey*.

A motion was made to address his Majesty, that there might be laid before the House copies of the reports made by the commissaries in *Spain*, as to the satisfaction made to the subjects of *Great Britain* for the losses they had obtained by the depredations of the *Spaniards*, pursuant to the second article of the treaty of *Seville*, concluded 9 *Nov.* 1729, for those affairs were to have been adjusted within the space of three years, which were now expired.

After some debate, an address was agreed on, and presented to his Majesty, who answered, that commissaries were appointed to treat with those of *Spain* on the 2d of *April*, 1730, but, by some unforeseen accidents, the meeting of the commissaries in *Spain* was so long delayed, that they did not meet till the 23d of *February*, 1732, N. S. and it had been since agreed between the two crowns, that the three years for finishing the said commission should commence from their first meeting on the 23d of *February* last; which made it impracticable for his Majesty to give orders for laying a perfect account of those negotiations before the House.

Feb. 21. A proclamation was issued, prohibiting all persons to receive or utter, in payment by tale, any broad pieces of twenty-five or twenty-three shillings, or the half or quarter pieces; and requiring the collectors of the revenue to receive the same by weight, and the mint to allow four pounds one shilling per ounce for them.

Mr. *Reeves* was appointed one of the judges of the Common-pleas, in the room of judge *Price*, deceased.

It being moved in the House of Commons, that the forces for the ensuing year

be 17,709 men, it was proposed to reduce the number to 12,000.

Upon the question, it was resolved to continue the present army, 239 against 271.

The pension-bill was passed through the House of Commons again.

Feb. 23. A motion was made for taking 500,000*l.* from the sinking-fund for the service of the current year, and continuing the land-tax at one shilling in the pound, which occasioned great debates.

Feb. 26. The sheriffs of *London* presented a petition to Parliament for leave to fill up *Fleet ditch*, and erect a market on the spot.

The pension-bill was rejected in the House of Lords (and not allowed a second reading), as it had been in former sessions.

We received advice this month, that the empress of *Russia* had relinquished all the *Russian* conquests in *Persia*, and withdrawn her forces from thence.

Mar. 1. There was the greatest flood in the north of *England* that had happened in the memory of man.

Mar. 7. *Sarah Malcolm*, who murdered her mistress, Mrs. *Duncomb*, and two others, in the *Temple*, was executed in *Fleet-street*.

Mar. 14. The excise scheme was first introduced into the House of Commons, which occasioned very great debates that continued several hours.

Mar. 15. About two o'clock in the morning, the question was put, and carried in the affirmative.

Then a second question was put; viz. that it was the opinion of that committee, that, in lieu of the duties mentioned in the first resolution, there should be granted an inland duty of four-pence a pound on all tobacco imported, to be paid before the taking it out of the warehouse.

A third question was put, viz. that it was the opinion of that committee, that the inland duties to be levied on tobacco should be appropriated to the same uses as the former duties were appropriated.

A fourth question was, that all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and seizures, to arise by the said duties, should be applied to the use of the public, except what should be allowed to the informer.

All which were resolved in the affirmative.

Mar. 16. The first resolution being reported on *Friday*; and it being proposed, to agree with the committee:

The question being at length put, upon all

all the four resolutions of the committee, they were all agreed to by the House, by a great majority, viz. 249 against 189. And a bill was ordered to be brought in, pursuant to the said resolutions: and a bill was brought in accordingly.

The French king declared, he will not suffer any power to concern itself in the election of a king of Poland (17 Mar. N. S.)

Mar. 21. Stanislaus king of Poland sent his act of abdication, by an express to Warsaw.

The following acts received the royal assent viz.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to take the oaths.

An act for allowing further time for the enrolment of deeds and wills made by papists; and for the relief of protestant purchasers.

An act for obviating a doubt in the act requiring all legal proceedings to be in English.

An act for the free importation and exportation of diamonds, pearls, rubies, emeralds, and all other jewels and precious stones.

An act for amending the acts for making the river Dun navigable.

An act for rebuilding the parish church of St. George's, Southwark, as one of the fifty new churches.

Mar. 30. The cashire of the customs paid into the Exchequer 13,000*l.* the cashire of the Excise 28,000*l.* for one week.

The cold was so severe at Moscow, that above one hundred persons were frozen to death.

The grants for this year amounted to 1,743,359*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

1733, April 4. The bill being brought in for repealing several subsidies, and an impost now payable on tobacco, and for granting an inland duty in lieu thereof; a great number of eminent merchants and tradesmen appeared in the court of Requests, and lobby of the House of Commons, to solicit their acquaintance in the House against passing the said bill: However, the bill was read, and passed the first time, by a majority of 36, the numbers being 236 against 200.

April 9. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council, drew up a petition against the said bill, wherein they represent

to the House of Commons, That if the excise-laws are extended to other species of merchandize not yet exercised, and a door opened for extending them to all, they could not, in justice to themselves, to the merchants, tradesmen, and manufacturers of the whole kingdom, and to the general interest of their country, conceal their apprehensions, that the most fatal blow would be given to the trade and navigation of Great Britain that ever was given, if this bill should pass into a law; and therefore pray, that this honourable house would hear them, by their counsel, against passing the said bill.

April 10; and about noon the next day, viz. Tuesday the 11th of April, the sheriffs, accompanied by several of the aldermen, common council-men, and eminent merchants, went down in two hundred coaches to Westminster-hall, to present their petition; which being brought up, and read at the table, Sir John Barnard moved, they might be heard by their counsel: But this, upon the question, was resolved in the negative, 214 against 197, and the petition was ordered to lie upon the table till the bill should be read a second time.

April 11. The next day a petition from the corporation of Nottingham, against the bill, was presented, and read; and another from Coventry: which petitions were also ordered to lie upon the table. And a motion was made by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the bill should be read a second time on the 12th of June next; which being agreed to, it was evident, that the ministers intended to drop the bill.

About seven the same evening, several persons were apprehended, for insulting Sir Robert Walpole, as he passed through the court of Requests, and committed to the Gatehouse, but soon after discharged: and the same night, and the next, rejoicings were made in London and Westminster, by ringing of bells, bonfires, and illuminations. And a certain minister was burnt in effigy, in several bonfires.

April 12. Several members complaining, that they had been insulted the night before, as they went from the House, by a tumultuous croud of people in the passages near the House; it was unanimously voted, that this was a high infringement of the privileges of that House, and a high crime and misdemeanour; as was also the meeting and encouraging of people to come in a riotous and tumultuous manner to that House, in order to hinder the passing of any bill,

bill, or to promote it: and it was ordered, that the said resolutions should be communicated to the Lord Mayor, the sheriff of *Middlesex*, and the high bailiff of *Westminster*.

April 13. The earl of *Chesterfield* resigned his staff as lord steward of the household.

The lord *Clinton* resigned his place of gentleman of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

Advices came every day of the rejoicings made in all the great towns in *England*, on the dropping the excise-bill.

Lord *Forbes* appointed minister plenipotentiary to the *Czarina*.

William Matthews, esq. made governor of the *Leeward* islands.

Gabriel Johnson, esq. made governor of *North Carolina*.

Earl *Cowper* made gentleman of the bed-chamber, in the room of lord *Clinton*.

April 18. An account was received from *Naples*, that the territory of *Nova Casta* in *Calabria*, was by an earthquake, sunk 29 feet into the earth without throwing down a house. The inhabitants warned by a prodigious noise in the air, escaped into the fields, and only five persons lost their lives.

April 20. A petition of the druggists, grocers, chinamen, and other dealers in coffee and tea, was presented to the house; setting forth, that by an act of king *George I.* intituled, an act for repealing certain duties therein mention, payable on coffee, and tea, &c. and for granting certain inland duties in lieu of them, they were made subject to most oppressive laws, ruinous to trade, and put in a worse condition than any of his Majesty's subjects, to the prejudice of the revenue, &c. and praying relief: but, upon a motion to refer the petition to a committee, it was resolved in the negative, 250 to 150.

The earl of *Star* was about this time removed from being vice-admiral of *Scotland*.

April 27. The *Interregnum* diet was opened in *Poland*, to consider of the choice of a new King.

May 2. The duke of *Devon* appointed lord steward of the household, in the room of the earl of *Chesterfield*.

May 4. The earl of *Burlington* resigned his gold staff as captain of the band of pensioners.

May 5. The lord viscount *Lonsdale* made keeper of the privy-seal, in the room of the duke of *Devon*.

The earl of *Moreton* made vice-admiral of *Scotland*, with a salary of 2000*l.* per ann. in the room of the earl of *Stair*.

May 6. A fire broke out at *Aylebury*, which in less than two hours consumed 30 houses, together with barns, &c. and a large quantity of corn, hay, &c.

May 7. Lord *Walpole* appointed lord lieutenant and *capitaneus rotulorum* in the county of *Devon*, in the room of lord *Clinton*.

The earl of *Marchmont* resigned his place of lord register of *Scotland*.

An old and a young grampus were taken near *Sandwich*. The old one was 11 feet long, and weighed 700*lb.* and had a teat near her tail, in which was about a quart of milk; and on being opened had above a bushel of fish in her belly; the young one had no fish in her, weighed about 500*lb.* and was 7 feet long.

April 8. Lord *Lovel* appointed captain of the band of pensioners, in the room of the earl of *Burlington*.

Gilbert Fleming, esq. made lieutenant-general of the *Caribbee* islands in the room of *William Matthews*, esq.

His Majesty communicated the intended marriage between the Princess *Royal* and the prince of *Orange* to both Houses of Parliament; in which he promised himself the concurrence and assistance of the Commons, to enable him to give such a portion with his eldest daughter as shall be suitable to the occasion: whereupon the Commons addressed his Majesty, and promised to enable him to give such a portion.

May 10. The Commons resolved, that out of the money arising by the sale of lands at *St. Christopher's*, his Majesty should be enabled to apply the sum of 80,000*l.* for a marriage portion with the Princess *Royal*.

Resolved also, that the sum of 500,000*l.* out of the sinking-fund should be applied to the service of the current year.

The same session a memorial of the council and representatives of the *Massachusetts bay* in *New-England* was presented to the House, complaining of the difficulties and distresses they laboured under from a royal instruction given their governor, in relation to the disposal of the public money of that province, and desiring that their agent might be heard by counsel on that affair; and desiring the House would be intercessors to his Majesty to withdraw his said instructions, as contrary to their charter, and tending to their ruin.

After some debate it was resolved, that their

their complaint and petition were frivolous and groundless, and a high insult on his Majesty's government, and tending to shake off the dependency of the said colony on this kingdom, to which they ought to be subject; and thereupon the petition was rejected.

Immediately after a complaint was made by colonel *Bladen*, that the House of Representatives of the said province had censured *Jeremiah Dunbar*, esq. for giving his evidence before the Parliament in relation to the trade of the sugar-colonies: whereupon it was resolved, that the presuming to call any person to account, or pass a censure upon him, for evidence given before this house, was a high violation of their privileges: and a committee was appointed to inquire into the authors of these proceedings.

A motion was made in the House of Lords, that the directors of the *South-Sea* company might be ordered to lay before that House an account how the produce of the forfeited estates of the late directors of that company had been disposed of; but this, being opposed by the courtiers, occasioned a long debate: at length the question being put to agree to the motion, it was carried in the affirmative, and the *South-Sea* company were ordered to lay the account before them; and it was accordingly brought in the 24th of May; but not being very intelligible, the House ordered the present directors, and also the late directors of the *South-Sea* company, to attend and be examined; as also the late inspectors of that company's accounts.

May 17. The following acts received the royal assent, *viz.*

The land-tax.

An act for repealing the duties on compound waters or spirits; and for licensing the retailers thereof; and for granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for preventing the running of brandy.

An act for encouraging the trade to the sugar colonies.

An act for preventing frivolous and vexatious arrests, and for the more easy recovery of debts in *Wales* and *Cheeshire*.

An act to amend an act of the 8 W. III. for regulating elections, as far as the same relates to county-courts.

The infamous cardinal *Coscia*, who had imbezilled the public revenues during his administration under the last pope, was condemned to be imprisoned ten years in the castle of *St. Angelo*, and to restore all

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the money he had cheated the holy see of, and declared to be excommunicated.

Queen *Caroline* transmitted to the provost of *Queen's College*, in *Oxford*, 1000*l.* towards the rebuilding and adorning the said college, by the hands of *Arthur Onslow*, esq. speaker of the House of Commons.

The bill for granting a sum out of the sinking-fund for the year 1733, and for enabling his Majesty, out of the money arising by the sale of lands in *St. Christopher's*; to pay 80,000*l.* for the marriage-portion of the princess, being read a second time, and a motion made for committing it, this also occasioned a considerable debate.

It was objected, that it was a most disrespectful way of providing a marriage-portion for the princess in a bill with so many other *Items*; as 500,000*l.* for the service of the current year, 100,000*l.* by way of charity to the distressed persons who were transporting themselves to *Georgia*; *Item*, so much by way of charity for repairing an old church; *Item*, so much by way of charity for repairing a dormitory; *Item*, 80,000*l.* for the marriage-portion. They did not approve the tacking so many articles together, whereby they might be obliged to pass some articles they did not approve of: however, the bill was passed.

Then it was moved to resolve, that it was the opinion of that House, that the produce of the sinking-fund should be applied for the future towards redeeming such taxes as were most grievous to the subject, oppressive to the manufacturer, and detrimental to trade; but, upon the question, it was carried in the negative.

Which occasioned a protest; among other reasons, for the following, *viz.* That the method of applying large proportions of the sinking-fund to the service of the current year, must in effect perpetuate the debt and taxes.

Had this fund been strictly applied to its proper use, great part of the national debt would have been discharged; and the taxes, which are most oppressive to the poor, and prejudicial to trade, might have been taken off.

If the whole produce of the sinking-fund were not to be applied to the discharge of the public debts, it would be much more for the ease of trade, and the advantage of the nation, that some of those grievous taxes, out of which it arises, should cease.

It must create the utmost uneasiness in the minds of his Majesty's subjects, and

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tend to diminish their affection for his person and government, when they saw this fund continued to be mortgaged, and applied to the service of the current year in the midst of a profound peace; they will then despair of ever seeing their taxes taken off, or the public debts discharged.

William-Anne Keppel earl of *Albemarle* made captain of the third troop of life-guards, in the room of *George* earl of *Cholmondeley*, deceased.

June 1. The House of Lords proceeded to examine into the conduct of the *South-Sea* company; and the present directors were first called in and examined; then the late inspectors of the company's accounts; and, lastly, the former directors were examined.

Then it was moved, that the disposing of the forfeited estates of those who were directors of the *South-Sea* company, *anno 1720*, without the direction of the general court, was contrary to law, which was opposed by the courtiers, and at length resolved in the negative by a majority of five.

Another motion was made to appoint a committee of twelve lords, to examine into the transactions of the *South-Sea* company from *February 1720*.

This also was resolved in the negative, against which several lords protested for several reasons.

Lord Lovel made joint commissioner with the hon. *Edward Carteret*, esq. for executing the office of postmaster-general, in the room of governor *Harrison*, deceased.

George earl *Cholmondeley* appointed lord lieutenant of the counties of *Montgomery*, *Flinch*, *Merioneth*, *Caernarvon*, and *Anglesey*; and lord lieutenant of the county and city of *Chester*.

Lord Harry Powlet made one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty.

Earl Crawford made gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince.

Earl Ila made keeper of the great seal of *Scotland*, in the room of *James* duke of *Montrose*.

The duke of *Atbal* made keeper of the p ivy seal in *Scotland*.

The earl of *Jersey* made gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince.

Robert Halford, esq. and four more masters in chancery, appointed commissioners to examine which of the sufferers of the Charitable Corporation were entitled to the advantages arising from the scheme for a new lottery.

Colonel Richard Kane made governor of *Portmahon*.

George Wade, esq. lieutenant-general, appointed governor of *Fort William*, *Fort George*, and *Fort Augustus* in *Scotland*.

Major-general *Sutton* made governor of the *Island of Guernsey*.

Earl of Selkirk made lord register, in the room of the earl of *Marchmont*.

June 4. All ships coming from the coast of *Barbary* ordered to perform quarantine.

June 11. The following bills received the royal assent, *viz.*

An act for applying 500,000*l.* out of the sinking-fund for the service of the year 1733, and for the further disposition of the said fund, by paying off one million of *South-Sea* annuities; and for enabling the King, out of the money arising by the sale of lands in *St. Christopher's*, to pay 80,000*l.* for the marriage-portion of the princess royal; and 10,000*l.* to the trustees of *Georgia*; for making good deficiencies, occasioned by taking broad pieces at the mint; for appropriating the supplies of this session; for issuing 4000*l.* of the money reserved for building fifty new churches; for the repair of *Westminster-abbey*, and 1200*l.* for finishing the dormitory there.

An act to prevent the coining or counterfeiting broad pieces.

An act for perpetuating several acts for the regulation of juries; and for continuing an act for punishing wicked persons going armed in disguise; and to prevent the cutting the banks of rivers or sea-banks, or the malicious cutting of hop-binds; and for continuing the acts for preventing theft and rapine on the northern borders of *England*.

An act to amend an act of 2 *Geo. II.* for regulating attorneys.

An act for enlarging the time for the exportation of tea.

An act for the regulation of lastage and ballastage in the river *Thames*.

An act for the relief of parishes from such charges as arise from bastard children.

An act for converting a further part of the capital of the *South-Sea* stock into annuities, and for settling the remaining part of the stock in the said company.

An act for the further encouragement of the whale-fishery.

An act to revive an act of 1 *Geo. II.* for obliging ships to perform quarantine, and to enable his Majesty to prohibit commerce with any place infected with the plague.

An act to recover the navigation of the river *Dee*.

An act to enable certain persons to pro- pound the papers, importing to be the will, codicils, and testamentary schedules of *Richard Norton*, late of *Southwick*, in the county of *Southampton*, esq. deceased, in the prerogative court of *Canterbury*, and to sue for administration, with the same annexed.

An act for appointing commissioners to examine, state, and report, which of the sufferers in the Charitable Corporation are objects of compassion, and for giving them relief, and for enforcing the laws against foreign lotteries.

An act for making effectual such agree- ments as shall be made between the Cha- ritable Corporation and their creditors.

After passing these acts, his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he tells them, he would not pass by unob- served the wicked endeavours lately made use of to inflame the minds of the people, and raise tumults, which almost threatened the peace of the kingdom: but he depended on the force of truth to remove the ground- less jealousies that had been raised of de- signs carrying on against the liberties of the people, and upon their known fidelity to defeat the expectations of such as delighted in confusion.

It had always been his study to preserve the religious and civil rights of his sub- jects; and it should be their care to unde- ceive and make them sensible of their present happiness, and the hazard of being drawn in by specious pretences to their own destruction.

Then the parliament was prorogued to the 26th of *July*.

His highness *William* prince of *Orange*, earl of *Wilmington*, and the duke of *Devon*, created Knights of the Garter.

At a trial in the Exchequer between the *East-India* company, and Mr. *Naisb* their supercargo in *China*, on an information brought by the company against him, for importing 2000 pieces of gold, amounting to 100,000*l.* without paying a duty of five per cent. for the same; and Mr. *Naisb* deny- ing the fact, and likewise insisting, that no such duty was due by law; the jury found, that *Naisb* had imported 365 pieces of gold, value 26,864*l.* and left the matter of law to the determination of the court, which seemed to be of opinion, that no such duty was due.

We received advice about this time, that the governor of *Ceylon* (the Cinnamon- island) having rebelled against the *Dutch*,

was reduced by forces sent from *Batavia*, and executed.

The prince royal of *Prussia* was married to the princess of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle*, on the 9th of *June*, *N. S.*

The prince of *Beveren* was this month married to the princess *Charlotte* of *Prussia*.

June 24. *Daniel Harvey*, esq. elected one of the sheriffs of *London*, together with *Robert Wesley*, esq.

June 30. A violent hurricane at *St. Christopher's* destroyed twenty sail of mer- chant ships.

July. *Francis* earl of *Godolphin* made governor of the islands of *Scilly*.

The earl of *Kintore* appointed knight- marshal of *Scotland*.

July 4. A waggon laden with silver, which had been taken from a *Spanish* pri- vateer by the *Gariand* men of war some months since, arrived at *London* under a strong guard of sailors.

July 6. The public act began at *Oxford*, where no *Terra filius* was suffered to make a speech as usual.

July 10. It was computed, that there were eight hundred thousand quarters of corn and grain exported to *Portugal* this year, for which they paid near a million of pounds *English* money.

Sir Edward Crofton, *Sir Henry King*, and *Sir Thomas Pendegrast*, called to the council board.

The emperor about this time assembled a body of forces in *Silesia*, in order to oppose the election of king *Stanislaus* to the throne of *Poland*.

July 23. The parliament was prorogued to *October 9.*

Aug. The duke of *Montague* made go- vernor of the Isle of *Wight*, in the room of the duke of *Bolton*.

Lord Malton appointed lord-lieutenant of the West-riding of *Yorkshire*, and custos ro- tularum of the north and west-riding.

Lord Lymington made lord-lieutenant and custos rotularum of the county of *Southamp- ton*.

Earl of *Dunmore* made knight of the Thistle.

Sir John Gonsen, *Sir Francis Child*, *Wil- liam Peer Williams*, esq. and others, were appointed commissioners to inquire into the fees of the several offices belonging to the court of Chancery, and the extortions prac- tised in those offices.

Aug. 11. His Majesty ordered 3000*l.* to be expended in repairing and beautifying Holy Roed House in *Edinburgb*.

Aug. 15. A Roman pavement of Mosaic work discovered in digging for a foundation in *Little St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street*, which must have been laid considerably above 1700 years.

This month general *Lasci*, and other *Russian* generals, entered *Poland* with upwards of 30,000 men, to favour the election of the elector of *Saxony*.

About the same time the marshal duke of *Berwick* marched with a great army of *French* to the *Rhine*, and threatened the frontiers of *Germany*.

Aug. 22. King *Stanislaus* set out from *Versailles* for *Poland* on the 22d instant, N. S.

Aug. 31. Fifty tons of halfpence and farthings were issued from the Tower for the service of *Ireland*.

Sept. 3. At *Carlton* in *Yorkshire* some workmen digging a well, about eighteen feet under ground, discovered a vaulted sepulchre eight feet long and five broad, having in it a set of large human bones, white as ivory, and a helmet standing over the head in a nich. Some *Saxon* characters appeared on the wall, and the date 992, which was seventy-four years before the Conquest.

Sept. 14. About this time advice came, that king *Stanislaus* was rechosen king of *Poland* by his party on the 12th of *September*, N. S. He travelled from *France* by land to *Warsaw* incog.

The *Russian* troops advancing to *Warsaw*, king *Stanislaus*, the primate, and all their party, abandoned that city on the 22d instant, N. S.

Sept. 28. *Robert Wesley* and *Daniel Lambert*, esqrs. chosen sheriffs of *London* for the year ensuing.

Sept. 29. Sir *William Billers* was chosen Lord Mayor.

The duke of *Atbol* chosen one of the sixteen peers of *Scotland*.

A squadron of *French* men of war sailed this month to the *Baltic*, on which it was supposed king *Stanislaus* was on board; but he went by land, and the *French* returned to *Dunkirk* again not long after, being apprehensive of meeting with the *British* squadron.

Oct. The earl of *Pembroke* appointed lord lieutenant of the county of *Wills*.

Oct. 5. The elector of *Saxony* chosen king of *Poland*.

At this time were very high disputes between the patentees of the playhouse and the actors.

Oct. 9. The parliament met, and were prorogued to the 15th of *November*.

Oct. 10. The *French* king published a declaration of war against the emperor.

The *French* assembled a great army in *Dauphiné*, in order to invade *Italy*.

Oct. 14. The king of *Sardinia* declared war against the emperor.

M. *De Chauvigni*, the *French* minister, presented a manifesto to the court of *Great Britain*, containing his most Christian Majesty's reasons for declaring war; the chief whereof was, the emperor's combining with the *Russians* to drive his father-in-law king *Stanislaus* from the throne of *Poland*.

Oct. 16. The duke of *Devonshire's* fine house in *Piccadilly* was burnt down by accident.

The new church in *St. Luke's* in *Old-Street* was consecrated.

Oct. 19. The *French* army having passed the *Rhine* near *Straßburg*, laid siege to fort *Kehl*, which surrendered to them a few days after.

The king of *Sardinia* joins the *French* in their invasion of the *Milanese*.

The *French* take possession of *Nancy*, the capital of *Lorraine*.

King *Stanislaus* retired to *Dantzick*, where he prepared to defend himself against the *Russians* and *Saxons*.

Oct. 30. Sir *Philip Yorke* made lord chief justice of the King's bench.

Dr. *Peters*, one of Dr. *Ratcliff's* travelling physicians, appointed physician to his Majesty.

Henrietta dutchess of *Marlborough*, and countess of *Godolphin*, died; by which the title of duke of *Marlborough* descended to the earl of *Sunderland*, son of the lady *Anne*, second daughter of the late duke of *Marlborough*. The earl of *Sunderland*, now duke of *Marlborough*, married the only daughter of the lord *Trevor*.

Nov. 4. The city of *Milan* surrendered to the king of *Sardinia*, and he laid siege to the castle.

Nov. 7. The prince of *Orange* arrived at *Greenwich*, from whence he came to *Somer-set-House*, where he was taken ill on the 11th instant, which occasioned his marriage with the princess royal to be put off.

Nov. 10. A *Spanish* squadron of men of war and transports, having 25,000 men on board, set sail from *Barcelona* to *Italy*.

Nov. 15. The Parliament met, and were further prorogued to the 17th of *January* next.

Nov. 24. The States General signed a treaty

treaty of neutrality with the *French* for the *Austrian Netherlands*, without consulting either the emperor or *Great Britain*.

Nov. 29. *Charles Talbot*, esq. solicitor-general, made lord chancellor of *Great Britain*, in the room of lord *King*, who resigned.

Nov. 30. The *British* exportation of corn was so great, that the freight rose from twenty-five shillings to forty-five shillings per ton, and the price of wheat in some places to four shillings per bushel.

John Willes, esq. made attorney-general. *Dudley Rider*, esq. made solicitor-general.

The *Venetians* accept a neutrality.

A body of *Saxon* forces march into *Poland*.

Dec. 2. *Cremona* taken by the *French* and *Sardinians*.

The hon. *John Verney* made chief justice of *Chester*.

Thomas Elton, esq. appointed commissioner of the stamp-duties.

Dec. 10. Colonel *Norton's* will confirmed, whereby he left the parliament his executors and trustees, to dispose of his estate to charitable uses.

Dr. *George Berkley*, who attempted to erect a college for the education of the *Indians* at the *Island of Bermudas*, being returned from *America* without success, was made bishop of *Cloyne* in *Ireland*.

The right hon. the lord *Cadogan* made colonel of a regiment of dragoons.

A general bill of *Christenings and Burials*, within the bills mortality, from December 12, 1732, to December 11, 1733.

Christened,		Buried,	
Males	8811	Males	14372
Females	8654	Females	14861

In all 17465 In all 29233
Increased in the burials this year 5875;
which great increase was owing chiefly to the very high bills in *January* and *February* last, (see p. 177.)

Died,	
Under two years of age	11738
Between two and five	2409
Five and ten	957
Ten and twenty	754
Twenty and thirty	1857
Thirty and forty	2564
Forty and fifty	2685
Fifty and sixty	2196
Sixty and seventy	1871
Seventy and eighty	1188
Eighty and ninety	804

Ninety and one hundred	198
A hundred	3
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three,	3
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and six	3
A hundred and twelve	1

Dec. 15. The weather was remarkably stormy, and much damage was done.

The supplies for this year amounted to 1,835,006l. os. 6d.

The national debt 47,393,539l.

1733-34. Jan. *Robert Macartney*, esq. made governor of *Newfoundland*.

Jan. 2. The prince of *Orange* went to *Bath* for his health.

The castle of *Milan* surrendered to the *French* and *Sardinians*: the 2d instant, *N. S.*

Jan. 7. The following were the *sheriffs* pricked down by his Majesty in council for the ensuing year, viz. for

Bedfordshire, *Hillierden Franks*, esq.
Berkshire, *Thomas Barker*, esq.
Bucks, *Benjamin Burroughs*, esq.
Chehire, *Henry Bennet*, esq.
Cumberland, *John Brown*, esq.
Devonshire, *Richard Duke*, esq.
Dorsetshire, *William Clapcott*, esq.
Essex, *Champion Branville*, esq.
Gloucestershire, *Richard Marriot*, esq.
Hertfordshire, *Manfel Powel*, esq.
Hertfordshire, *Roger Tufack*, esq.
Kent, *Henry Hicks*, esq.
Leicestershire, *Edmund Cradock*, esq.
Monmouthshire, *Henry Morgan*, esq.
Norfolk, *Edwyn Coney*, esq.
Northamptonshire, *Christopher Rigby*, esq.
Northumberland, *John Ogle*, esq.
Nottinghamshire, *Thomas Porter*, esq.
Rutlandshire, *William Fowler*, esq.
Salop, *Thomas Beal*, esq.
Somersetshire, *William Provis*, esq.
Southampton, *Richard Jervoise*, esq.
Staffordshire, *John Hodget*, esq.
Suffolk, *John Eldred*, esq.
Surrey, *Maltys Ryal*, esq.
Suffex, *Henry Montague*, esq.
Warwickshire, *W. Bumstead*, esq.
Wiltshire, *Thomas Phipps*, esq.
Worcestershire, *Thomas Rouse Lench*, esq.
Yorkshire, *Hugh Bethell*, esq.
Anglesey, *Robert Bulkeley*, esq.
Carnarvonshire, *John Griffith*, esq.
Cardigan, *David Somes*, esq.
Carmarthen, *Morgan Davis*, esq.
Denbigh, *Richard Williams*, esq.
Flint, *David Foulkes*, esq.

Glamorganshire, — Bassett, esq.
Merioneth, Robert Wynne, esq.
Montgomery, Roger Mostyn, esq.
Pembroke, John Simmonds, esq.
Radnor, Matthew Davies, esq.

Jan. 17. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech to both Houses; in which he took notice of the war carried on by the kings of *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*, against the Emperor, in which he had yet taken no part, and thought it proper to consider well of it before he did: however, now all *Europe* were in arms, it would be proper to increase their forces, especially at sea; and he did not doubt but the Commons would readily grant the necessary supplies: that the nation would shortly proceed to a new election; and he was pleased, that this opportunity offered of taking the sense of the people again in the choice of their representatives, that the world might see how much their true sentiments had been mistaken or misrepresented.

The Lords hereupon waited on his Majesty with an address of thanks, applauding and admiring his administration, convinced there was no task to which he was unequal, or any difficulties he could not surmount, and therefore he might depend upon their doing every thing in their power to support the measures he thought fit to take.

The Commons addressed the King in much the same terms the Lords had done; though some objected, that the expressions were too general, and that they might be made use of, as they had been formerly, for their consenting to a vote of credit; but the address was at length agreed to without any division.

Augustus king of *Poland*, and his Queen, crowned at *Cracow*.

Jan. 31. Advice was received from *St. Christopher's*, that the negroes of *St. John's* had destroyed all the whites their masters, and had taken shelter in the woods.

Feb. The earl of *Shafsbury* appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotularum of *Dorsetshire*.

Sir *John Norris* appointed commander of the fleet designed for the *Mediterranean*.

Benjamin Keene, esq. made envoy to the court of *Spain*.

George lord Forbes made rear-admiral.

Captain *Nicholas Haddock* made rear-admiral.

Feb. 8. A proclamation was issued to encourage seamen to enter into his Majesty's service.

Feb. 12. The late lord chancellor *King* had a pension of 3000*l.* per annum settled upon him,

Feb. 19. The pension-bill was presented to the House again; but rejected by the Commons, as it had been the last session.

Feb. 20. General *Laski*, with 20,000 *Russians*, invested the city of *Dantzick*, summoning them to dismiss king *Stanislaus*, and submit to king *Augustus*, or else they must expect to be bombarded, and treated as enemies; and receiving no satisfactory answer, hostilities began the 27th instant.

Feb. 21. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the malt-tax, and four private bills.

Eight hundred and eighty pounds were collected at the annual feasts for the benefit of the sons of the clergy.

The prince of *Orange* visited *Bristol*, and was received with every distinguishing mark of respect.

Thirty-three ships of the line were put in commission, and sixty before, made up the number ninety-three, besides fireships.

The palace of the bishop and prince of *Leige*, reckoned one of the most magnificent in *Europe*, was burnt to the ground; his Highness narrowly escaping the flames.

Feb. 22. The earl of *Scarborough* resigned his post of master of the horse.

Feb. 27. The prince of *Orange* visited *Oxford*, where he was created doctor of laws, and had every honour paid him and his attendants.

Feb. 28. *Kouli Kan*, defeated the *Turks* before *Babylon*, killed 20,000 men and lost 10,000.

March 1. The prince of *Orange* visited *Blenheim*, and from thence returned to *Oxford*, which he left next day, and set out for *Windfor*.

March 4. He visited *Busby* park, and arrived the next day at *Somerset-house*.

March 7. He visited Sir *Hans Sloane*, to see his Museum, and then visited the Royal Society, and was admitted a fellow of that body.

March 11. He went to *St. Paul's* cathedral, and was complimented by the dean and chapter, and was highly delighted in viewing that noble structure. From thence he went to the Tower, and viewed all the curiosities there.

March 12. The *Irish* peers residing in *London* met to consider of their claims to attend the procession of the royal wedding, and not having received summons to attend it as peers of the kingdom of *Ireland*, unanimously

animously resolved, that neither peers or peeresses should attend the said wedding as common spectators, or send for their tickets.

March 13. A motion was made for repealing the septennial bill; but, after great debates, it was carried in the negative, 247 against 184.

This morning early the tickets were distributed for seeing the ceremony and procession of the royal marriage of his highness the prince of *Orange* with the Princess Royal, when six tickets were delivered to every nobleman and foreign ambassador, four to each of the foreign ministers, and two to every member of Parliament, officer of state, &c.

March 14. This night the nuptials between his serene highness the prince of *Orange* and the Princess Royal were solemnized in a most magnificent and grand manner, in the French chapel at St. James's. The procession from St. James's house, through the gallery that was built for that purpose, to the chapel, was very splendid. In the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, the morning was ushered in by ringing of bells and firing of guns. All the ships in the river were adorned with flags and streamers, and fired their guns. The evening concluded with general acclamations, and other signs of joy; the houses being illuminated, and bonfires blazing through all the streets: *Ludgate* was also finely illuminated by a great number of lamps, in a very curious manner, at the charge of *Henry Vander Esch*, esq. and fire-works were played off from the leads on the top; several pieces of cannon were also discharged at every loyal health that was drank by the gentlemen who met at the *Crown* tavern on *Ludgate-hill*, to celebrate the happy day.

There having been no such thing in *England*, since the marriage of the princess *Elizabeth*, daughter of *James I.* and great grand-mother to his present Majesty, with the elector *Palatine*, we shall give our readers an account of the whole ceremony.

About seven o'clock in the evening, the Bridegroom, and all those who were to attend his Highness in the procession, met in the council-chamber at St. James's;

As did the Bride with her attendants in the great drawing-room,

And their Majesties and the nobility in the King's own apartment.

The procession of the Bridegroom was, Four Drums, two and two.

Drum-Major.

Eight Trumpets, four and four.

Serjeant-Trumpeter, wearing his collar of SS, and bearing his mace.

Sir *Clement Cotterel*, Master of the Ceremonies, and Baron d'Alva, his Highness's Master of the Horse.

His Highness's Gentleman Usher, between the two senior Heralds.

His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, dressed in a cloth of gold, and wearing the collar of the order of the Garter, conducted by his grace the Duke of *Grafton*, Lord Chamberlain of the Household, and the right hon. the Lord *Harvey*, Vice Chamberlain, and supported by the right hon. the earls of *Scarborough* and *Wilmington*, as Bachelors, both of whom were likewise richly dressed, and had on the collar of the order of the Garter.

The Prince of *Orange's* attendants, two and two.

When his Highness came into the chapel, he was led to the stool prepared for him, next below his Majesty's chair of state; then the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain returned back, as did likewise the Drums and Trumpets, in order to play before the procession of her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, which immediately after began in this manner:

The Drums, Trumpets, Serjeant-Trumpeter, &c. as before.

Her Royal Highness's Gentleman Usher, between two Provincial Kings at Arms.

The Bride, in her virgin robes of silver tissue, having a train six yards long, laced round with a massy lace, adorned with fringe and tassels; on the sleeves were several bars of diamonds of great value; the habit was likewise enriched with several rows of oriental pearl. Her Royal Highness was in her hair, wearing the coronet of Princess Royal of *England*. Her train was supported by ten Dukes and Earls daughters, viz. Lady *Fanny Manners*, sister to his grace the Duke of *Rutland*; Lady *Caroline Campbell*, daughter of the duke of *Argyle*; the Ladies *Caroline* and *Anne Pierpoint*, sisters to the duke of *Kington*; Lady *Louisa Bertie*, sister to the duke of *Ancaster*; Lady *Betty Seymour*, daughter to the earl of *Hereford*; Lady *Caroline Darcy*, sister to the earl of *Holderness*; Lady *Fanny Montague*, daughter to the earl of *Halifax*; Lady *Diana Grey*, daughter to the earl of *Stramford*; and Lady *Anne Cecil*, sister to the earl of *Salisbury*; all of whom were dressed in robes of silver tissue like the Bride, and according to their degrees walked nearest the Bride. Her Royal Highness

was conducted, as the Bridegroom had been before, by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain, and had for her supporters, their royal highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Duke. All the officers of the Prince of Wales walked one by one, in a line before his Royal Highness, as did also those belonging to the Duke, and those of the Bride in like manner.

After the Bride followed

The unmarried ladies, daughters of Peers of Great Britain, proceeding by pairs, those of the highest quality going nearest the Princess.

Then Peeresses of Great Britain likewise by pairs.

Her Royal Highness upon entering the chapel, was conducted to a stool placed for her below his Majesty's chair of state, and opposite to that of the Bridegroom; the Prince of Wales and the Duke went to those prepared for them, and the Lord Chamberlain and the Vice Chamberlain once more returned, in order to attend his Majesty.

His Majesty then proceeded in this manner:

First came the Knight Marshal; then Pursuivants, two and two.

Heralds, two and two.

Knights of the Bath, not Peers, wearing the collars of their order, two and two.

Privy Counsellors, not Peers.

Sir Robert Walpole, knight of the Garter, in his collar.

Sir Conyers d'Arcey, comptroller of his Majesty's household.

Barons of Great Britain.

Bishops in episcopal habits.

Viscounts of Great Britain.

Earls of Great Britain.

Marquisses of Great Britain.

Dukes of Great Britain; each of whom walked two and two, wearing the collars of their respective orders.

Then two Provincial Kings of Arms.

Serjeants at Arms, Lord Viscount Londsdale, Privy Seal.

Earl of Wilmington, President of the Council, who was returned from supporting the Bride.

Archbishop of York. Lord Chancellor.

Garter principal King at Arms, between two Gentlemen Ushers.

The right hon. the Earl of Effingham, Deputy Earl Marshal.

The sword of state born by his grace the Duke of Montague, supported by the Lord Chamberlain and Vice Chamberlain.

His Majesty in the great collar.

The Captain of the Guards, having upon his right-hand the Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, and on the left, the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.

The Lord of the Bed-chamber in waiting.

Two Grooms of the Bed-chamber in waiting.

Then came her Majesty, preceded by the honourable Robert Coke, esq. Vice Chamberlain of her Household, and supported by the earl of Grantham, her Lord Chamberlain, and the earl of Pomfret, her Master of the Horse.

The Princesses, Amelia, Caroline, Mary and Louisa, supported by their Gentlemen Ushers.

The Ladies of the Queen's Bed-chamber, Maids of Honour, &c. followed by the Gentlemen Pensioners, which closed the procession.

Their Majesties proceeded directly to their chairs of state, erected upon a platform of several steps; the Princesses retired to their stools, and the nobility, &c. to the several places assigned them, each seating themselves according to their precedence.

The Lord Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel, and the Lord Bishop of Winchester, Clerk of the Closet, stood before the communion-table with prayer-books in their hands, and after the organ had played some time, his Highness the Prince of Orange led the Princess Royal to the rails of the altar, and kneeled down, and then the Lord Bishop of London performed the service: after which the Bride and Bridegroom arose, and retired to their places, whilst a fine anthem composed by Mr. Handel, was performed by a great number of voices and instruments.

Then the return of the procession began.

Drums, Trumpets, &c. as before.

Sir Clement Cotterel and the baron d'Aylva.

The Prince of Orange's Gentleman Usher and two Heralds.

His Highness, supported by two married Dukes, viz. their graces the Dukes of Richmond and Rutland, the former of whom had a hatband, button, and loop of diamonds to a great value.

The Prince's Officers, &c. and the Kings of Arms as before.

The Princess, supported as when she went, but now the married ladies, according to their degrees, went next the Bride.

The unmarried ladies, who went first before, now followed.

Their Majesties and the Noblemen as before.

As soon as the procession came back to the

the door of the lesser drawing room, the company stood, but their Majesties, the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, the Bride and Bridegroom, and the Princesses went in, and then the Prince and Princess of *Orange* kneeled and asked their Majesties blessing.

About twelve o'clock the royal family supped in public in the great state ball room. Their Majesties were placed at the upper end of the table under a canopy; on the right-hand sat the Prince of *Wales*, the Duke, and the Prince of *Orange*, and on the left-hand, the princesses of *Orange*, and the princesses *Amelia*, *Caroline*, and *Mary*; the countesses of *Heisford* carved. About two the Bride and Bridegroom retired, and were afterwards seen by the nobility, &c. sitting up in their bed-chamber in rich undresses.

All people of quality, such as peers sons and their ladies, the married daughters of peers, and other persons of distinction that did not walk in the procession, had a gallery prepared for them in the chapel, to see the ceremony there.

March 15. There was a more splendid and numerous appearance of quality, to pay their compliments to the royal family, than ever was seen on any occasion at the *British* court, and at night was a ball equally magnificent, in which the prince of *Orange* danced several minuets.

March 17. The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, to consider further of the supply granted to his Majesty, when they resolved to grant the following sums, *viz.*

The sum of 10,393*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* to compensate the sum of 81,568*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* for services incurred by augmenting his Majesty's forces, and in concerting such other measures as the exigency of affairs had required. The sum of 49,834*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* upon account, for reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, for 1735. The sum of 3780*l.* for paying off pensions to the widows of such reduced officers of his Majesty's land forces and marines, as died upon the establishment of half-pay in *Great-Britain* (and who were married to them before *Dec.* 25, 1716) for the year 1735. The sum of 79,760*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* for the charge of the office of ordnance for land service for 1735. The sum of 24,693*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* for defraying the extraordinary expence of the office of ordnance for land service, not provided for by Parliament. The sum of 36,405*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.* 1*q.* to make good the deficiency of the grants for the service of the

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year 1734. The sum of 37,557*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for making good the deficiency of the general fund. The sum of 198,914*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* for the ordinary of the navy (including half-pay for sea officers) for 1735. The sum of 10,000*l.* towards the support of the royal hospital at *Greenwich*. The sum of 10,000*l.* towards the maintenance of the *British* forts and settlements belonging to the royal *African* company of *England*, on the coasts of *Africa*. The sum of 26,000*l.* towards settling and securing the colony of *Georgia* in *America*. The sum of 4000*l.* towards the repair of the collegiate church of *St. Peter, Westminster*: and the sum of 3500*l.* for the repair of the tower and roof of the parish church of *St. Margaret, Westminster*. By adding these sums to the sums before granted, it will appear that the supply granted for this year amounted to 3,150,452*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* 2*q.*

March 18. The House of Lords and Commons congratulated his Majesty and their Royal Highnesses, on the marriage of the Prince and Princess: and addresses from the city of *London*, the Universities, &c. were soon after presented.

March 21. The prince of *Wales* and prince of *Orange* went to the House of Lords: where his Majesty gave the royal assent to

An act for continuing the duties on salt.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

And a bill for naturalizing the prince of *Orange* was read three times in the House of Commons the same day.

1734, *March 23.* A bill to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing, having passed the Commons, and being sent up to the Lords, was debated in that House, but resolved at length, that it should pass.

The same day the duke of *Newcastle* presented the House with a written message from his Majesty, desiring that he might be enabled and supported by his Parliament, in making such further augmentation of his forces by sea and land, as might be absolutely necessary for the honour and defence of his kingdoms, and in concerting such measures as the exigency of affairs might require; and that whatever expence should be thereby occasioned, should be made in as frugal a manner as was possible; and an account thereof laid before the Parliament.

March 29. The duke of *Newcastle* moved, that an address be presented to his Majesty, to desire he would make such an augmentation of his forces by sea and land

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as his Majesty should judge necessary; and to assure his Majesty, that that House would not be wanting in their duty, to enable his Majesty to make good all the extraordinary expences that might be incurred, and to fulfil all the engagements entered into by his Majesty, for the interests and defence of his kingdoms.

After a long debate it was carried for addressing his Majesty, in the terms proposed, by a great majority, but protested against.

A message of the same tenor being sent to the House of Commons, and an address, signifying their readiness to comply with it, having been moved for in that House, met with great opposition: but it was at length carried for addressing, 248 against 147.

April 8. A written message was sent to the Commons, by his Majesty, importing, that he had settled 5000*l.* a year on the Prince's Royal; and desired they would enable him to make that grant for the life of the Princess, which would otherwise determine on his Majesty's death. With which message the Commons complied.

April 11. The bill for enabling his Majesty to apply the sum of 1,200,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1734, and for appropriating the supplies granted this session of Parliament, being read a second time in the House of Lords, occasioned a long debate; but at length the bill was passed, and was protested against.

April 16. The following acts received the royal assent, *viz.*

An act for a land-tax for the year 1734.

An act to enable his Majesty to apply the sum of 1,200,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1734, and for appropriating the supplies granted this session.

An act to enable his Majesty to continue an annuity of 5000*l.* to the Prince's Royal, during her life.

An act for ascertaining the duties on arrack.

An act for the better regulating the election of members to serve in the House of Commons for *Scotland*: and for incapacitating the judges of *Scotland* to be members of the Commons.

An act to prevent the infamous practice of stockjobbing.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for employments and to enable the vice-chancellor of *Cambridge*, and the mayor of that town, to act as justices of the peace, notwithstanding

the act for the further qualification of justices of peace.

An act to explain an act of the last session, for converting a farther part of the capital stock of the *South Sea* company into annuities, so far as the said act relates to paying off the bonds of the said company.

An act to settle how far the owners of ships shall be answerable for the acts of the the masters or mariners.

An act for naturalizing the most serene prince *William Charles Henry* prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*.

An act for the application and disposal of the residue of the money raised by way of lottery, on the credit of an act of last session, for relief of such sufferers in the Charitable Corporation as are objects of compassion.

An act for the revival of an act of 13 *Geo. I.* for the free importation of cochineal; and for the free importation of indico.

An act for the more effectual preventing the clandestine importation of foreign hops into *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and to prevent the adulterating or sophisticating of hops.

An act for the more effectual punishment of assaults, with an intent to commit robbery.

An act for the more easy redemption and foreclosure of mortgages.

An act for the more effectual preventing the forging the acceptance of bills of exchange; or the numbers, or principal sums, of accountable receipts for notes, bills, or other securities for payment of money, or warrants, or orders for payment of money, or delivery of goods.

An act for raising the militia in *England*, although the month's pay formerly advanced be not paid: and for making the said militia more useful.

An act to explain and make more effectual the laws in being, to oblige the possessors of lands adjacent to common highways, to cut and keep low such hedges as are adjoining to the said highways.

After the passing these acts, the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he thanked them for the confidence they reposed in him; and for the provision they had made for the paying off great part of the debt of the navy.

He told them, he should issue writs forthwith, for calling a new Parliament; but should think himself inexcusable, if he parted with this without acknowledging the

the many signal proofs they had given him for seven years, of their duty and attachment to his person and government, and their constant regard to the true interest of their country. And concluded with a prayer, that Providence would direct his people in the choice of their representatives.

April 18. A proclamation was published for dissolving the Parliament, and writs were issued for electing another, returnable the 13th of June.

April 22. This day the prince and princess of Orange set out for Holland from St. James's, and arrived the 26th at Rotterdam.

The honourable Mr. Fane, was appointed his Majesty's resident at the court of Florence.

The marquis of Lothain was appointed high commissioner to the kirk of Scotland.

Lord viscount Torrington was made receiver-general of the King's revenues in Ireland, in the room of lord Falmouth.

Arthur Onslow, late Speaker of the Commons, was made treasurer of the navy, in the room of lord Torrington.

James Campbell, esq. was made governor of Milford-haven, in the room of the duke of Bolton.

Sir Henry Houghton, bart. was made advocate-general or judge-martial of all his Majesty's forces in England, in the room of Edward Haybi, esq. deceased.

Sir Robert Monro, bart. was made commissary-general of the musters in Scotland, in the room of Henry Cunningham, esq. who was made governor of Jamaica.

Don Carlos possessed himself of the kingdom of Naples about this time, with very little opposition from the Imperialists.

The earl of Stair being dismissed the service, his regiment of dragoons, being the only post he had, was given to the lord Cadogan.

Abraham Castres, esq. was made consul at Madrid.

Captain Richard Haddock was made comptroller of the navy.

The earl of Rothes, was removed from the command of his regiment, and the lieutenancy of Aberdeenshire.

Lord Buxham was removed from all his posts.

April 27. The bishop of Ely, after a long hearing, upon articles exhibited against Dr. Bentley, master of Trinity college in Cambridge, gave judgment, that the said Dr. Bentley was guilty of dilapidations of the goods of the college, and of the violation

of the statutes; and that he had thereby incurred the penalty of deprivation of his office of master of the college. And on the 29th a mandate was sent down, for depriving him, pursuant to his lordship's sentence.

May. The earl of Hopton was made commissioner of trade, in the room of the earl of Buxham.

Mr. Carboneel was made a commissioner of the salt duty.

The earl of Kintore was made knight-marshal of Scotland.

The duke of Rutland was made captain of the band of pensioners.

Sir James Campbell, bart. was made commissary of the musters in Scotland.

May 4. Mr. John Bosworth was declared duly elected chamberlain of London, he having 3212 good votes, and Mr. Selwin 3208.

May 9. Arthur Dobbs, esq. was appointed engineer, and surveyor-general in Ireland.

Harrington Goldsworth, esq. and William Fisher, esq. were appointed commissioners of the Stamp-office.

Francis Eyles, esq. was appointed a commissioner of the Victualling-office.

May 14. The honourable James Lumley, esq. and the honourable colonel Berkeley, were appointed to execute the office of master of the horse to his Majesty.

The French took the town of Hagenau about this time.

Don Carlos made his public entry into the city of Naples; and assumed the title of king of Naples and Sicily.

Eight regiments were brought over from Ireland, this month and the last.

May 25. The Spaniards under the command of the count de Montemar, defeated the Imperialists, commanded by count Visconti et Bitonto, in the kingdom of Naples; after which Don Carlos met with very little opposition, in the reduction of Naples and Sicily.

May 27. The French landed 1700 men near Dantzick, who endeavoured to force their way into that city, but were repulsed; and the Squadron that brought them was obliged to retire to Copenhagen, lest they should have been intercepted by the Russian fleet.

June 1. The duke of Berwick opened the trenches before Philippsburg; but was killed at that siege by a cannon ball, on the 12th instant.

The duke of Montague was made captain of the band of pensioners.

Lord viscount *Lymington* was made governor of the isle of *Wight*.

The duke of *Ancafter* was made Lord Warden, and justice in Eyre, of his Majesty's forests, parks, and chaces beyond *Trent*.

June 4. The election of the sixteen peers for *Scotland* coming on this day, the courtiers prepared one list, and the country-party another.

The duke of *Montrose* entered a protest against the place of election, as being too strait.

The earl of *Stair* made a protest, on account of colonel *Handasyde's* regiment being drawn up in the Abbey-close at the time of election; declaring the election not free, but illegally over-awed by the troops.

Another protest was made, by a great many *Scots* peers, importing, that they suspected a list of sixteen peers had been named by the minister to be elected; and that undue means had been used to induce the peers to vote at this election: which, if it appeared to be true, they declared the election to be illegal. And the lord *Elphinstone* declared, that offers had been made to himself for his vote.

The duke of *Queensbury* protested, in his own name, and in the name of such of the peers of *Scotland* as adhered to him, that the pretended election of the duke of *Atbol*, and the rest of the sixteen in the courtiers list, was void, on account of the undue influence that had been used to procure his choice.

June 5. The Bank, removed to their new house in *Tbreadneulle-street*.

June 13. Both Houses of Parliament met, pursuant to their return of the writs, and were prorogued to the 16th of *July*.

June 14. The house of Mons. *Cbavigny*, the French ambassador, at *Twickenham*, was burnt, with all the furniture.

Mr. *William Selwyn*, who opposed Mr. *Bosworth* for the office of chamberlain of *London*, was appointed receiver-general of the city of *London* and county of *Middlesex*.

June 20. A fire broke out at the *Crosskeys-inn*, in *Gracechurch-street*, which destroyed that and several other houses.

June 24. Mr. *George Martin*, and Mr. *William Pate*, were chosen sheriffs of *London*.

June 28. General *Oglethorpe*, with *Tomo Chichi*, and several other chiefs, or Indian kings, arrived from *Georgia*.

June 29. The city of *Dantzick*, was obliged to capitulate; but gave king *Stanislaus* an opportunity of making his escape

from thence first, into the territories of *Prussia*.

By this capitulation, which was signed the 9th of *July*, *N. S.* the city as well as all the *Polish* gentlemen in the place, were obliged to acknowledge *Augustus* king of *Poland*; to pay one million of crowns to *Russia*, for the expenses of the war; and the *Russians* insisted on another million, for suffering *Stanislaus* to escape.

A battle was fought near *Parma*, between the Imperialists, commanded by count *Merci*, and the *French* and *Sardinians*, commanded by marshal *Coigny*; wherein four or five thousand men were killed on each side; and amongst them count *Merci*, the German general: whereupon the prince of *Wurtemberg* took upon him the command, and maintained the fight till night, and then retired.

July 2. Her royal highness the princess of *Orange* arrived at *St. James's* from *Holland*.

George Martin, and *William Pate*, who had been chosen sheriffs of *London*, were discharged of that office, by swearing they were neither of them worth 10,000*l.*

Fifty gentlemen were nominated to serve as sheriffs last Midsummer day, four of whom had sworn off; and thirty-five had paid their fines, of 400*l.* each, which sums amounted 18,000*l.* and were ordered to be appropriated to the building a Mansion-house.

Several turnpikes having been pulled down in the counties of *Hereford* and *Glocester* and threatening letters sent to the commissioners, to deter them from erecting them again, a reward of fifty pounds was offered for apprehending any of the rioters.

Charles duke of *Richmond* was appointed master of the horse to his Majesty.

The right honourable *Horatio Walpole* was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the States General.

July 10. King *Augustus* was proclaimed in the city of *Dantzick*; all the *Polish* lords in the interest of *Stanislaus* having signed an act of submission on the 29th of last month; importing, that they acknowledged and received *Augustus*, elector of *Saxony*, as their rightful sovereign.

Pbilipsburg surrendered to the *French*, on the 18th instant, *N. S.*

July 23. A fire happened, which burnt most of the houses between *Temple-bar* and *Butcher-row*.

Aug. 1. *Tomo Chichi*, the Indian king of the *Creeks*, and his people, had a solemn audience

audience of his Majesty, wherein they desired to renew the peace between their country and Great Britain.

Aug. 2. The garrison of *Gaieta* and *Naples* surrendered to Don *Carlos* the new king, and were made prisoners of war.

Aug. 8. The Parliament was prorogued to the 26th of September.

Aug. 9. A large eagle was taken at *Charlton* in *Kent*, whose wings when expanded were three yards eight inches long.

Aug. 10. Dr. *Richard Willis* bishop of *Winchester*, died; and Dr. *Benjamin Hoadley* bishop of *Salisbury*, was the latter end of this month translated to *Winchester*, and made prelate of the order of the Garter.

Aug. 16. Upon an examination, by the Lord Chancellor, &c. of the coinage at the mint, it appeared there had been 43,940 pounds weight of gold coined, which made by tale, 1,955,330*l.* sterling; and of silver 3342 pounds weight, which made by tale 271,000*l.* 4*s.*

An account was received of a terrible earthquake in *Ireland*, which destroyed above one hundred houses and five churches.

Aug. 30. The *Spaniards* made a descent in *Sicily*, which they reduced with little opposition.

Sept. 1. A violent hurricane happened at *Jamaica*, which did incredible damage.

Micajah Perry, esq. alderman of *Aldgate* ward, and *John Salter*, esq. alderman of *Cornhill* ward, were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

Sept. 15. The Imperialists surprized marshal *Broglio's* quarters, on the banks of the *Secchia* in *Italy*: the Marshal escaped in his shirt; but his plate, jewels, and treasure were taken by the enemy.

The Imperialists attacked the *French* and *Sardinians*, near *Guastalla*; but were repulsed with great loss; there were fourteen or fifteen thousand men killed and wounded on both sides.

Sept. 27. The Parliament met, and was prorogued to the 15th of November.

October. Dr. *Thomas Sherlock* bishop of *Bangor*, was translated to *Salisbury*.

Oct. 9. Seven hundred soldiers were sent from *Gibraltar* to *Jamaica*, to defend the *English* plantations against the run-away *Negroes* in the mountains there.

Oct. 25. An earthquake was felt at *Portsmouth*.

Oct. 28. Sir *Edward Bellamy*, alderman of *Bishopsgate* ward, was elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

Oct. 30. *Tomo Chibbi* the *Indian* king,

with his people, were carried to *Grawsend*, in the King's coaches, and embarked for *America*; accompanied with several families of planters bound to *Georgia*; and several *Salzburgers*.

November. The bishop of *Bristol* was translated to the bishopric of *Bangor*.

Dr. *Fleming* was made bishop of *Carlisle*. Colonel *Schutze*, privy-purse to the prince of *Wales*, was appointed master of the robes; and colonel *Townshend* made privy-purse.

Nov. 2. An edict was published in *France*, requiring all the *English*, *Scotch*, and *Irish* in that kingdom, who were in no employment, from the age of eighteen to fifty, whether they had or had not been formerly in the *Irish* regiments in the *French* service, to repair to enlist in some of those regiments, in fifteen days, on pain to such as have already served, to be treated as deserters; and that the rest be treated as vagabonds, and sent to the galleys.

At the same time the officers of the *Irish* regiments enlisted recruits both in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, for which but one of those officers was prosecuted; and, being convicted, only paid a very moderate fine.

The *English* ambassador, lord *Waldegrave*, presented a memorial to the court of *France* against the abovesaid edict; it being thought a little ungrateful, that the *British* subjects should be treated worse than any other nation, after they had suffered the house of *Bourbon* to ravish the *Spanish* dominions in *Italy* from the Emperor.

Nov. 9. The princess of *Orange* returned to *Holland* by way of *Dover* and *Calais*.

One hundred and thirty captives, redeemed from slavery in *Morocco*, were brought to *London*.

The countess of *Tankerville* was appointed mistress of the robes to her Majesty, in the room of the countess of *Suffolk*.

Dr. *Broxolme* was appointed physician in ordinary to the Prince.

This month his Majesty ordered one serjeant, one corporal, one drum, and twenty-five men, to be added to every company in the eight regiments brought from *Ireland* last summer, amounting to 2240 men in the whole.

Mr. *Ward* returning from *France*, where he had done a great many cures, having cured a servant of the lord chief baron *Reynolds* in a very desperate case, by his pill and drop, which his lordship acknowledged by a public advertisement this month, Mr. *Ward's* medicines came into high reputation, and he was attended by all degrees of men;

men; but gave his medicines to the poor gratis.

This month the smugglers assembled in troops, and carried off the goods they run, in the sight of the officers of the customs in several parts of the sea-coast; particularly near *Carlisle*, where an officer having found fifty barrels of brandy buried in the sand, and conveyed it to a house, forty armed *Scotchmen* broke open the house, and, having wounded the officer, carried off the brandy.

Dec. 20. Above 100 yards of the north-east end of the island of *Portland* sunk into the sea, by which the pier was greatly damaged to the amount of above 4000*l*. The sinking of this point of land occasioned a crack a considerable distance in the island, which greatly alarmed the inhabitants.

Exported from Christmas 1733 to Christmas 1734, barley 70,224 quarters, malt 223,174, oatmeal 3038, rye 10,735, wheat 498,196. Bounty allowed for the same on exportation 163,476*l*.

Dr. *Sacker*, rector of *St. James's*, nominated to the see of *Bristol*.

Dr. *Martin Benson*, nominated to the see of *Gloucester*.

The earl of *Granard*, lord *Forbes*, was made rear-admiral of the red, in the room *Sir George Saunders*; rear-admiral *Haddock* was made rear-admiral of the white; and capt. *Hagar* was made rear-admiral of the blue.

Captain *Digby Dent*, was made commander of a squadron to the *West-Indies*.

The queen of *Sardinia* died about this time, leaving three princes, and as many princesses, which she had by his Majesty.

At the close of this year the national debt was 47,928,799*l*. 2*s*.

1734-5, Jan. 1. His grace the duke of *Richmond* was appointed master of the horse to his Majesty, in the room of the earl of *Scarborough*.

The earl of *Pembroke* was made groom of the stole, in the room of earl *Godolphin*.

Mr. *Parker* was appointed consul at *Constantinople*.

A fine marble statue of king *William III.* was set up in the great hall at the Bank, in *Threadneedle-street*.

Jan. 8. There was a terrible storm of wind that did a great deal of mischief both at sea and on shore; great damage was done at *Amsterdam*; out of one hundred ships in the *Vesel*, only seventeen rid out the storm; and a fourth part of the houses at *Newport* were blown down.

A fire broke out at the Queen's-head punch-house, at *St. Katharine's* near the Tower, about three in the morning, which in a few hours, the wind being high, consumed near forty houses. About an hour before noon, the wind increased to a storm, at W. and W. S. W. so violent as has not been known since that memorable one November 27, 1703; in comparison of which it was of longer continuance, but some think not quite so violent. In *London* it threw down several houses and stacks of chimneys, shattered windows, and almost covered every street with tiles; in the country, churches were stripped, many barns and some houses blown down, and trees without number torn up by the roots, and laid cross the roads. But the greatest damage was done to the shipping; wrecks were to be seen every where along the coasts; several ships of the royal navy, at *Portsmouth*, and *Plymouth*, were driven ashore, or lost masts, and rigging; several boats were cast away on the *Thames*, but larger vessels escaped better there than in other harbours. Thirty-six large trees were laid flat in *St. James's-park*—360 in the parish of *Stockton, Wiltshire*—100 in the duke of *Queensbury's* paddock, at *Amesbury*—80 in *St. Pier's-walk* in *Monmouthshire*—2000*l*. damage done to the fine grotto, park, and park wall, of Mr. *Seawen*, at *Carshalton, Surrey*. The rivers being high from the great rains before, and during the storm, the waters were forced over their banks and overflowed the low lands; sheep and other cattle were lost in some places; in others the people took to their upper rooms to secure themselves from the inundations that were on every side. But we have not room to enumerate more particulars of the damage done before six o'clock in the evening, about which time it abated; nor indeed is it necessary; for the effects of it were perceived in much the same manner, at the same time, in every corner of the kingdom, and consequently by all its inhabitants. But we must not omit the good, occasioned by this dreadful tempest, to the harbour of *Witch*, which is deepened by the freshes to above fifteen foot water, so that ships come up to the town, which saving lighterage, has been of great service to the trade of that part. The price of tiling and workmen were raised double in many places on this occasion.

Jan. 14. The fourth septennial Parliament met, and his Majesty directed the Commons to chuse a Speaker, who thereupon returned to their House, and made

made choice of *Arthur Onslow*, esq. treasurer of the navy, and Speaker of the last House of Commons, whom they presented to his Majesty the 23d instant.

Jan. 23. The King made a speech to both Houses; in which he told them, that having considered with the *Dutch* the pressing applications made by the Imperial court for assistance on one side, and the repeated professions made by the *French*, and their allies, on the other, of their sincere disposition to put an end to the present troubles upon honourable terms, he had concurred in a resolution with the States General, to employ their joint instances to bring matters to a speedy accommodation, before they afforded the succours demanded by the Emperor: and that the powers in war having at length accepted their good offices, he had the satisfaction to acquaint his Parliament, that things were brought to so great a forwardness, that he hoped in a short time a plan would be offered to the parties engaged in the present war, as a basis for a general peace.

That he had made use of the power the late Parliament had entrusted him with, with great moderation, and had concluded a treaty with *Denmark* of great importance, which would be attended with some expence; but he did not doubt he should find in the House of Commons the same zeal, duty, and affection, he had experienced in the whole course of his reign; and that they would raise the necessary supplies with cheerfulness, unanimity, and dispatch.

That the sense of the nation was best known in the choice of their representatives; and he was persuaded their behaviour would demonstrate to the world the unshaken fidelity and attachment of his good subjects to his person and government.

That if their expences were in some degree increased, to prevent greater, he hoped his good subjects would not repine at the necessary means of procuring the blessings of peace, or of putting themselves in a condition to act that part which it might be necessary for them to take.

A motion was made in the House of Lords to return his Majesty thanks for his speech, and to acknowledge his Majesty's care of his people, in preventing their being unnecessarily engaged in war, and concerting measures with the States General for restoring the public tranquillity: that it was to be ascribed only to his Majesty's uncommon vigilance for the welfare of his

people, and the repose of *Christendom*, that the salutary work he was engaged in was so far advanced: that they trusted in the good harmony which subsisted between him and the States General: and assured his Majesty they would support him in all such measures as might be necessary for securing the blessings of peace, or putting the nation in a condition to act another part; and then convince the world, by a steady course of loyalty, that they considered the maintenance of their religion and liberties, as being involved in the support of his Majesty's person and government.

An amendment was proposed to the address, viz. that all the intermediate paragraphs between the first and last should be left out, which occasioned a warm debate.

The question being put to agree to the amendment, it was resolved in the negative, 89 against 37; and the address was presented in the terms first proposed.

Jan. 27. An address, answering every particular in his Majesty's speech, being moved for in the House of Commons, and his Majesty's wisdom and goodness in the conduct of affairs highly applauded therein; this occasioned a considerable debate in that House, where much the same arguments were used on both sides as had been offered in the House of Peers; but at length the address was agreed to without any amendment, 265 against 185; and the address was presented to his Majesty on the 29th instant.

Books were opened at the bank by public authority, on the 10th instant, for taking subscriptions for a loan of 250,000*l.* to be made to the Emperor on security of the silver mines in *Silesia*; and the subscription was filled in three hours time, and soon after bore a premium.

Jan. 30. Some noblemen and gentlemen met at a *French* tavern in *Suffolk-street*, and had an entertainment of calves heads, some of which they dressed up in bloody cloths, and exposed them to the mob, whom they treated with wine and strong drink, and caused a bonfire to be made before the door in the evening; but the people, at length detesting the barbarous frolick, broke the windows of the house, and had made it as fatal a day to some of the company, as it was to the beheaded king, if the guards had not come to their assistance.

A dispute happened about this time between the pope and the king of *Spain*, his catholic Majesty insisting, that his son Don

Louis,

Lewis, of seven years of age, should be made archbishop of Toledo; but at length his Holiness consented to it.

List of the sheriffs for this year.

Bedfordshire, Thomas Groom, esq.
 Berkshire, Henry Tomkins, esq.
 Buckingham, John Ware, esq.
 Camb. and Huntingdon, Richard Daston, esq.
 Cheshire, Trafford Barnston, esq.
 Cumberland, Fletcher Partis, esq.
 Derbyshire, Francis Sitwell, esq.
 Devonshire, Nicholas Hooper, esq.
 Dorsetshire, Tho. Skinner, of Dewlish, esq.
 Essex, Thomas Ambrose, esq.
 Gloucestershire, Thomas Lingen, esq.
 Herefordshire, Robert Mynes,
 Hertfordshire, Tho. Rolc, of Sacombe, esq.
 Kent, Bladwyn Duppa, jun. esq.
 Leicestershire, Robt. Willson, of Heythorpe, esq.
 Lincolnshire, Robert Lycheford, esq.
 Monmouthshire, Richard Lewis, esq.
 Norfolk, George Smith, esq.
 Northamptonshire, Thomas Langton, esq.
 Northumberland, Henry Ellison, esq.
 Nottinghamshire, Thomas Lister, esq.
 Oxfordshire, Sebastian Smythe, esq.
 Rutlandshire, Thomas Tomlyn, esq.
 Shropshire, Sherrington Davenport, esq.
 Somersetshire, Jos. Langton, of Newion, esq.
 Southampton, Robert Graham, esq.
 Staffordshire, John Hodgets, esq.
 Suffolk, John Reynolds, esq.
 Surrey, John Copeland, esq.
 Sussex, Wm. Stone, of Peefmarch, esq.
 Warwickshire, Robert Parker, esq.
 Wiltshire, William Vylett, esq.
 Worcesterhire, Edward Moore, esq.
 Yorkshire, Fra. Barlow, of Middlethorpe, esq.

W A L E S.

Brecknock, Evan Williams, esq.
 Carmarthen, Thomas Baven, esq.
 Cardigan, William Bridgstock, esq.
 Glamorgan, Grant Gibbon, esq.
 Pembroke, Werriott Owen, esq.
 Radnor, John Clarke, esq.
 Anglesey, ——— Roberts, esq.
 Carnarvon, Wm. Wynne, of Wern, esq.
 Denbigh, Hum. Parry, of Sutton Green, esq.
 Flint, Thomas Griffith, esq.
 Merioneth, Robert Vaughan, esq.
 Montgomery, Thomas Brown, esq.

Feb. The duke of Portland appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to his Majesty.

The lord viscount Harcourt appointed one of the gentleman of the bed-chamber to his Majesty.

Dr. Rundle made bishop of Derry in Ireland.

The earls of Essex and Waldegrave, and Stephen Poyntz, esq. called to the council-board.

The earl of Glencairn made governor of Dunbarton castle.

Feb. 7. A motion being made for employing 30,000 men in the sea service, some proposed 20,000; but, after a debate, it was resolved to employ 30,000 seamen; and it appeared in this debate, that his Majesty had already added 7000 seamen to the 20,000 raised the last year.

Feb. 13. A motion was made in the House of Commons to address his Majesty to give directions to the proper officers, to lay before the House an account of the expences incurred by virtue of the vote of credit passed towards the end of the last session of Parliament.

To which the ministers answered, that they could assure gentlemen, that no money had been issued from the treasury, by virtue of the clause of credit, but what was contained in the three accounts already laid before the House relating to the sea-service, the land-service, and the treaty with Denmark: and, to prevent the question being put upon the motion, it was resolved to adjourn the House.

A petition was presented to the House of Lords by the duke of Hamilton, duke of Queensbury, duke of Montrose, and the earls of Dundonald, Marcbmont, and Stair; shewing that at the election of the sixteen Scottish Peers several undue methods and illegal practices were used towards engaging peers to vote for the list of peers that were chosen; and praying their lordships would take this important affair into their consideration: it was moved to appoint that day month to consider it.

Another lord moved their lordships not to receive the petition, but to appoint a short day to consider what was to be done in this case; and proposed this day fortnight, which was agreed to.

Feb. 14. The Convocation addressed the King, Dr. Lisle having been chosen prolocutor on Dr. Waterland's declining the office.

A motion was made in the House of Commons, that the forces for the year 1735, should be increased to 25,744 men: which, being opposed, occasioned a debate; but it was at length resolved to have the number proposed in the motion, 208 against 201.

And

And the sum of 794,529l. was granted for defraying the charge of the said 25,744 mer.

Feb. 20. This day being appointed for taking into consideration the petition presented by fix *Scotch* peers; the dukes of *Buccleugh* and *Arbol* took notice, that the petition was conceived in such general terms, that they could not determine whether the petitioners designed to controvert the last election of the sixteen peers; and desired that point might be cleared up, before they proceeded any further: and thereupon a motion was made, that the petition should be adjourned to a short day; and the petitioners should be ordered to declare against that day, whether they intended to controvert the last election of all the sixteen peers to represent the peerage of *Scotland*, or the election of any, and which of them.

The lord Chancellor accordingly acquainted the petitioners, by letter, with the order of the House; and thereupon the petitioners signed a declaration, shewing, that they did not intend to controvert the election of the sixteen peers, or any of them, but to lay before their lordships the evidence of such facts, and undue methods, mentioned in general in their petition, as appeared to them dangerous to the constitution.

The petitioners hereupon mentioned several illegal practices at the last election in their answer, *viz.*

That a list of the sixteen peers had been framed by persons in high trust long before the election.

That the peers were solicited to vote for the crown-list without alteration.

That promises of pensions and offices were made them, and sums of money offered for their votes, and actually given to some voters.

That on the day of election a battalion was drawn up in the Abbey court, and kept under arms, from nine in the morning till nine at night, when the election ended; for no other reason than to overawe the election, as they could see.

And these instances of undue practices they hoped would satisfy their lordships, that they had just reason to petition them to take this matter into their consideration, to preserve the freedom of elections.

A motion being made, that the petitioners had not complied with the order of the House, it was carried in the affirmative.

Then another motion was made, that

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the petition be dismissed; which was likewise carried in the affirmative.

There were warm debates on these motions; and, on dismissing the petition, a protest was made.

An attested copy of the protests made by the *Scotch* lords at *Edinburgh*, on the day of election (as to the illegality of that election), being produced, and a motion made by a noble lord, that it might be read; another motion was made by the opposite party, that the House adjourn, it being then ten at night.

It was resolved to adjourn.

Feb. 21. A motion being made for a select committee to inquire into the accounts of the navy; it was, after a long debate, resolved in the negative, 198 against 168.

Feb. 26. It was proposed to add a clause to the mutiny-bill; that persons inslitting, altering their minds when they were brought before a justice of peace to take the oaths, should be discharged on paying the money and charges the recruiting-officer had advanced: after some debate a clause of that tenor was ordered to be inserted in the bill.

Feb. 28. A most curious statue of his majesty *George II.* by the famous *Mr. Ryf-brack*, carved out of a block of white marble that weighed eleven tons, and was, formerly taken from the *French* by *Sir George Rooke*, was set up in the great parade of the Royal Hospital at *Greenwich*, at the expence of *Sir John Jennings* the governor.

The princess *Sofieski* died at *Rome* lately, and was carried to her interment with all the solemnity formerly paid to *Christina* queen of *Sweden*; her death was lamented by all, particularly the pope, who requested he might have her heart to keep in an urn of gold.

It being moved that 56,250l. be granted to his Majesty on account of the subsidy payable to the king of *Denmark*, pursuant to the treaty of the 19th of *September* 1734, it was, after some debate, resolved in the affirmative.

From *Madrid* came advice, that two of the servants of the *Portugal* ambassador having rescued a criminal from justice as he came by the ambassador's house, the king of *Spain* sent a party of soldiers, who forced their way into the ambassador's house, and took nineteen of his servants prisoners on the 22d instant; which occasioned a breach between the courts of *Madrid* and *Lisbon*, in which *Great Britain* interposed.

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And

An act for continuing the duties on malt, &c. in England, and for granting certain duties on malt in Scotland, received the royal assent.

Mar. Duke Lewis Rodolpb, of Brunswick-Wolfembutte, died in the 64th year of his age. On the 22d of April, 1690, he married *Christiana Louisa* princess of Oettingen, by whom he had issue the present empress, the late great princess of Tuscany, and the present consort of Ferdinand Albert duke of Brunswick-Beveren, who now succeeded the said duke of Brunswick-Wolfembutte in his title and territories.

Lieutenant-general Wynne made governor of Derry, in the room of the lord Santry.

Mar. 9. At Kilverston in Norfolk, rose a hurricane, which blew the lead off the church and the tiles off a house, and carried them some way in the air; and levelled a piece of high-furrowed land just as if it had been harrowed down; it blew water out of the river, and carried it a furlong and a half, and a hurdle from a sheepfold over the tops of the houses: it continued but a short time, extended not above a mile, and ended in a sulphureous smell.

An Account of the Charity Schools in Great Britain and Ireland.

All the charity-schools, except those of St. Margaret, Westminster, and at Norton-Falgate, have been set up since the year 1697. There are at present within the bills of mortality 132 schools; boys in them, 3158, girls, 1965; in all 5123. The number of children educated since their beginning to 1734, is 21,399; of which 8678 have been put out apprentices, and 7598 to services, the rest provided for by their parents, &c. The other charity-schools in England are in number 1329; the boys educating therein 19,506, girls 3915. The schools in Scotland are 109: the boys 3009, girls 1047. The schools in Ireland 168; boys 2406, girls 600. Total in England, Scotland, and Ireland; schools 1738, children educating 35,606.

An Account of the Hospitals in London.

There were 1138 children were boarding and educating in *Christ's* hospital; 125 were put out apprentices last year, and eight died in the hospital. In St. Bartholomew's hospital, 4803 persons, as well foreigners as natives, were last year cured, and many of them relieved with money to carry them to their habitations; 316 died, and 684

were remaining under cure: in all 4803. In St. Thomas's hospital there were 4688 persons cured and relieved in like manner, 307 died, and 666 remained under cure; in all for one year 5661. At Bridewell, 325 miserable and indigent people were sustained and relieved, and ninety-one apprentices brought up in divers arts and trades. At Bethlem, 140 distracted persons were admitted, of which 107 were cured, and thirty three died; there were remaining 197 patients.

1735, April. The king of Portugal having made reprisals on the Spanish ambassador, by apprehending as many of his servants as were seized of the Portuguese ambassador's at Madrid, both sides assembled their forces and prepared for war.

May. Sir William Yonge made secretary of war.

Earl Cholmondeley made one of the commissioners of the Treasury.

Brigadier-general Tyrrel made governor of the castle of Pendennis.

Earl Godolphin made lord privy-seal.

Earl Fitzwalter made lord commissioner of trade and plantations.

Richard Plummer, esq. made a commissioner of trade, &c.

Lord Montague made vice chamberlain to his Majesty.

Lady Sundon made mistress of the robes to her Majesty.

Sir Robert Corbet made one of the commissioners of the customs.

Fitzroy Henry Lee, esq. made governor of Newfoundland.

Lord Lovelace made one of the gentlemen of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

Henry Arthur Herbert, esq. made lieutenant of the county of Salop, and custos rotularum of Montgomeryshire, in the room of earl Bradford, deceased.

May 15. The following bills received the royal assent:

The land-tax of two shillings in the pound.

An act to apply one million of the sinking-fund to the service of the current year.

An act for continuing the duties on salt, and on red and white herrings, four years more.

An act for applying the produce of the forfeited estate of the earl of Derwentwater. The real estate of the late earl of Derwentwater, valued at 8000*l.* per annum, with 10,000*l.* which the fraudulent purchasers were obliged to refund, was settled on Greenwich hospital.

An act to continue the laws for regulating seamen in the merchants service; for regulating pilots; for preventing frauds in the customs, and preventing the clandestine running of goods; and for making copper ore of the *British* plantations an enumerated commodity.

An act to continue an act 3 Geo. II. for granting liberty to carry rice from *Carolina* to any part of *Europe*, south of cape *Finisterre*.

An act to continue some laws for encouraging the making sail-cloth, and of the silk manufactures in this kingdom.

An act to regulate the quartering of soldiers during the election of members to serve in Parliament.

An act to indemnify persons who have neglected to qualify themselves for employments.

An act to indemnify Protestant purchasers of Popish estates, against the penalties Papists are liable to for not inrolling their estates.

An act to amend an act of 2 Geo. II. for the relief of debtors, with respect to the imprisonment of their persons.

An act for amendment of the law relating to hue-and-cries.

An act for rendering the laws more effectual against such persons as pull down turnpikes, or destroy locks, or navigable rivers.

An act for registering deeds in the north riding of the county of *York*.

An act for encouraging the arts of designing, graving, and etching, by vesting the property in the inventors:

And to ten private bills.

A petition having been presented to his Majesty, by the merchants of *Bristol*, that the seamen in the merchants service, who should be wounded in fighting any privateer or pirate, should enjoy the privilege of being admitted into *Greenwich* hospital: his Majesty consented to it; and a clause was inserted for that purpose, in one of the acts which passed this session.

May 17. This morning early, his Majesty went in his chair to *Whitehall*, and from thence in a barge to *Lambeth*, where the coaches received him and carried him to *Gravesend*, in order to embark on board the *Caroline* yacht for *Holland*.

They 18th of this month, at *Wirksworth* in *Derbyshire*, a poor labouring man, as he was working in a lead mine near that town, found above 100 pieces of *Roman* silver coin, being the *Roman Denarii*; the

newest of these pieces were above 1600 years old: the busts of the five first emperors of *Rome* appeared exceeding full and clear upon several of them, and the inscriptions very legible. There were the remains of a pot in which they were hid, but very much decayed.

May 27. Sir *John Norris* sailed with the grand fleet to *Lisbon*, to protect the *Portuguese* against the *Spaniards*.

May 29. The *Persians* entirely defeated the *Turks*. *Thomas Kouli Kan*, soon after the battle began, ordered his troops to fly before the *Turks*, towards a wood, where they were pursued by the *Ottoman* army; upon a signal given, the *Persians* faced about, and opening in the middle, a train of artillery, which was concealed in the wood, began to fire upon the *Turks*, making a terrible slaughter: being immediately charged by the *Persians*, they turned tail, leaving near 60,000 killed and wounded, among which were *Kurpetli*, who commanded the *Ottoman* army, and six bastaws.

Both the *Imperialists* and the *French* declared themselves dissatisfied with the plan of peace proposed by the maritime powers.

The elector *Palatine* protested against the elector of *Hanover's* taking the title of arch-treasurer of the empire.

Two very fine tombs were finished at *Hanover* this month, (*viz.*) for his late majesty king *George I.* and his brother, the late duke of *York* and bishop of *Osnaburg*; being of copper gilt, and enriched with the most considerable actions of the persons they were to contain, in *basso-relievo* of massy silver, as are the rest of the ornaments.

June 9. Sir *John Norris* arriving at *Lisbon* this day, was received by the *Portuguese* as their guardian angel, and all manner of refreshments sent on board the fleet, which were supplied gratis with provisions during their stay there.

June 10. That celebrated antiquary *Thomas Hearne*, M. A. of *Edmund* hall in *Oxford*, died; 1500l. was found in his study.

About this time the deputies of the province of *Gelderland*, moved the States General to constitute the prince of *Orange*, general of their foot; as the deputies of *Friseland* had done a little before, but the provinces of *Holland* and *Zeland* opposing it, the matter was dropped:

Queen *Caroline* ordered a cave to be erected at *Richmond*, and adorned it with astronomical figures and characters, to which she gave the name of *Merlin's Cave*.

The *French*, with their allies, made themselves masters of all the *Austrian* dominions, except the city of *Mantua*.

The fortrefs of *Trepani*, the last place in the island of *Sicily* which held out for the Emperor, surrendering, don *Carlos* made his public entry into the capital city of *Palermo*, on the 30th instant, *N. S.* and three days afterwards the ceremony of his coronation was performed.

A committee of the aldermen of *London* reported, that *Stocks-market* appeared to be the properest place to build a mansion-house for the Lord Mayor.

June 24. Sir *John Barnard* and *Robert Goddshall*, esq. were elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

The court of King's-bench made a rule for a *mandamus* to issue, requiring the vicemaster of *Trinity college* in *Cambridge*, to read the sentence of deprivation against *Dr. Bentley*: but the vicemaster, being a friend of the doctor's, quitted his office, and the sentence was never executed.

The Protestants in *Bohemia* were severely persecuted by the *Austrians* at this time, and the king of *Prussia* interposed in their behalf.

July. A treaty of subsidy was signed between *France* and *Sweden*.

Dr. Rundle elected bishop of *Derry* in *Ireland*.

The earl of *Middlesex*, eldest son to the duke of *Dorset*, made gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of *Wales*.

A manifesto was drawn up and published at *Königsburgh* by the partisans of king *Stanislaus*, dated July 30, 1735, and intitled, *The solemn Manifesto of the confederate Republic of Poland, addressed to all Patriots, and to all the Powers of Europe, in order to shew them the present State of this Kingdom.* The *Polish* lords who published and signed it, are to the number of 165, authorized or deputed from fifty-five palatinates, duchies and districts.

The Czarina, in a declaration concerning the ensuing diet of pacification, said, that she had declared, not only to the maritime, but also to all the other powers, that she would never suffer king *Stanislaus*, her enemy, to mount the throne of *Poland*, was she to hazard her own empire for it.

A new hospital was founded near *Mile-End*, by the Draper's company, in pursuance of the will of Mr. *Bancroft*, for twenty-four old men and 100 boys: for which uses the testator left about 28,000*l.*

The court of *Spain* having published se-

veral memorials, shewing the ill consequences of sending the *British* fleet to the coasts of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in regard to the *Spanish* commerce: admiral *Norris* declared, that the king of *Great Britain* did not propose, by sending that fleet to *Portugal*, to make himself a party in the quarrel; he should only endeavour, by his good offices, to make up the differences between those two powers; and that the principal end in fitting out that *British* Squadron, was to protect the *Brasil* fleet, in their return to *Portugal*.

The Czarina about this time sent 30,000 *Russians* to the assistance of the Emperor.

August 1. The Parliament was prorogued to October 14.

Sir *Everard Fawkener*, knight, sent ambassador to the Grand Signior, in the room of the earl of *Kinnoul*.

Philip Honeywood, esq. made governor of *Berwick upon Tweed*.

Sir *Thomas Lumbe* made a trial of the silk brought from *Georgia*; and declared, it to be the best working silk he ever saw.

About the same time 160 Highlanders, men, women and children, were sent to *Georgia*, to be posted on the river *Alata-maba*, the southern frontier of that province.

We had advice from *Erford*, a city sixty miles from *Leipsick*, that a convent of *Benedictines*, and a castle on a hill at some leagues distant, were swallowed up with an astonishing noise, without any earthquake: the persons in both escaped, as soon as the foundations began to sink.

The queen dowager of *Prussia*, relict of *Frederick I.* died at *Mecklenbourg* the 30th, in the fiftieth year of her age.

Sept. 3. *Ferdinand Albert*, duke of *Brunswick Wolfenbuttle*, died.

Sept. 28. There was a terrible fire at *Wapping-dock*, which destroyed upwards of twenty houses and all their furniture.

Sept. 29. Sir *John Williams* elected lord mayor of *London*.

Oct. The kingdom of *Bohemia* near about this time presented a memorial to the Emperor, shewing, that the too earnest desire of the nobility and gentry of *Bohemia*, to travel into *France*, ought not to be tolerated; for they did not only carry away the money of the country with them, and squander it away in idle expences, but reaped no other fruit by their travels, than a vain introduction of mere *French* fopperies, and trifling novelties; and therefore intreated his Imperial Majesty, to prohibit the

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Babemians travelling into *France* without leave.—To which the Emperor answered, that he agreed with pleasure to their wife and prudent propositions, and would publish an edict accordingly; and forbid also the importation of all sorts of *French* toys into the empire; and all other goods and merchandizes proper for luxury, which only served to drain the *German* nation of money.

Oct. 9. The Parliament was again prorogued to Nov. 11.

Oct. 16. The hereditary prince of *Modena* arrived at *London*.

An order of the common council issued about this time, for the better lighting the city of *London*; and that the lamps should burn till morning.

Oct. 26. His Majesty arrived at *Harwich* from *Hanover*.

The marquis of *Caernarvon* made master of the horse to the prince of *Wales*.

The Emperor and *France* began to treat of terms of pacification, without letting the maritime powers into the secret.

This month some *Saxburghers*, and other *German* Protestants, embarked at *Gravesend* for *Georgia*.

Oct. 31. Mr. *Oglethorpe* embarked for *Georgia* again, and with him the rev. Mr. *John Wesley*, fellow of *Lincoln* college in *Oxford*; the rev. Mr. *Charles Wesley*, student of *Christchurch* college; and the rev. Mr. *Ingram*, of *Queen's* college, as missionaries; and with them a great number of poor *English* families, embarked for the same country.

Mrs. *Drummond*, a young *Scottish* lady, having turned *Quaker*, came up to *London*, and preached in that city; and in most of the great towns in *England*, particularly to the whole university of *Cambridge*, on the castle hill there.

Nov. A great riot happened at this time near *Ledbury* in *Harefordshire*, where several people assembled, and pulled down six or seven turnpikes; but being opposed by the justices of peace, with their posse, a smart engagement ensued, in which the rioters were defeated, and some of them made prisoners.

Horatio Townshend, esq. and Sir *Thomas Robinson*, bart. made commissioners of the excise, in the room of *Christopher Montagu* and *Roger Gale*, esqrs.

Sir *William Yonge* called to the council-board.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen congratulating his Majesty on his arrival on Oct. 31, *John Salter*, esq. and *Robert God-*

chall, esq. two of the aldermen, were knighted.

The Imperialists and the *French* (with their allies) agreed to a cessation of arms.

Nov. 17. The prince of *Modena*, having been admitted a fellow of the Royal Society, this day took his leave of his Majesty and set out for *Dover*, to embark for *Calais*.

Dec. Lord *Shannon* made general of the horse.

The marquis of *Montandre* made general of the foot.

Dec. 28. The preliminary articles, concluded about this time between the Emperor and *France* (without the privity of the maritime powers, or even of the allies of *France*, the kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia*) were of the following tenor:

1. *France* shall restore to the Empire all the places which she has taken from it during the war.

2. The Emperor shall have the *Mantuan*, *Parma*, *Placentia*, and the *Milanese*, reserving *Vigevano* and *Novara*, and their dependencies, which shall be given to the king of *Sardinia*, with the liberty of building fortresses in what part of those countries he shall at any time think proper.

3. The duchy of *Tuscany*, after the death of the present Grand Duke, shall be given to the duke of *Lorraine*, at which time *Lorraine* shall be put into the hands of his most Christian Majesty, and remain annexed to his monarchy.

4. King *Stanislaus* shall be acknowledged by all the powers of *Europe*, king of *Poland*, and shall enjoy all the honours and prerogatives of a crowned head; after which he shall resign voluntarily the possession of the kingdom of *Poland* in favour of king *Augustus*, who shall restore to him all the estates in *Poland*, which either belonged to him or to his Queen.

5. King *Stanislaus* shall have, by way of equivalent for *Poland*, the immediate possession of the duchy of *Barr*.

6. Don *Carlos* shall be acknowledged king of *Naples* and *Sicily*, and shall have the state of *Prefidii*, with the island of *Elbe*; as for *Leghorn*, it shall be declared a free port.

7. *France* shall guaranty the Pragmatic sanction.

8. The kings of *Spain* and *Sardinia* to be invited to accede to this treaty; and *England*, *Holland*, *Portugal* and *Venice* to guaranty it.

There are besides some secret articles, which, as the ministers who have communicated

nicated the preliminaries both at the *British* court and at the *Hague* are said to have assured, relate solely to the method to be taken to remove all impediments to the execution of this treaty, and no way concern the maritime powers in any point whatsoever.

The following gentlemen were appointed Sheriffs for the ensuing year, viz.

For England :

Berkshire, Robert Gayer, esq.
Bedfordshire, John Crawley, esq.
Buckingham, John Pollard, esq.
Cumberland, John Dalfan, esq.
Chester, William Dodd, esq.
Cantab' & Hunt' Jeremiah Rist, esq.
Devon, Samuel Rolle, esq.
Derby, Godfrey Watkinson, jun. esq.
Dorset, Samuel Serral, esq.
Essex, William Dawtreay, esq.
Gloucestershire, John Gladwin, esq.
Hertfordshire, John Dean, esq.
Kent, Abraham Spencer, bart.
Leicestershire, Leake Oakover, esq.
Lincolnshire, Joseph Banks, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Boomer, esq.
Northumberland, Henry Gray, esq.
Northamptonshire, William Wake Jones, esq.
Norfolk, William Henry Fleming, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Aston Burnell, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sir Edward Cobbe, bart.
Rutlandshire, George Cooke, esq.
Somersetshire, Orlando Johnson, esq.
Staffordshire, Samuel Clark, esq.
Suffolk, John Currance, esq.
Southampton, John Butler, esq.
Surrey, Joseph Chitty, esq.
Sussex, Barnard Lintott, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Warwickshire, John Matthews, esq.
Wiltshire, Richard Baskerville, esq.
Worcestershire, Isaac Snow, esq.
Yorkshire, James Hufiler, esq.

For South-Wales :

Breckon, Thomas Chamberlaine, esq.
Cardiganshire, William Penry, esq.
Cardiganshire, Bennet Dyer, esq.
Glamorganshire, Hopkin Rees, esq.
Radnorshire, John Williams, esq.

For North-Wales :

Anglesey, Richard Roberts, esq.
Caernarvonshire, Humphrey Owen, esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, Humphrey Parry, esq.
Merionethshire, John Mytton, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Edward Glynn, esq.
Powys, William Phillips, esq.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December 12, 1734, to December 9, 1735.

<i>Christened.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males	8658	Males	11699
Females	8615	Females	11839
In all	16873	In all	23538

Decreased in the burials this year 2524.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	—	9672
Between two and five	—	1963
Five and ten	—	755
Ten and twenty	—	691
Twenty and thirty	—	1605
Thirty and forty	—	2158
Forty and fifty	—	2138
Fifty and sixty	—	1684
Sixty and seventy	—	1339
Seventy and eighty	—	872
Eighty and ninety	—	565
Ninety and a hundred	—	84
A hundred	—	3
A hundred and one	—	1
A hundred and two	—	2
A hundred and three	—	1
A hundred and four	—	1
A hundred and five	—	1
A hundred and six	—	3

There died at *Edinburgh*, and were buried in the Grey Friars church yard, in the year 1735, men 159, women 251, children 519, still-born 45; in all 974. Decreased in the burials 285.

Born at *Norwich*, from *Jan. 1*, to *Dec. 31*, last, males 432, females 375; in all 807. Buried males 447, females 438; in all 885. Decreased in the burials this year 78.

The following is the sum total of the christenings, marriages, and burials in *Paris* and the suburbs, for the years 1732, 1733, and 1734.

	For 1732	1733	1734
Christenings	18,605	17,835	19,835
Marriages	4,103	4,132	4,133
Burials	17,532	17,446	15,122

At *Amsterdam* died this year 6533, which is 1231 less than in the year 1734, and 4058 less than in 1733.

According to the yearly bill of mortality published at *Vienna* for 1735, there have died in that city and its suburbs 5545, and the number of births amounted to 5876.

An Account of Corn exported from Christmas 1734, to Christmas 1735.

	Qrs.	Bu.
Barley	57,520	3
Malt	219,781	7
Oatmeal	1,920	6
Rye	1,329	4
Wheat	153,343	5

Bounty paid.

	£.	s.	d.
By barley	7190	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
By malt	26433	18	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
By oatmeal	240	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
By rye	232	13	3
By wheat	38,335	18	6

Total 72,433 12 7

1735-6, Jan. His Majesty appointed the duke of Argyle and the earl of Orkney, marshals of the armies of Great Britain; an office never known in England before.

Thomas Reeve, esq. one of the justices of the Common-pleas, made lord chief justice of that court, in the room of lord chief justice Eyre, deceased.

Sir John Comyns, one of the barons of the Exchequer, made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

William Fortescue, esq. attorney-general to the prince of Wales, made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

Robert Pauncefort, esq. made attorney-general; and Richard Hollings, esq. solicitor-general to the prince.

Dr. Madox made bishop of Llandaff.

Dr. Harris translated to the see of St. Asaph, in the room of Dr. Tanner, deceased.

The duke of Leeds appointed one of the lords of his Majesty's bedchamber.

The earl of Crawford made lord lieutenant of East Lothian in Scotland.

Jan. 15. The Parliament meeting, the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he tells them, that the happy turn the affairs of Europe had taken since the last session, must give them all the greatest satisfaction as it did him.

That the Emperor, and the most Christian king, had agreed upon preliminaries, and a cessation of arms; and had communicated the preliminaries to him: desiring his concurrence for effecting a general pacification.

That these articles not varying essentially from the plan proposed by him and the states; nor containing any thing prejudicial

to the equilibrium of Europe, or the interests of their respective subjects, they had declared to the courts of Vienna and France, their approbation of the said preliminaries, and their readiness to concur in a treaty for bringing them to perfection.

That Spain and Sardinia had not yet agreed to the preliminaries: but there was little reason to doubt of their concurrence, upon giving them a reasonable security for the peaceable possession of the countries allotted to them.

In these circumstances his first care had been to ease the burdens of his people, and therefore he had ordered a considerable reduction of his forces by sea and land: and if the influence of Great Britain had had any share in composing the present troubles, or preventing new ones, he was sure they would be of opinion, that it would be necessary to continue some extraordinary expence till there was a more perfect reconciliation among the powers of Europe.

He hoped this pleasing prospect of peace would produce good harmony at home: that those who wished the peace and prosperity of their country, could never have a more favourable opportunity of distinguishing themselves than now offered, by declaring their satisfaction in the progress already made towards restoring the public tranquillity, and promoting what was still necessary to bring it to perfection.

A motion being made in the House of Lords, for an address of thanks; and to express their satisfaction in every thing mentioned in the King's speech; and to declare, That the House saw with pleasure, in their present situation, the happy effects of the extraordinary supplies of late years granted by Parliament, which occasioned a long debate, and the address was presented.

Jan. 17. The Commons also presented an address of the same tenor, to which there was no opposition in that House.

The estimate of the expences of the navy being laid before the House, a motion was made, that it should be referred to a select committee, to consider and examine it. But after some debate it was resolved in the negative.

The justices of peace having inquired into the number of houses, which sold Geneva, found there were in the limits of Westminster, the Tower, and Fleetbury divisions, exclusive of London and Southwark, seven thousand and forty-four Houses, and shops where that liquor was publicly sold

'sold by retale, besides what was privately sold in garrets, cellars, and back-rooms.

Feb. 5. Two of the members of the privy-council carried a message from his Majesty to his royal highness the prince, proposing a marriage between his royal highness and the princess of *Saxe-Gotha*: to which the prince answered, he could not but be extremely well-pleased with whatever his Majesty proposed.

Sir *George Walton*, admiral of the blue, having resigned, his Majesty appointed *Philip Cowardish*, esq. vice-admiral of the red, to be admiral of the blue; *John Balchen*, esq. to be vice-admiral of the red; *Charles Stuart*, esq. to be vice-admiral of the white; the earl of *Granard* (*Forbes*), to be vice-admiral of the blue; *Nicholas Haddock*, esq. to be rear-admiral of the red; and *John Hagar*, esq. to be rear-admiral of the white.

The lord chief justice *Reeve* called to the council-board.

Feb. 16. This day, being the day after the last full moon before the equinox, there was a spring tide which exceeded near a foot and half, all that had been known before. In Westminster-hall the counsel were carried out in boats to their coaches: the Privy-garden, and the Parade in *St. James's Park*, were overflowed, as was part of the Tower-wharf. The marshes in the hundreds of *Essex* were overflowed, and great numbers of cattle drowned. And above bridge, a breach was made at *Mill-Bank*, and the fields and gardens thereabouts overflowed, and the *Chelsea* water-works very much damaged.

Feb. 18. Count *Kinski*, the imperial ambassador, gave a grand entertainment at Somerset-House, to the nobility, foreign ministers, &c. on account of the marriage of the first archduchess to the duke of *Lorraine*. There were several tables and courses, and near 300 of the nobility and gentry were there by particular invitation: at night there was a splendid masquerade, and tables covered with the choicest sweetmeats. His Majesty and most of the royal family were present; the King was dressed in a blue *Turkish* habit, the vest white, with a turband buttoned up with diamonds of immense value, and went away between one and two, when the nobility and gentry unmasked; the prince of *Wales* was masked, and dressed in the habit of a *Venetian* merchant; the duke was first in a *Polish* dress, but changed his habit to that of an Imperial hussar, with a fine *Turkish* scymiter by his

side, presented him by the earl of *Crawford*; the princess *Amelia* was in a rich green velvet habit, representing a sultana, and a turband with a large diamond button on it of an immense value, and adorned with crescents, &c. the princess *Caroline* was in that of a shepherdess, but exceeding rich: the duchess of *Marlborough* and the duchess of *Portland* were in the old *English* dresses worn in queen *Elizabeth's* days, richly adorned with jewels; the lady viscountess *Weymouth* was in a *Spanish* dress; the *Spanish* ambassadors and the duchess of *Wharton* were dressed alike in two pilgrim's habits, and talked very much with the King. Most of the company had fine gold and silver favours, the noblemen on their heads, like cockades, and the ladies at their breasts. At one o'clock the great gallery was thrown open, where was a fine cold supper in an ambigü, consisting of 150 dishes.

Feb. 19. The royal assent was given to the act for continuing the duties on malt, cyder, &c.

Feb. 20. A petition was presented to the House, desiring they would take into their consideration the mischiefs that attend the excessive drinking of geneva, and other spirituous liquors: whereupon the House resolved, that the low price of spirituous liquors was the principal inducement to the excessive and pernicious use thereof: and that, in order to prevent these abuses, a duty be laid on all such liquors sold by retale, of twenty shillings a gallon; and fifty pounds *per ann.* should be paid for a licence to retale it.

To which it was objected, that the laying so high a duty on all spirituous liquors amounted to a prohibition: however, after some debate, it was agreed to.

Mar. 2. The Quakers petitioned the House of Commons, that they might not be sued in any court for tythes. And a bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly: against which all the clergy in *England* almost petitioned; and counsel were heard both for and against the bill; which was passed in the House of Commons by a great majority. By this bill two justices of peace were to determine all controversies for tythes, where Quakers were the defendants. But, after a debate for committing the bill, on a second reading in the House of Lords, it was carried in the negative, 54 non contents against 35 contents.

Mar. 4. Lord *Delawar* appointed ambassador to the duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, to demand

mand the princess *Augusta* his sister in marriage.

Mr. *Bosch* appointed his Majesty's minister at *Warsaw*.

Ambrose Stamford, esq. appointed consul at *Alicante*.

Mar. 5. A motion was made in the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill to restrain the disposition of lands, whereby the same became unalienable, (generally called the mortmain bill).

Against this bill the two universities, the corporation of the sons of the clergy, the corporation of queen *Anne's* bounty, &c. petitioned. But it passed, however, through both Houses, and afterwards received the royal assent.

By this bill all people were restrained from devising lands to charitable uses, by will or by deed, if not executed twelve months before their decease: and the universities are restrained from purchasing livings, but excepted as to the rest.

The following bills received the royal assent, *viz.*

Mar. 24. An act for granting an aid by a land-tax of two shillings in the pound.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion.

An act to repeal the statute of 1 Jac. I. intitled, An act against conjuration, witchcraft, and dealing with evil and wicked spirits; and also to repeal an act passed in Scotland, 9 Mar. intitled, *Anentis Witchcrafts*.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to read the prayers and subscribe the declarations, pursuant to the act of uniformity, 13 & 14 Car. II.

An act to amend an act of 7 Geo. I. intitled, An act to preserve and encourage the woolen and silk manufactures.

And to seven private bills.

1736. Apr. 5. The lord Mayor and aldermen of London resolved to present a petition to the Parliament against the bill, brought in about this time, for building a bridge cross the river *Tames*, from the New Palace Yard, in *Westminster*, to the opposite shore.

Lord *Hervey* appointed lord lieutenant of the county of *Stafford*.

Captain *Tancred Robinson* made rear-admiral of the blue.

The following gentlemen were appointed commissioners of the stamp-duties, *viz.* Sir *Brocas Gardiner*, bart. *John Shorter*, *Richard Shelley*, *William Fisher*, and *Brindy Skinner*, esqrs.

799. II.

On the 9th of this month, O. S. the prince of *Orange*, stadtholder, and captain general of *Groningen*, made his public entry there, together with his consort, the princess royal, in a very grand and magnificent manner, on account of the homage which her royal highness came to receive from the inhabitants of that province.

The most considerable death this month, was that of the wife and brave prince *Eugene of Savoy*, whose name had been famous all over Europe for so many years. On the 10th O. S. in the morning, when his gentleman went as usual into his chamber to awake him, he was found dead in his bed. His highness was in the 73d year of his age, being born October 8, 1663, O. S.

Apr. 14. *Andrew Wilson*, condemned for robbing collector *Stark*, was executed at *Edinburgh*, attended with numerous guards, to prevent a rescue, which was apprehended; but though nothing of that kind was attempted, captain *Porteus* the commander of the city-guard, on a parcel of boys throwing stones at the executioner as he was cutting him down, as is usual at executions, fired among the people, as did also his guard, after his example, and about twenty persons were unhappily killed or wounded. The captain, and others, guilty of this rash and barbarous action, were committed to prison, to answer for it according to law. Afterwards it was added, according to a paper published by the magistrates, that the captain fired first, and then ordered his guard to fire, making use of these words, "Fire! bougars, and be damned!" without the least orders from the magistrates who attended, and were themselves in danger of being killed, a ball having grazed on the side of the window up stairs, where they stood.

Apr. 16. Addresses were presented on the prince of *Wales's* marriage, from the House of Peers and Commons, the city of *London*, *Edinburgh*, and several other places, and were graciously received.

Apr. 19. A fire at *Stony Stratford* in *Buckinghamshire*, which consumed upwards of fifty houses.

Apr. 25. This day in the afternoon, her highness, *Augusta*, princess of *Saxe-Gotha*, arrived in the *William and Mary* Yacht at *Greenwich*, and was conducted by lord *De-la-war* to his Majesty's palace there. In the evening the prince of *Wales* went to pay her a visit, and staid several hours. The next day he dined with her at *Greenwich*, where the crowd of people was very great,

D 4

and her highness condescended to shew herself for upwards of half an hour from the gallery of the palace; which drew the loudest acclamations.

Apr. 27. This morning her highness came in his Majesty's coach drawn by six horses, from *Greenwich* to *Lambeth*; there was a train of coaches for her highness's retinue, the officers and ladies of the household, &c. Her highness crossed the water at *Lambeth*, and was brought from *Whitehall* to *St. James's House* in the Queen's chair, where was a court numerous and splendid beyond expression. Her highness was there introduced to their Majesties, who came forward to meet her, and received her with extreme tenderness. She dined with the princesses, the prince of *Wales* being likewise present. At eight the procession began to the chapel, where the marriage was solemnised by the lord bishop of *London*, dean of the chapel, and the joining of hands was proclaimed to the people by firing of guns.

The supper, which was as magnificent as can be imagined, was served up about ten o'clock in the great state ball-room, which was crowded with spectators. The bride in her robes of silver stuff, with a coronet on her head, and a train supported by four dukes daughters, and two of earls, sat on the Queen's left hand, the prince on the King's right hand, and next to him the duke; the princesses *Amelia* and *Caroline* sat on the left hand of the princesses. About twelve the illustrious pair were put to bed, when the king did the bride the usual honour, and company were admitted to see them.

The evening was solemnised through every part of the town with ringing of bells, bonfires, and illuminations. The Monument was illuminated with upwards of 1000 lamps.

May 5. The following bills received the royal assent, *viz.*

An act for laying a duty on the retailers of spirituous liquors.

An act for naturalizing the princess of *Wales*.

An act for continuing several acts therein mentioned, and for amending an act of 1 *Geo. I.* in relation to scavengers in cities and great towns.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices; and for allowing further time for the enrolment of deeds and wills made by Papists; and for relief of protestant purchasers.

An act for the more equal paying an better collecting certain small sums, so relief of shipwrecked mariners, and distressed persons, his Majesty's subjects, in the ports of *Cadix*, and port *St. Mary's*, in the kingdom of *Spain*, and for other uses usually contributed to by the merchants trading to the said ports.

An act for the better lighting the streets of *London*;

And to thirty-seven private bills.

May 10. *Thomas Winnington*, esq. made one of the lords of the Treasury.

John Campbell, esq. made one of the lords of the Admiralty in his room.

Dr. Madus, dean of *Wells*, elected bishop of *St. Asaph*.

Earl Shelburne made chancellor of the duchy of *Lancaster*, in the room of the duke of *Rutland*.

May 18. At the anniversary meeting of the clergy of *London*, at *Ston College*, it was resolved, that their thanks be given to their most worthy diocesan the right rev. the dom. bishop of *London*, for the many and great instances of his care and vigilance in maintaining the constitution of the church of *England*, and the legal rights of the clergy; particularly for the steady and vigorous opposition which he had lately given to the attempt that had been made upon them.

May 19. The clergy of *Wiltshire* resolved to return their thanks to their diocesan the lord bishop of *Salisbury*, for the indefatigable pains he had taken, and the firm stand he made in defence of their just and indisputable privileges: and to beseech his lordship to express their sincere respect and gratitude to those noble peers, who shewed a due regard for the rights and properties of the clergy.

May 20. The following bills received the royal assent, *viz.*

An act to enable his Majesty to borrow 600,000*l.* to be charged on the sinking fund; and for the further disposition of the said fund, by paying off one million of *South Sea* annuities; and for appropriating the supplies granted this session.

An act for continuing the additional stamp duties laid on by an act of 12 *Geo. I.*

An act to indemnify persons who have offended against the laws of excise, and for enforcing those laws (the smuggling act.)

An act to prevent lifting his Majesty's subjects into any foreign service without licence.

An act to restrain the disposition of lands, whereby

Whereby the same may become unalienable (stiled the mortmain act).

An act to explain an act of 2 Geo. II. for preventing bribery and corruption in the election of members of Parliament, so far as it relates to the commencing and carrying on prosecutions grounded on the said act.

An act for encouraging and regulating the manufacture of *British* sail-cloth, and for securing the duties payable on foreign sail-cloth imported.

An act to render the laws more effectual for preventing the importation of fresh fish taken by foreigners; and to explain so much of an act of 13 & 14 Car. II. as relates to ships exporting fish to the *Mediterranean*; and for the better preservation of the fry of lobsters on the coast of *Scotland*.

An act for building a bridge cross the river *Thames* from the *New Palace Yard* in the city of *Westminster*, to the opposite shore in *Stoney*;

And to ten private bills.

After which his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he told them, he acquainted them at their last meeting, that preliminary articles had been concluded between the Emperor and *France*; since which time a further convention concerning the execution of them had been made and communicated to him by both those courts; and negotiations were carrying on by the several powers engaged in the late war, in order to settle the general pacification.

He thanked them for the supplies; and said, they could never better recommend themselves to his esteem, and the good opinion of those they represented, than by raising the necessary supplies in a manner the least burdensome to his people.

He was concerned to see such seeds of dissension sown among his people; it would be his care to preserve the constitution in church and state, and not to countenance any attempts to the prejudice of either; his protection should be impartially dispensed to all his subjects.

That he was going to his *German* dominions, and should leave the Queen regent in his absence; and did not doubt but they would endeavour to make the weight of public affairs easy to her; which he recommended to them in a particular manner.

May 22. His Majesty set out for *Hanover* from *St. James's*.

This month a gentleman distributed the following charities:

One thousand pounds to the society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts.

One thousand pounds for the augmentation of poor livings.

One thousand pounds to the Corporation of the *Sons of the Clergy*, for the benefit of poor widows and their orphans. And

Five hundred pounds for the propagation of Christian knowledge; all which he paid in ready money to the respective societies, without discovering who he was.

June 4. By an exact list of persons who have fined for the office of sheriff of *London*, there appeared to be now in hand, deducting 400*l.* paid for five sheriffs in the year 1730 and 1732, the sum of 20,700*l.* towards building a mansion-house for the Lord Mayor, which being laid out in three *per cent.* annuities, the interest thereof is every half year to be made capital.

June 20. The commissioners appointed for building the bridge cross the river *Thames*, from *New Palace Yard*, met the first time at the *Jerusalem chamber*, *Westminster*; and chose lord *Sandon* their chairman, *Nathaniel Blackaby*, esq. their treasurer, and Sir *Joseph Ashoff*, bart. their secretary.

Captain *Porteous*, who commanded the guard at *Edinburgh*, and fired upon the people who were assembled to see the execution of a smuggler there, was found guilty of wilful murder.

June 24. *William Roofs*, and *Benjamin Revolin*, esqrs. were elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

The bailiff of the county of *Lippe* in *Westphalia* having taken a tall trooper belonging to an *Hanoverian* regiment, and delivered him to a *Prussian* officer, the *Hanoverians* apprehended the bailiff, and committed him prisoner to the guard-room at *Hamelin*; and the regency of *Hanover* sent four squadrons of dragoons into the county of *Lippe* to live at discretion, till they should receive satisfaction for seizing the trooper; whereupon the countess of *Lippe* made moving representations to the king of *Prussia* to send him back.

June 27. *William Poyntz*, esq. was made receiver general of the revenue of excise, in the room of his brother the right honourable *Stephen Poyntz*, who resigned in his favour.

The dispute between the king of *Denmark* and the city of *Hamburg*, about the sovereignty of that city, was determined at this time; whereby the *Hamburgers* agreed to pay the king of *Denmark* half a million

million of florins: on the other hand, the King agreed that the merchants and artificers, who reside in that quarter called *Scaumburg* in *Hamburg*, and were subjects to the king of *Denmark*, shall be subject to the magistrates of the city, and pay the same taxes as the other inhabitants of *Hamburg* do: that the trade of the city, within the *Danish* dominions, shall be restored; and that his Majesty shall cause all the ships and effects of the *Hamburgers*, which he had seized, to be restored.

His grace the duke of *Arbol* arrived the 23d of *June* at the isle of *Man*, to take upon him the government of the said island, and on the 25th was proclaimed by the title of King in the isle of *Man*.

July. At *Moscow*, a great fire happened, which burnt down 2000 houses; which accident has disconcerted the preparations that were making there for the public rejoicings for the taking of *Afsep*, and the advantages gained over the *Tartars*.

July 14. When the courts were sitting in *Westminster-hall*, between one and two in the afternoon, a large bundle of brown paper was laid near the Chancery court, with several crackers and parcels of gunpowder inclosed; which burst, and terrified the people that were attending the courts of Chancery and King's-bench: and the explosion threw out several printed bills, which gave notice that this being the last day of term, the five following libels would be burnt in *Westminster-hall*, between the hours of twelve and two, viz. the gin act, the mortmain act, the *Westminster-bridge* act, the smuggler's act, and the act for borrowing 600,000*l.* on the sinking fund. One of these printed bills being carried to the court of King's-bench, the grand-jury presented it as a wicked, false, and scandalous libel; and a proclamation was issued on the 17th for discovering the persons concerned in this wicked and audacious outrage, and a reward of 200*l.* was offered, for taking the author, printer, and publisher, of the said false, malicious, and treasonable libel.

The same libel was found fixed up at the Royal Exchange on the 16th in the morning.

July 17. Brigadier *Anstruther* was made governor of *South Carolina*.

July 30. In the last week of this month were great tumults and riots at *Hackney*, *Sborditch*, *Spitalfields*, and other places in and about *London*, occasioned by the *Irish* labourers, who coming over at this

time of the year to harvest-work, and underworking the natives, several thousand *English* labourers assembled, and endeavoured to drive the *Irish* from the neighbourhood of *London*; and the *Irish* being pretty numerous, and standing on their defence, several were wounded on both sides: but the militia being raised, and some regular troops sent to disperse them, the riot was suppressed without any great mischief done.

Aug. Captain *John Porteous*, who commanded the guard at *Edinburgh* when some people were killed by the fire of his soldiers, and condemned for it, was reprieved by her Majesty for six weeks.

A war commencing this summer between the *Russians* and the *Turks*, the *Russians* took *Afsep*, and over-ran *Crim Tartary*: on the other hand, 2000 houses were burnt down by accident in the city of *Moscow*.

Edward Triloway, esq. was made governor of *Jamaica*, in the room of *Henry Cunningham*, esq. deceased.

George Clark, esq. was made governor of *New York*, in the room of colonel *Cofly*, deceased.

Thomas Pelham, esq. was appointed envoy extraordinary to *Sweden*.

The earl of *Kinnoul*, was appointed envoy extraordinary to *Poland*.

Sir *Coryers Darcy*, was made lord lieutenant and *capitain general* of the east-riding of *Yorkshire*, in the room of the lord viscount *Irwin*.

The lady of the lord *Archibald Hamilton* was appointed privy-parke, and groom of the stole, to her royal highness the princess of *Wales*.

Aug. 12. A fire happened at *Petersburgh*, which continued with great fury from noon till eight o'clock at night. It being a boisterous wind that day, the progress of the flames were so rapid, that in less than half an hour, they devoured all the warehouses and shops in the *Russian* and foreign merchants ward where the fire broke out, so that 500 ware-houses and dwelling-houses were entirely reduced to ashes, with the greatest part of the wares and merchandise. Fifteen hundred houses were also consumed in other parts of the city: the palaces of the Grand Marshal of the court, the baron de *Scheffroff*, admiral *Baltzen*, and the *Persian* ambassador, together with the houses where his domestics lodged, were all reduced to ashes, as were also the post-office and the shambles. The *Casimir's* winter palace and the Admiralty-office, would probably have suffered the same fate, if all the houses about them

them had not been pulled down; yet for all this precaution, the magnificent triumphal arch, which the commissioners of the Admiralty caused to be erected when the *Casrina* made her public entry at *Peterburg*, was intirely consumed; several persons unfortunately lost their lives in this fire, of which number, were 123 soldiers of the regiment of guards, employed to beat down the houses and to give the necessary assistance. The soldiers of several other regiments that were sent thither from the country to help to quench the fire were also wounded. The damage sustained by it must be very great, especially to the merchants and shopkeepers, the merchandize burnt in their warehouses and shops, consisting of woollen and linen cloths, velvets, and a great quantity of spices. As the fire broke out in three different places at the same time, 'twas not doubted, but incendiaries were set at work, and some were taken up on suspicion. 'Tis impossible to express the desolation of the numerous families intirely ruined by this accident, many people being exposed to the injuries of the open air in squares or streets, or to lie under tents for want of houses to shelter them.

Sept. 4. Advice from *Corfica*, by the way of *Genoa*, mentioned, that the Malecontents having their patience tired out in expecting, to no purpose, the succour promised them by baron *Nunhoff*, had at last taken a resolution to strip him of the title of sovereign; that they deposed him accordingly in a general assembly, telling him, that if the succour did not arrive within the month of *October*, they would drive him out of their island.

Sept. 7. About ten at night a body of men entered the city of *Edinburgh*, and seized on the fire-arms, drums, &c. belonging to the city guard, secured all the gates, beat an alarm, and, marching to the prison where captain *Porteous* was, set the door on fire when they found they could not break it open; and, having dragged out *Porteous*, hanged him upon a sign-post; after which they returned the arms to the guard-house, and left the city.

Sept. 10. A terrible fire broke out at *Cock-bill*, in upper *Shadwell*, where forty-two houses, six warehouses, besides out-houses, and sheds were destroyed, and near twenty were damaged.

Sept. 18. At *Seacbs*, near *Whitby* in *Yorkshire*, a large fish, called a grampus, was drove ashore. The head was five

yards long, the fins four yards, the tail three yards, and the body seventeen yards long.

Sept. 19. Mrs. *Mapp*, the famous bone-setter of *Epsom*, continued making extraordinary cures: she having set up an equipage, this day came to *Kensington* and waited on her Majesty.

Sept. 22. Was held a court of common-council at Guild-hall, when it was agreed to complete *Fleet-ditch* fit for a market, and that the committee of city lands do immediately advertise to receive proposals for the building a market-house, shops, stalls, &c.

Sept. 25. Her Majesty's proclamation was published, for discovering, apprehending, and bringing to justice, the persons concerned in the barbarous murder of captain *John Porteous*, and the wicked and audacious outrages committed at *Edinburgh*, on the 7th instant; if any persons concerned, shall before the 20th of *November* next, discover any other person or persons, who hath been guilty of any of the said offences, so as the persons be apprehended and convicted of the same, such discoverer or discoverers to have his Majesty's most gracious pardon, and to receive 200*l.* sterling, for every offender so discovered and convicted, to be paid out of his Majesty's treasury.

Sept. 29. *William Rouse* and *Benjamin Rawlins*, esqrs. were sworn at Guild-hall into the office of sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex* for the year ensuing; and on the 30th they were sworn at *Westminster*.

Sir, *John Thompson* was elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

The marquis of *Carrington* was made master of the horse to the Prince.

This month the new lamps were set up in *London* for the better illuminating the city;

And the space between *Fleet-bridge* and *Holbourn bridge*, was ordered to be converted into a market.

October. The king of *Great Britain* having desired the States General to do justice to the prince of *Orange* his son-in-law, and restore him the lordships of *Treuveur* and *Flushing* in *Zealand*; they answered, they had no right to interfere in the affairs of a particular province: and the Prince still remained dispossessed of those lordships.

Oct. 14. Both Houses of Parliament met at *Westminster*, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were further prorogued to the 25th of *November*, next.

Lord *Theodore's* nephew, to the surprise of many, lately landed in the island of *Corfica*, brought

brought with him six battering cannon, four field-pieces, 600 bombs, a great number of muskets and cannon-ball, besides other ammunition, and 30,000 louis-d'ors, which had healed the differences between that Lord and the *Corfica* malecontents.

OF. 23. Letters from *Hungary* mention a remarkable phenomenon to have happened there: The inhabitants near mount *Ca-grack* were surprised with the most terrible tempest ever seen, which continued all night, attended with dreadful noises, from the mountain, and several shocks of an earthquake; in the morning they were astonished to find the said mountain entirely turned about, the tops which were cut to the right of the mountain appeared on the left, where grew corn now flood-grass, a large lake was dried up, and the water thrown where was a rising ground.

A treaty of subsidy was concluded with the *Hessians*, in consideration of a body of their troops entering into the service of *Britain*.

George Kelly (against whom a bill of pains and penalties passed at the same time Dr. *Aiterbury*, bishop of *Rocheſter*, was banished) escaped to *France* out of the Tower.

Nov. 8. The master and wardens of the *Saxons* company presented the prince of *Wales* with his freedom.

A Jew, having sold 1000lb. of dyed tea, was prosecuted for the cheat, and obliged to pay 10s. for every pound weight of the said dyed tea.

Dec. 6. Lord *Theodore*, baron *Neucheffy* still continued incognito in the city of *Rome*, soliciting several persons of distinction, visiting a certain foreign minister, holding conferences at the chancelor *de Sir George's*, and waiting for an answer from *Naples* for leave to come thither; by the mean time his confederates the island of *Corfica* published a solemn declaration, acknowledging his sovereignty over them, and professing an inviolable attachment to his person and government during his absence; expressing at the same time the utmost detestation and abhorrence of the *Genoese* oppression and tyranny, and their firm resolutions of opposing it to the utmost of their power.

Dec. 7. Mr. *Nixon* the nonjuring clergyman was tried at the King's-bench bar before the lord *Hardwicke*, for a trifling-manner in making and publishing a scandalous libel, dispersed in Westminster-hall on the 14th of July, and blown up, with the five following acts of parliament, that

day, between the courts of Chancery and King's-bench, viz. The gin act, the mortmain act, the *Westminster-bridge* act, the smugglers act, and the act for raising 600,000*l.* on the sinking-fund; in which libel were contained many scandalous reflections on the King and legislature.

It was proved; That the printed libel was composed from a copy of *Nixon's* own hand-writing; and that he gave several of them to be dispersed in Westminster-hall, and laid the parcel of gunpowder in the hall himself: to which *Nixon* making little or no defence, he was found guilty; condemned to pay 200*marks*, and suffer five years imprisonment; and to be brought before the courts at *Westminster*, with a parchment round his head declaring his offence.

Dec. 17. Sir *Jacob Thompson*, the Lord Mayor, with the aldermen, *Justices*, &c. attended the prince of *Wales*, and presented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box.

We received advice about this time, that the articles between the Emperor and *Spain* were settled; and that the acts of mutual cession and guaranty were agreed on, and exchanged; and that the *Spaniards* were evacuating *Tuscany*.

The *French* also delivered up to the Emperor the places they had taken in *Germany*.

Dec. 19. Mr. *Nixon*, the nonjuring clergyman, was again taken into custody of two of his Majesty's messengers, for reprinting and publishing a scandalous and seditious libel, being extracts from several papers published in 1682, relating to the Pretender's birth.

Dec. 24. The sudden death of the two last dukes of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*, and the little interval between the decease of those two princes, made it feared their death was not a natural one; at first this suspicion was looked upon as without foundation, but after a diligent enquiry, there was discovered, at the court of *Brunswick*, the most execrable plot that ever was invented by the malice of man. It seems, above five years ago, a design was formed to destroy by poison the present reigning house of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*. The two last dukes fell a sacrifice to this hellish project; and the present duke must have suffered the same fate, if the Divine Providence had not interposed, and preserved his life by a seasonable discovery of the whole villany. The persons concerned were 36 in number, but the chief conspirator was one baron *Wolf*, who had been for many years

years at the court of *Brunswick*; he was committed close prisoner to the castle of *Hartze*, with irons upon his hands and feet, and a guard continually over him: they also seized the greatest part of his accomplices, but some of them made their escape. The Duke appointed commissioners to try the prisoners, and Mr. *Burger*, the duke's privy-counsellor, was ordered to draw up the indictment against baron *Welf*, and make a report of it to the Duke: he was several times at the castle of *Hartze* to examine the baron, who at length finding his crimes fully detected, made an ample confession of the whole plot.

This morning about five o'clock was a prodigious high tide, occasioned by the late rains bringing down the land waters, and a strong north-west wind filling the channel. It overflowed almost all *New Palace-yard*, ran into part of *Westminster-hall*, filled the *Town-court* by the *House of Commons*, overflowed the *Horse-ferry* bank, and made a large breach in it in the same place the great tide last spring did, and overflowed all the meadows round *Totbill-fields*, &c.

Dec. 26. His Majesty set out from *Hanover* the 7th instant, got to *Bentheim* the next day; on the 9th he arrived at *Utrecht*, and came to *Helvoetsluice* the 10th. And this morning, advice came to *St. James's*, that on *Monday* last his Majesty set sail; but after being 36 hours out at sea, was obliged to put back to *Helvoetsluys*, the wind coming directly against him, and blowing a great storm; whither he returned safe, but not without much difficulty and danger, and remained in good health, waiting for a favourable wind.

A general bill of all the christenings and burials within the bills of mortality, from December 9, 1735, to December 7, 1736.

Christened,		Buried,	
Males	8471	Males	13695
Females	8020	Females	13886

In all 16491 In all 27581

Increased in the burials this year, 4043.

Died,	
Under two years of age	10580
Between two and five	2706
Five and ten	993
Ten and twenty	826
Twenty and thirty	2139
Thirty and forty	2445

Forty and fifty	—	2357
Fifty and sixty	—	2122
Sixty and seventy	—	1666
Seventy and Eighty	—	1114
Eighty and ninety	—	557
Ninety and one hundred	—	83
A hundred	—	2
A hundred and five	—	2
A hundred and eight	—	1
A hundred and sixteen	—	2

An account of corn exported from *Christmas* 1735, to *Christmas* 1736.

	Qrs.	Bu.
Barley	—	6260 2
Malt	—	192602 4
Oatmeal	—	1196 5
Rye	—	2220 5
Wheat	—	118170 0

Bounty paid.

	£.	s.	d.
Barley	857	10	1
Malt	25167	19	5
Oatmeal	149	12	6
Rye	213	12	2
Wheat	29542	10	0

Total 55931 3 4

1737, Jan. 4. This evening a fire broke out in the *Inner Temple* adjoining to the hall, and continued burning till five next morning, which consumed the *Inner Temple* kitchen, buttery, and great staircase, leading to the hall, and above thirty chambers, before it was mastered, there being no water to be had at first; several writings of estates, and valuable studies of books belonging to private gentlemen, were consumed; the prince of *Wales* came to the fire about eleven at night, gave money to the firemen, and said till it was over; and a party of the guards were drawn up in the *Temple* garden, to preserve the goods and writings carried thither from pilferers.

Jan. 11. The Lord Mayor received from the prince of *Wales*, 500*l.* to be applied to the releasing poor freemen of the city of *London* out of prison.

Jan. 14. The King, returning from *Hanover*, landed at *Lefford* in *Suffolk*, after a very stormy passage.

Jan. 18. The Lord Mayor and aldermen congratulating his Majesty on his arrival, *George Champion*, and *John Lequesne*, aldermen; with the two sheriffs, *William Roupe*,

Rouse, and *Benjamin Rawlins*, were knighted.

Jan. 26. All the prisoners for debt in *Whitchope* gaol were discharged by the exonerators of the late *Mr. Wright*, of *Newington-green*.

Commodore Matthews appointed commissioner of the navy.

John Wiles, esquire, attorney-general knighted, and made lord chief justice of the Common-pleas, in the room of the lord chief justice *Reeves*.

Dudley Rider, esq. appointed attorney-general.

John Strange, esq. appointed solicitor-general.

Feb. 1. The King being indisposed by a fatiguing tempestuous passage from *Holland*, commissioners were constituted to open the Parliament; and the Commons being sent for to the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor (one of the commissioners) said, His Majesty had commanded them to let the Houses know, that, as it was not convenient for him to be there in his Royal Person, he had authorized his Royal Highness the Prince, and several lords in the commission mentioned, to do every thing which ought to be done on the part of his Majesty in Parliament.

Then, the commission being read, the Lord Chancellor made a speech to both Houses; and said, They were commanded by his Majesty to inform them, That the respective acts of cession being exchanged, and orders given for the evacuation and possession of the several countries and places by the powers concerned in the late war, according to the preliminary articles, the great work of re-establishing the general tranquillity was far advanced; but still it would not be advisable to leave themselves in so defenceless a condition, as to encourage any enterprizes, which the enemies to the public peace might have vainly suggested, and flattered themselves with the hopes of.

For his Majesty could not but observe the many contrivances and attempts carried on in various shapes, and in different parts of the nation, tumultuously to resist and obstruct the execution of the laws, and violate the peace of the kingdom: and that these disturbers had levelled their sedition against the Parliament, as well as his Majesty, endeavouring to render ineffectual some acts of the whole legislature: but his Majesty thought it unnecessary to enlarge on a subject of this nature, since, by

the constant tenour of their conduct they had shewn, that they considered the support of his authority, and the security of his government, as inseparable from the preservation of the public tranquillity, and their own safety.

Addressees were hereupon drawn up, and presented to his Majesty by each House, in which they seemed to concur with the speech in every article; have been agreed upon without any debate or division.

Feb. 14. *Dr. John Potter*, bishop of *Oxford*, nominated archbishop of *Canterbury* on the death of archbishop *Wake*.

Brigadier-general *Hargrave* appointed governor of *Minorca* and *PortMahon*, in the room of colonel *Kane*, deceased.

Mr. Blair made one of the commissioners of the stamp duties.

Lord Hardwicke, lord chief justice of the King's-bench, appointed lord chancellor of *Great Britain*, in the room of lord *Talbot*, deceased.

Lord Delaware made governor of *Virginia*, in the room of the earl of *Orkney*.

The earl of *Selkirk* made governor of *Edinburgh* castle.

Mr. Justice Lee made lord chief justice of the court of King's-bench.

Feb. 22. The royal assent was given for continuing the duties on malt, &c. and to two naturalization bills.

A motion was made in the House of Commons by *William Pultney*, esq. on the 22d, and in the House of Lords on the 23th instant, by the lord *Cartaret*, to address his Majesty to settle 100,000*l.* per annum on the prince of *Wales*: which occasioned a long debate; whereupon a copy of a message from his Majesty to the Prince in writing was produced, of the following tenor:

That his Majesty had given orders for settling a jointure on the prince of *Wales* suitable to her high rank and dignity, which he would lay before the Parliament, in order to render it effectual: and that though his Royal Highness had not thought fit, by any application to his Majesty, to desire, that his allowance of 50,000*l.* per annum, which was paid by monthly payments at the choice of his Royal Highness, might be rendered less precarious; his Majesty, to prevent the bad consequences which might follow the undutiful measures which his Majesty was informed his Royal Highness had been advised to pursue, would grant to his Highness, for his Majesty's life, the said 50,000*l.* per annum, to be issuing out of the civil list revenue, over and

and above his Highness's revenues of the duchy of Cornwall; which his Majesty thought a very competent allowance, considering his numerous issue, and the great expences which must naturally attend an honourable provision for his whole family.

To which message the Prince returned a verbal answer, importing, that he desired the Lords who brought it, to lay him, with all humility, at his Majesty's feet; and to assure his Majesty, that he had, and ever should retain the utmost duty to his royal person: that he was very thankful for any instance of his Majesty's goodness to him or the Princess; and particularly for his Majesty's gracious intention of settling a jointure on her Royal Highness: but that as to the message, the affair was now out of his hands, and therefore he could give no answer to it.

The debates being finished, and the King's message, with the Prince's answer, being read in the House, the question was put to address his Majesty to settle 100,000*l.* *per annum* on the Prince, which was resolved in the negative in the House of Peers, 103 against 40.

In the House of Commons also it was resolved in the negative, 234 against 104.

Against the resolution for not addressing his Majesty several Lords entered a protest, for the following reasons, among several others:

That the honour and interest of the nation, the crown and royal family, could be concerned in nothing more than in having a due and independent provision made for the first born son and heir-apparent to the crown.

Because, in the late King's reign, 100,000*l.* *per annum*, clear of all deductions, was settled on his present Majesty, when prince of Wales, out of a civil list of 700,000*l.* *per annum*.

Because his present Majesty had funds to compose a civil list of 800,000*l.* *per annum*, which bring in at least 900,000*l.* *per annum*, which large civil list was given on presumption 100,000*l.* *per annum* would be settled on the Prince. And they conceived the present prince of Wales ought to have the like jointure (of 100,000*l.* *per annum*) as her Majesty had, when prince of Wales.

Because it had always been the policy of this country, and care of Parliament, that a suitable provision, independent of the crown, should be made for the heir apparent; and if this question had passed

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in the affirmative, it would have prevented all future uneasiness.

March 5. Great numbers of footmen assembled with weapons, in a tumultuous manner, and broke open the doors of the playhouse in *Drury-lane*, and fought their way to the stage-door, which they forced open; and hindered the proclamation being read by colonel *De Veil*; however, he caused several of the ringleaders to be taken and committed to Newgate. A great many people were wounded in the scuffle; the audience frightened, and forced to retire; among whom were the Prince and Princess, and a great many persons of distinction. The pretence for this disturbance was, that the footmen were locked out of the upper gallery, which they claimed a right to.

The *Turks* at this time made great preparations for a war against the empire.

Coulbourn Clayton, esq. appointed gentleman of the horse to his Majesty.

The right rev. *Dr. Secker*, lord bishop of *Bristol*, translated to *Oxford*.

March 22. The act for punishing mutiny and desertion received the royal assent.

1737, April 4. The duke of *Newcastle* having presented to the House of Peers an authentic copy of the trial of captain *Partecus*, and all the proceedings relating thereto; and several witnesses having been examined before the House, a bill was brought in of the following tenor, *viz.*

That "Whereas upon *Tuesday* the 7th of *September*, 1736, there was a most outrageous riot in the city of *Edinburgh*, notoriously concerted and carried on by great numbers of wicked and blood-thirsty persons, who seized the arms of the city-guard, possessed the city-gates, set fire to the prison of the *Tollbooth*, and set at large several prisoners.

"And whereas captain *John Porteous*, then a prisoner under sentence of death, but reprieved, was, by the said rioters, dragged from the said prison, hanged and murdered, in defiance of the government, to the most unparalleled obstruction of the royal mercy.

"And whereas, before the committing the said murder, it was commonly reported in *Edinburgh*, that some such atrocious act would be attempted, which, by proper care of the magistrates, might have been prevented: notwithstanding which, *Alexander Wilson*, esq. then provost of the said city, did not take any precautions to prevent the said murder and riot, nor use proper means to suppress the same, or afterwards discover

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or

or apprehend the authors or abettors thereof.

"Now to the intent the said enormous behaviour and neglect of duty might not go unpunished, and that other persons might not presume to be guilty of the like for the future, it is enacted, that the said *Alexander Wilson* be disabled to hold, exercise, or enjoy, the said office of provost of *Edinburgh*; and be disabled for ever to hold or enjoy any office or place of magistracy in the said city of *Edinburgh*, or elsewhere in *Great Britain*; and that he should be kept close prisoner for one year.

"And whereas the said town-guard appeared to have been of no use, it is further enacted, that from the 1st of *July*, 1737, the said guard should be abolished, and no longer kept up; and that the gates of the *Netherbow-port* be taken down, and the communication between the city and *Caongate* be hereafter kept open night and day."

This bill was ordered to be read a second time in *May*, and the Lord Provost and the city of *Edinburgh*, to be heard by their counsel against the bill, upon the second reading.

April 17. The court went into mourning for the duke of *Wurtemberg*.

April 19. The lord provost of *Edinburgh* was admitted to bail.

April 22. The land-tax bill of two shillings in the pound received the royal assent.

An act for making perpetual, An act to prevent the infamous practice of stock-jobbing.

In the land-tax bill was a clause exempting the prince of *Wales* from paying the six-pence in the pound civil-list money, which saved him 1000*l*.

Dr. Gooch nominated bishop of *Bristol*.

Philip Green, esq. made governor of *Pennsylvania*.

The duke of *Devon* made lord lieutenant of *Ireland*.

The duke of *Dorset* made lord steward of his Majesty's household.

Matthew Kendrick and *John Bird*, esqrs. made commissioners of the stamp-duties.

The duke of *Cbandois* made captain of the yeomen of the guard.

The earl of *Granard* appointed ambassador to *Turin*.

April 26. A motion was made for declaring the sentence pronounced against *Portous* erroneous; which occasioned a debate.

After which the duke of *Argyle* proposed,

that the judges should deliver their opinions upon some questions of the following tenor, viz.

If an execution should be performed in *Stocks-market*, where a guard of regular troops should be drawn up by lawful command, to prevent a rescue of the criminal; and should several stones, thrown from among the crowd, light among them, by some of which several soldiers should be bruised and wounded; would such a guard be guilty of a crime, if, by firing among the crowd, they should kill several persons? And, if guilty of a crime, what crime it would be?

There were three other questions proposed, of much the same nature. Then it was moved, to propose the like questions to the *Scotch* judges; whereupon a debate arose, whether the *Scotch* judges should be examined at the bar of the House, at the table, or upon the woolfacks? And it was resolved, they should be examined at the bar, sixty-three against fifty-one.

Whereupon the *Scotch* judges were called to the bar; where they appeared in their robes, and some questions were put to them.

The disputes between *Spain* and *Portugal* were intirely adjusted about this time, and Sir *John Norris* returned with the fleet from *Lisbon*.

May 4. The Lord Provost and the city of *Edinburgh* were heard by their council against the bill for disabling the Provost, &c. After which the matter was debated: and on the 11th of *May*, the bill, being read a third time, was passed that House, fifty-four against twenty-two.

May 12. *Dr. Ratcliff's* trustees laid the foundation of that magnificent library near the schools at *Oxford*; for the building whereof, the Doctor left 40,000*l*.

His Majesty sent a message to the House of Commons, desiring them to settle a jointure of 50,000*l*. a year on the princess of *Wales*, in case she survived the Prince.

The earl of *Berkley* made lord lieutenant of the county of *Glocester*.

Daniel Knowles, esq. made governor of *Tilbury*.

Lieutenant-general *Pierce* made governor of *Londonderry*.

June 1. The bill for disabling the provost of *Edinburgh*, &c. being read a second time in the House of Commons, counsel were heard there for and against the bill, on the second, third, fifth, and sixth days of this instant; and it was resolved to be committed, 124 against 58.

After

After which several considerable amendments were made to the bill, by the Commons, (*viz.*) 1. The leaving out the clause for imprisoning the Provost. 2. That clause for demolishing the Netherbow-port: and, 3. The clause for taking away the city guard. And only the clauses for disabling the Provost, and for imposing the fine of two thousand pounds on the city, remained; which was directed to be paid to the wife of the late captain Porteous: and thus amended, the bill was returned to the Lords, who agreed to the amendments made by the Commons.

A motion being made this session for granting 28,707l. 5s. 10d. for *Chelsea* hospital, notice was taken of the great charge that hospital was like to bring upon the public: however, after some debate, the same was agreed to without a division.

A motion also was made, that his Majesty might be empowered to make use of that part of the produce of the sinking fund every year, which lay dead in the *Exchequer*, and replace it as the taxes given for the current year came in.—Which motion also was agreed to.

A motion was made, that one million of the sinking fund should be granted, towards redeeming the like sum of the increased capital stock of the *South-Sea* company; some gentlemen proposed, that it might be applied towards redeeming part of the Bank capital. But after a debate, it was carried for the *South-Sea*, without a division.

A proposal was made by Sir *John Barnard*, for reducing the interest on the public funds to three *per cent.* But this, not being approved by the ministry, was dropped.

A motion was made by Sir *John Barnard*, for taking off some of the heavy taxes which oppressed the poor, and the manufacturers: which occasioned a debate; but the question being put, it was carried in the negative, 200 against 142.

Another motion was made by Sir *John Barnard*, for redeeming all the public funds redeemable by law, which carry four *per cent.* interest: and a bill was brought in accordingly; which occasioned a long debate, but it was thrown out at the second reading.

The states of *Courland* elected for their duke the count *de Biran*, a great favourite of the Czarina.

The Emperor, expecting to be attacked by the *Turks*, appointed the duke of *Lor-*

rain generalissimo of his army in *Hungary*, who was accompanied thither by his brother prince *Charles*, in the beginning of this month.

Sir *Charles Wills* made general of the horse.

Sir *William Chapple* appointed one of the justices of the King's-bench.

Sir *Orlando Bridgman* appointed governor of *Barbadoes*.

The earl of *Fitzwater* made treasurer of the household.

Giles Esq. made one of the lords of the treasury, in the room of Sir *George Oxenden*, bart.

The earl of *Tankerville* appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber.

Lord *Monson* made first commissioner of trade and plantations.

June 21. A motion being made for restraining the players from acting any new plays, till approved by the administration, occasioned warm debates; but at length a bill was brought in for that purpose, and, with others, received the royal assent this day, (*viz.*)

An act for settling a dowry on the princess of *Wales*.

An act for lessening the duty on sweets.

An act for laying a duty on foreign oysters imported.

An act for disabling *Alexander Wilson*, esq. from holding any office of magistracy at *Edinburgh*, or elsewhere in *Great Britain*; and for laying a fine of two thousand pounds on the city of *Edinburgh*.

An act for bringing to justice the persons concerned in the murder of captain *Porteous*; and punishing those who knowingly conceal them.

An act for relief of insolvent debtors.

An act relating to the common players of interludes.

An act for making the river *Edon* navigable.

An act for building a bridge cross the *Thames* from *New Palace-yard*.

An act for adorning *Red-Lion-Square*.

An act for punishing persons going armed in disguise.

An act for regulating watermen on the river *Thames*.

An act for giving further time to those who have omitted to take the oaths.

An act for collecting small sums of money, at the port of *Leghorn*, for relief of shipwrecked mariners.

An act for regulating the nightly watch in *London*.

An act for regulating the nightly watch in *St. Andrew's, Holborn*.

An act for repairing the roads in *Kent, Surrey, and Sussex*.

An act for repairing *Basingstoke* road; and another for *Dunstable* road; and *Epping* road.

And to twenty private bills.

After passing these acts, his Majesty made a speech to both houses; wherein, having thanked them for the proofs they had given of, their affection and regard to his honour; and applauded their wisdom and justice; he complained of the licentiousness of the times, under a colour of liberty; and tells them, it was absolutely necessary to restrain this excessive abuse, by a vigorous execution of the laws: that defiance of authority, contempt of magistracy, and even resistance of the laws, were become too general, and were equally prejudicial to the crown, and the liberties of the people: that he had made the laws of the land the constant rule of his actions; and he did with reason expect, in return, all that submission to his authority and government which the same laws had made their duty.

Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 4th of *August*.

June 24. *Henry Benyon*, and *Thomas Russel*, esqrs. elected sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

Dr. Herring nominated bishop of *Bangor*.

Martin Bladen, *John Drummond*, and *Samuel Tuffnel*, esqrs. appointed commissioners to treat of a new tariff with the *Netherlands*, at *Antwerp*.

The countess of *Tankerville* appointed one of the ladies of the bed-chamber to her Majesty.

July 2. The Emperor declared war against the *Turks*, and the duke of *Lorraine* marched towards *Nissa* with the grand army; while other bodies advanced towards *Walachia* and *Bosnia*.

The *Moscovites* about the same time advanced towards *Oczakow* with an army, commanded by general *Munich*; while general *Lasci*, with another army of *Russians*, invaded *Crim Tartary*.

John Gaston great duke of *Tuscany* died at *Florence*, on the 9th instant, *N. S.* without issue, in the 67th year of his age; whereby the male line of the House of *Medicis* became extinct, and the duke of *Lorraine* came into the actual possession of the dukedom of *Tuscany*; and his annuity of 4,500,000 *livres* (which the *French* were to pay the

duke of *Lorraine*, by the late treaty, till he came into the possession of *Tuscany*) ceased.

July 14. *James Oglethorpe*, esq. appointed general, and commander in chief, of all his Majesty's forces in *South Carolina* and *Georgia*.

July 19. Came on the election of a sheriff for *London* and *Middlesex*, in the room of *Mr. Henry Benyon*, who had sworn off; and *Mr. John Marlow* was chosen: but he soon after paid his fine to be excused the office, and *Sir George Champion*, alderman of *Bridge Ward*, was elected in his room.

July 31. The prince of *Wales* was delivered of a princess at *St. James's*, about eleven at night; some few hours after the returned from *Hampton court*.

The town of *Oczakow* surrendered to the to the *Russians* the 19th instant, *N. S.*

The city of *Nissa* surrendered to the Imperialists, on the 28th instant. But the Infidels defeated a body of the Imperialists in *Bosnia*.

We received advice about this time, that the *Derby* Indianman, captain *Anselm*, commander, a ship worth ninety thousand pounds, was shamefully surrendered to the pirate *Angria*, by the cowardly captain, *October 23, 1736*.

Aug. 3. The King sent a message to the prince, that he highly resented his carrying the princess from *Hampton-court*, when he knew she expected to be brought to bed every minute, without acquainting him, or the Queen, with the circumstances the princess was in, or giving him the least notice of his departure.

Aug. 4. The lord Mayor and aldermen of *London* congratulated the court on the birth of a princess; as did the universities, &c. soon after.

The convention of the royal boroughs in *Scotland*, having presented the right honourable *Arthur Onslow*, esq. Speaker of the House of Commons, with a suit of fine table-linen of their own manufacture, the Speaker returned them his thanks; and assured them, that, as far as his interest and influence went, he would promote the manufactures of home-made linen: and sent them one hundred pounds sterling, to be applied to the use of the manufacture. Whereupon the governors ordered it to be distributed into prize-money, to such as should make the best table linen, in the years 1738, 1739, and 1740.

Aug. 6. The Grand Signior ordered his generals to be put to death, for their ill

conduct, or rather ill success, in this campaign.

Aug. 25. The town was alarmed with a report of her Majesty's death; and the tradesmen were providing mourning for her funeral; but, next day it appeared her Majesty was in good health at *Hampton-Court*.

Aug. 29. The new-born princefs was baptised by the name of *Augusta*; the King and Queen, and the duchess dowager of *Saxe-Gotha*, being sponsors by their proxies.

The duke of *Newcastle* chosen high-steward of the university of *Cambridge*.

Major-general *Barrel* made governor of *Pennennis-castle*.

The *Danes* about this time set up manufactures of silk and woolen, for the encouragement whereof the King published an edict, requiring all his subjects that received salaries or pensions, either civil or military, to contribute ten pounds *per cent. per ann.* out of their revenue, for the support of the said manufactures.

Sept. 10. The King sent a message from *Hampton-court* to the prince at *St. James's*, by the dukes of *Grafton* and *Richmond*, and the earl of *Pembroke*; wherein his Majesty tells his royal highness, that the whole tenor of his conduct for a considerable time had been so intirely void of all real duty, that he had long had reason to be highly offended with him; and until he withdrew his regard and confidence from those by whose instigation and advice he was directed, and encouraged in his unwarrantable behaviour to him, and the Queen; and until he returned to his duty, he should not reside in his palace; which he would not suffer to be made the resort of them, who, under the appearance of an attachment to him, fomented the division which he had made in his family, and thereby weakened the common interest of the whole.

That it was his pleasure, he (the prince) should leave *St. James's*, with all his family, when it could be done without prejudice or inconvenience to the princefs: he (his Majesty) should for the present leave to the princefs, the care of his granddaughter, until a proper time called upon him to consider of her education. The Prince removed to *Kew*, on the 14th of September.

The marquis of *Montandre* made governor of *Jersey*.

Sept. 29. Sir *John Barnard* elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

Sept. 30. The Fleet market was proclaimed a free market, and opened.

Grain being very dear at this time, there were great riots in the west of *England*; and particularly among the miners, who seized upon all the corn that was carrying to market, and broke open the warehouscs in the port towns, and carried off the corn, under pretence that it was designed for exportation.

Oct. 11. The following are the particulars of a dreadful hurricane that happened in *India* this night, at the mouth of the *Ganges*, which reached sixty leagues up the river. There was at the same time a violent shock of an earthquake, which threw down a great many houses along the river side; in *Galgota* alone, a post belonging to the *English*, 200 houses were thrown down; and the high and magnificent steeple of the *English* church sunk into the ground without breaking. It is computed that 20,000 ships, barks, sloops, boats, canoes, &c. have been cast away. Of nine *English* ships then in the *Ganges*, eight were lost, and most of the crews drowned. Barks of sixty tons were blown two leagues up into the land, over the tops of high trees. Of four *Dutch* ships in the river three were lost, with all the men and cargoes: 300,000 souls are said to have perished. The water rose forty feet higher than usual in the *Ganges*.

Oct. 13. A proclamation was published for suppressing riots and tumults, committed by the tinnerns, and others, in *Corn-wall*; and for apprehending such persons as were concerned in breaking open warehouscs there the last month, and taking away the corn therein: and a pardon, and fifty pounds reward, was offered to any of the offenders who should discover their accomplices.

The earl of *Rockingham* appointed lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Kent*.

A new commission of the customs issued, appointing the following gentlemen commissioners, viz. Sir *John Stanley*, Sir *John Evelyn*, *John Campbell*, *Brian Fairfax*, *John Hill*, *Gwyn Vaughan*, *George Ross*, *Wardel-George Westby*, esqrs. Sir *Robert Baylis*, Sir *Robert Corbet*, *Richard Chandler*, *Beaumont Hotbam*, *Richard Somers*, and *Colin Campbell*.

Alured Popple appointed governor of *Bermudas*.

The Honourable *Charles Fane*, esq. appointed ambassador to *Turin*.

Thomas

Thomas Villers, esq. appointed envoy extraordinary to Poland.

Oct. 16. The Turks stormed *Oczakow*; but, after losing great numbers of men, were compelled to raise the siege.

Nov. Advice came about this time, that *Nissa* was retaken by the Turks, and several bodies of *German* were defeated by them, and compelled to retire to their own frontiers.

Count Seckendorff, the Imperial general, was disgraced about this time, and committed to prison, for his ill conduct.

Nov. 4. *Monf. Bilderbeck* appointed chief secretary of state for *Hanover*, in the room of *baron Hartoff*, deceased.

Mr. Trevor appointed his Majesty's minister at the court of *Vienna*.

The archbishop of *Canterbury*, the lord chancellor, lord president of the council, lord privy seal, the principal secretaries of state, and others, were appointed to examine the fees in the several courts of law.

Nov. 20. At eleven this night died queen *Caroline*, of a mortification in her bowels, in the 55th year of her age: she was daughter of the marquis of *Brandenburg Aspsbach*, married to the electoral prince of *Hanover*, on the 22d of *August*, 1705, and crowned Queen, with his Majesty, 11 October, 1727.

George Jackson, esq. made consul at *Genoa*.

Dec. 12. The following gentlemen were appointed by his Majesty to be sheriffs for the present year, viz. for

Berks, *Joseph Cox*, of *Stanford*, esq.

Bedfordsh. *David Williams*, of *Tingrith*, esq.

Bucks, *Richard Lowndes*, of *Winbow*, esq.

Cumberland, *John Galkarth*, of *Hiltop*, esq.

Chesters. *Wm. Tarton*, of *Whittingham*, esq.

Canbr. and *Huntington*, *Francis Drew*, esq.

Devonshire, *Geo. Buck*, esq.

Dorsetshire, *Sir Robert Burdett*, bart.

Dorsetshire, *Henry Bower*, esq.

Essex, *Hugh Smith*, esq.

Gloucestershire, *Ambrose Boulden*, esq.

Hertfordsh. *Wm. Gape*, of *St. Alban's*, esq.

Hertfordshire, *Thomas Read*, esq.

Kent, *Christopher Mills*, esq.

Leicestershire, *John Pim*, esq.

Lincolnshire, *John Wells*, esq.

Monmouthshire, *William Sava*, esq.

Northumb. *Ja. Hargrave*, of *Shawdon*, esq.

Northamptonshire, *Charles Tryon*, esq.

Norfolk, *Thomas Bell*, esq.

Nottinghamshire, *Joseph Cley*, esq.

Oxfordshire, *John Clarke*, esq.

Rutlandshire, *Thomas Bradgate*, esq.

Sherbrooke, *Adam Ollay*, esq.

Somersetshire, *James Chaffey Cowper*, esq.

Staffordshire, *Richard Fowler*, esq.

Suffolk, *Sir William Barker*, bart.

Southampton, *John Burrard*, esq.

Surrey, *William Clarke*, esq.

Sussex, *Edward Parker*, esq.

Warwickshire, *Pudsey Jelson*, esq.

Wiltshire, *Isaac Warriner*, esq.

Worcestersh. *John Parrot*, of *Bel Brokton*, esq.

Yorkshire, *Sir Hugh Smithson*, bart.

For South Wales.

Brecon, *Charles Powell*, of *Brecon*, esq.

Carmarthensh. *Ja. Lewis*, of *Lanbbody*, esq.

Cardiganhire, *Fra. Ingram*, of *Llanllery*, esq.

Glamorgansh. *Edmund Lloyd*, of *Cardiffe*, esq.

Pembrokesb. *Geo. Harris*, of *Tregwint*, esq.

Radnorshire, *Sir Robert Cornwall*, bart.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, *Wm. Robert*, of *Bodear*, esq.

Carnarvonshire, *Ham. Meredith*, of *Pengwren*, esq.

Denbighsh. *John Jones*, of *Squinant*, esq.

Flintsh. *Edw. Morgan*, of *Golden Grove*, esq.

Merionethsh. *John Lloyd*, of *Vacddeliling*, esq.

Montgomeryshire, *Morgan Edwards*, of *Melbylwyric*, esq.

Dec. 14. This morning between one and two o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out in the kitchen of *Mr. Basset's* dwelling-house in *Black-friars*, printer to his Majesty, which in a short time consumed the same, and the King's printing-house adjoining. The fire was so sudden and violent, that the family saved themselves with the utmost difficulty. The printing-house was very large, and the finest of the kind in the world; the printing-materials alone amounted to several thousand pounds, besides a vast number of bibles, common prayer books, acts of parliament, &c. which were entirely consumed. It is said the loss in the whole amounted to near 20,000*l.*

Dec. 17. Queen *Caroline* was buried privately in *Henry the VIIIth's* chapel. About twelve o'clock her Majesty's corpse was removed from *St. James's* palace in a new hearse made for that purpose, and covered with purple velvet; drawn by eight of her Majesty's coach horses, covered with velvet. They went out at *Buckingham-gate*, through *James-street*, *Taillor-street*, the *Broad Sanctuary*, *Union-street*, and into *Palace-yard*; the kettle-drums and trumpets belonging to the guards attended, and several of the coaches

coaches and six horses belonging to the royal family, and escorted by a party of the horse guards, with twelve yeomen, and twelve flambeaux, carried by her own footmen.

The funeral of her late Majesty was performed between the hours of six and nine o'clock at night, from the prince's chamber to king Henry the VIIIth's chapel, with great solemnity, peace, and order; her Majesty's pall was supported by six dukes, four being knights of the garter, and two of them knights of the bath, *viz.* the duke of Richmond, the duke of Monmouth, the duke of Argyll, the duke of —, the duke of St. Albans, and the duke of Manchester. The scaffolding on which the procession passed was lined on each side with the foot guards, bearing wax torches in their hands; the foot were supported by the horse guards, who were posted on both sides of the scaffold in the street, the horse grenadiers were posted at all the avenues leading to the Abbey.

Their graces the dukes of Dorset and Grafton, were the supporters to her royal highness the princess Amelia.

There were ten bishops walked in their robes in the procession.

At six o'clock at night, when the procession began, the tower guns began to fire, and continued firing every minute till her Majesty was interred; at the same time St. Paul's bell began tolling, and ended at the same time.

The drawing the lottery, to raise money for building the new bridge at Westminster, ended.

Dec. 28. In the morning, a great crack was heard from the cellar of the Spaw-house, at Scarborough in Yorkshire, and upon search the cellar was found rent. The night following, the inhabitants heard another crack, and in the morning entering the cellar, they were surprised to see the strange posture it stood in, and then got several gentlemen to view it, who were of opinion that the house would soon fall. On Thursday following, between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, there was another crack heard, and the top of the cliff behind it rent 224 yards in length, and 36 extreme breadth, which was all immediately in motion, slowly descending, and continued so till it was dark. The ground thus rent contained about an acre of pasture land, and cattle then feeding thereon; and was on a level with the main land, and fifty-four yards above high water level, but

sunk down nearly perpendicular seventeen yards: the solid ground thus sunk was computed at 261,360 tons. The sides of the cliff nearest the spaw stood as before, but rent and broken in many places, and forced forwards to the sea; the ground, when sunk, lay upon a level; (and the cattle the next morning feeding on it) the main land being as a wall on the west, and some part of the side of the cliff as a wall on the east, and the whole was such a confused prospect as is scarce to be expressed: the rent of the top of the cliff as aforesaid from the main land, was 224 yards. The rent continued from each end down the side of the cliff to the sands, was measured on the sands from one end to the other 268 yards, *viz.* 143 south of the wharf and spaw-wells, and 100 to the north of the spaw. As the ground sunk, the earth or sand, which the people used to walk on under the cliff, arose upwards out of its natural position for above 100 yards in length, on each side of the wharf, north and south; and was six and in some places seven yards above its former level; but as soon as it began to rise, the water at the spaw-well ceased running, and was gone. The ground thus risen was twenty-six yards broad; the stone key or wharf, which was computed at 2463 tons, rose entire and whole, twelve feet higher than its former position (but rent a little in the front) and was forced forward towards the sea twenty yards.

There was within the last year upwards of 150,000*l.* bounty money paid upon the exportation of corn, which brought between three and four millions of money into the kingdom.

Dec. 29. A marriage was concluded this month, between Don Carlos king of the Two Sicilies, and the princess royal of Poland.

Account of the several Hospitals.

Children put forth apprentices, and discharged out of Christ's Hospital 143; children buried 13; children remaining under the care and charge of the said Hospital 1180.

Cured and discharged from St. Bartholomew's Hospital, 5263; buried 352; remaining under cure, 695.

Cured and discharged from St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, 6112; buried 321; remaining under cure, 747.

Received into Bridewell Hospital, vagrants and

and other indigent and miserable people 438; maintained apprentices, 84.

Admitted into Bethlem-hospital, distracted men and women, 178; cured of their lunacy and discharged, 126; distracted persons cured after much charge bestowed upon them in their lunacy and sickness, 43; remaining in the hospital, 213.

Children in the London work-house, at Lady-day, 1737, 82; since admitted, 22; discharged and put forth apprentices, or to service, 24; remaining at Lady-day, 1738, 80. Vagabonds, beggars, pilfering and other young vagrants and disorderly persons, duly committed in the year last past, were 309, and 22 remained at Lady-day, 1737; discharged 268; buried, 1; remaining at Lady-day, 1738, 62.

A yearly bill of mortality for the city and suburbs of Dublin, ending March 31, 1738.

Christened,		Buried,	
Males	672	Males	1023
Females	737	Females	1483
<hr/>		<hr/>	
In all	1409	In all	2506
Increased this year ;		births 53, burials 289.	

1737-8, Jan. 4. The right honourable the countess of Portland, was appointed governess to the princess Mary and Louisa.

Jan. 24. The Parliament met, and the King made a speech to both Houses, wherein he recommended dispatch and unanimity as usual.

The Lords hereupon attended his Majesty with an address of thanks, and condoled with him on the loss of his Queen.

The like address was presented by the Commons.

Feb. 3. A motion being made for resolving, that the number of effective men, to be provided for guards and garrisons in Great Britain, be 17,704 men: an amendment was proposed for limiting the number to 12,000; which occasioned a long debate.

The question being put for a reduction, it was carried against a reduction, 249 to 164.

The universities waited on his Majesty, with books of verses, condoling the late Queen's death.

Feb. 20. The earls of Essex and Waldegrave were made knights of the Garter.

Feb. 21. One Connin, a carpenter at Gibraltar, having brought his action against general Sabine, governor of that fortress, for trying him by a court-martial, and

causing him to receive 300 lashes, recovered 700*l.* of the general, in the court of King's-bench. The reason the carpenter was used so barbarously, it seems, was, because he opposed an officer of the garrison, who either did or would have lain with his wife.

John Orlebar, esq. was made a commissioner of the excise.

Brigadier Honeywood, was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to his Majesty.

William Pitt, esq. was made one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the prince of Wales.

Feb. 27. "Lord Chamberlain's office. His Majesty having been informed, that the due regard had not been paid to his order of the 11th of September, 1737, has thought fit to declare, that no person whatsoever, who shall go to pay their court to their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, shall be admitted into his Majesty's presence, at any of his royal palaces. Grafton."

March 1. The House of Commons adjourned for several days, on account of the indisposition of their Speaker.

March 3. A petition of the merchants, planters, and others, trading to the plantations, was read in the House of Commons, complaining, that notwithstanding his Majesty's most gracious endeavours, to prevent the Spanish depredations, they were not only continued since the treaty of Seville, but were last year carried to a greater height than ever: and praying relief, and to be heard by themselves, and their counsel. Which Petition was presented by Mr. alderman Perry, who opened it with a speech.

The question being at length put, that their declaration should be expressed in general terms in their address, it was carried in the affirmative; and the address was accordingly presented to his Majesty on the 6th of the following month.

March 4. The workmen began to clear and take away the pavement at Stocks-markets, in order to lay the foundation for a mansion-house for the Lord Mayors. And soon after the statue on horseback for king Charles II. was taken down.

March 7. The malt bill received the royal assent.

March 11. A proclamation was published for putting in execution the late act against retailing of spirituous liquors, and for protecting the officers of justice and others in endeavouring to assist the magistrates therein, and for punishing all attempts

tempts by riots to insult and abuse those who give informations, or discover offenders.

The *West India* merchants, who had presented their petition some days before, complaining of the depredations of the *Spaniards*, and the injuries they had sustained in their shipping and merchandize, by their vessels being taken and plundered by the *Spanish* guarda costa's, attended to make good the allegations thereof. Several merchants, owners and commanders were called in and examined by the House, as to the allegations of their petition; and the affair was adjourned till the *Tuesday* next for a further hearing. There were about 450 members of Parliament in the House of Commons.

A printed list of the *English* ships taken and plundered by the *Spaniards*, since the treaty of *Seville*, specifying the names of the captains, ships, their value, places taken at, barbarous usage received, &c. was delivered to the members of the House of Commons. By the list of *British* ships taken by the *Spaniards* within these nine years, it appears that the loss is upwards of 140,000*l.* to the *British* merchants; that fifty-two ships have been taken and plundered by the *Spaniards*, and the poor sailors used with the utmost cruelty and barbarity.

The right honourable the lord *Vere Beauclerc* was appointed a commissioner of the Admiralty, in the room of the lord *Archibald Hamilton*.

Lewis Morris, esq. was appointed governor of *New Jersey* in *America*.

Thomas Pitt, esq. member of Parliament for *Oakhampton*, *Devonshire*, was appointed by his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, assay-master for the coinage of tin in the duchy of *Cornwall*, in the room of the lord *Hobart*: also admiral of the county of *Cornwall*, in the room of *Edward Penrose*, esq. His royal highness also appointed *Richard Elliot*, esq. member of Parliament for *Leishard*, to be receiver-general of the duchy of *Cornwall*, in the room of the said *Edward Penrose*, esq. And also to appoint the lord *Archibald Hamilton* to be surveyor-general of the duchy of *Cornwall*, in the room of *Richard Elliot*, esq.

Lord viscount *Cornbury* was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Prince.

John Barnard, esq. son of Sir *John Barnard*, was appointed one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the Prince.

The duke of *Syngsbury*, was appointed
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one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber to the Prince.

March 19. The earl of *Broadalbin*, was made lord lieutenant of *Orkney* and *Sutherland*: *Thomas Robinson*, esq. was appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary at the court of *Turin*.

March 21. The royal assent was given to the mutiny bill.

To an act for laying a duty of two-pennies *Scots* on every pint of beer and ale at *Aberbratnoch*.

1738, *March 28.* Council having been heard in the House of Commons on the petition of the merchants, planters, and others trading to and interested in the *British* plantations in *America*; the matter was debated this day by the members.

His Majesty's most gracious answer to the address in relation to the *Spanish* depredations, was as follows:

"I am fully sensible of the many and unwarrantable depredations committed by the *Spaniards*, and you may be assured I will make use of the most proper and effectual means that are in my power, to procure justice and satisfaction to my injured subjects, and for the future security of their trade and navigation.

"I can make no doubt but you will support me with cheerfulness, in all such measures, as in pursuance of your advice I may be necessitated to take for the honour of my crown and kingdoms."

April 7. A complaint being given in to the magistrates of *Edinburgh*, that a mad bull-bitch belonging to *James Greig*, butcher, had bit many dogs in the *Flesh-markets*, and the said complaint being proved by credible witnesses; to prevent the fatal consequences that must very justly be apprehended from such a number of furious mastiffs, the magistrates issued a proclamation, ordering all dogs belonging to that incorporation to be forthwith put to death, under the penalty of five pounds sterling, and imprisonment to the owners for twelve calendar months; nor were they to keep dogs for thirty days to come: also ordering all citizens and inhabitants to remove their dogs from the city and liberties; and empowering the city guard and town-officers to kill all dogs that should be seen in the streets after next day at noon; and empowering the town-treasurer to pay one shilling sterling reward for each dog so killed. Which order was very punctually executed.

There was collected for erecting an hospital
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pital, at *Bath*, between the 1st of *March* 1736, and the 8th of *April* 1738, the sum of 1586*l.* 10*s.* whereof the King gave 200*l.* the Prince 100*l.* the prince of *Wales* 50*l.* and *Richard Nash*, esq. 100*l.*

George Crowle, esq. was made one of the commissioners of the navy.

The earl of *Carlisle* was made governor of *Carlisle*, in the room of the Earl his father, who died on the 1st instant.

The honourable *William Lee*, esq. was made governor of *Cape Coast* castle in *Guinea*, in the room of governor *Tinker*, deceased.

May 13. Was held the anniversary feast of the Sons of the Clergy. The collection for placing out the children of clergymen made on this occasion, was,

At the rehearsal and feast-	l.	s.	d.
day, at <i>St Paul's</i> —	386	7	7
At the Hall —	520	8	0
	906	15	7

Henry Haines, for printing the *Craftsman* of the 2d of *July* 1737, was sentenced to pay a fine of 200*l.* to suffer two years imprisonment, and to find security for his good behaviour for seven years.

May 15. The right reverend Dr. *Thomas Green*, bishop of *Ely*, died.

The patients admitted into the infirmary at *Westminster*, from the first institution in 1719, to the 29th of *March* 1738, amounted to 6958, for defraying the charge whereof there had been received, by charitable collections, 17,900*l.*

May 20. At this time upwards of sixty public and private bills received the royal assent. The chief of the former were, the land-tax bill; that for granting to his Majesty 2,000,000*l.* for the year 1738, and for paying one million to the Bank for redeeming an annuity of 40,000*l.* &c, the bill relating to the late earl of *Derwentwater's* estate; the coal bill; that for enforcing the gin act; for securing the payment of rents; the *Westminster-bridge* bill; the bill for regulating the manufacture of narrow woollen cloths in *Yorkshire*; that for punishing persons violently endeavouring to hinder the exportation of corn, &c.

After which his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he applauded their temper and moderation in their debates; thanked them for the supplies they had given him; and assured them he had given orders to his ministers to use the most pressing instances at the court of *Spain* for obtaining satisfaction for the injuries his

trading subjects had sustained, and for their security for the future.

May 24. Then the Parliament was prorogued to the 27th of *July* next.

This morning, between seven and eight, the prince of *Wales* was delivered of a prince at *Norfolk-house* in *St. James's-square*, who was privately baptized the same day by the name of *George*.

May 26. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs of *London*, waited on his Majesty at *Kensington* with their congratulations, on the birth of the Prince his grandson. *Robert Cater*, esq. one of the sheriffs, was knighted.

Admiral *Haddock* failed with a strong squadron to *Cadix* about the same time.

Dr. *Robert Butts*, bishop of *Norwich*, was translated to *Ely*.

June 14. The right honourable the earl of *Fersey* was appointed one of the lords of the bed-chamber to his Majesty.

The lord viscount *Lonisdale* was made lord lieutenant of the counties of *Westmoreland* and *Cumberland*, in the room of the late earl of *Carlisle*.

The lord *Rofs* was appointed governor of *Edinburgh* castle, in the room of the late earl of *Orkney*.

Philip Vanbrugh was made governor of *Newfoundland*.

June 21. The young Prince, having been baptized privately the day he was born, on account of his ill state of health, was again baptized, with great solemnity, by Dr. *Secker* bishop of *Oxford*, and rector of *St. James's*, the 21st instant, in the evening; the King his grandfather, the king of *Sweden*, and the queen of *Prussia*, sponsors. The names given the prince were *George William Frederic*.

The duke of *Queenbury*, lord *Baltimore*, and lady *Irwin*, represented the sponsors.

June 24. *John Wightman*, and *James Brook*, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

June 27. The Lord Mayor and aldermen, congratulated the prince of *Wales*, on the birth of the Prince his son.

July. *James Brook*, esq. gave bond to serve as sheriff of *London*: but Mr. *Wightman* refused, being a Dissenter; whereupon *William Westbrook*, esq. was chosen in his room.

July. 6. The first stone of the hospital at *Bath* was laid.

July 7. Baron *Valmonte*, chamberlain of *Hanover*, returned to that electorate, and left his lady in *England*.

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The right reverend Dr. *Goad* was translated from *Bristol* to the see of *Norwich*.

Mr. justice *Cummins*, was made lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of the lord chief baron *Reynolds*.

Mr. baron *Fortescue* was made one of the justices of the Common-pleas.

Mr. serjeant *Parker* was made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

The earl of *Granard* (*Forbes*), vice-admiral of the blue, was made commander in chief of a squadron of men of war, designated for the *West-Indies*.

Lord *Abercorne* was called to the council-board, and made one of the lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

July 25. A storm of hail, accompanied with wind and lightning, happened at *Uxbridge*, and about the same time at *Dunstable*, *Coney*, &c. The hail-stones were of so prodigious a size, and flew with such velocity, that they broke many windows, and split the tiles on houses, wounding divers passengers and horses on the road, tearing large branches off trees, destroying vast quantities of fruit, killing fowl, and birds flying in the air. Some of the hail-stones were found to measure eight or nine inches round, and to be harder than ice itself.

Several men of war were put into commission, and ordered to be got ready with all expedition; and there was a very hot press on the river *Thames*, and in several parts of the town, to man the ships fitting out; so that from *Wednesday* evening to the next day in the afternoon, upwards of 1500 men were impressed.

July 27. The Parliament was prorogued to the 13th of *October*.

July 28. A dreadful fire broke out at the *Pearcock-inn* at *Wellingborough* in *Norhamptonshire*, which consumed the greatest part of the said town, near 300 houses being laid in ashes.

The duke of *St. Albans* was appointed one of the lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

The reverend Dr. *Butler* was nominated bishop of *Bristol*.

It was computed, that 12,000 people had been convicted on the gin act, within less than two years; of whom near 5000 had been convicted in the roof penalty; and 3000 had paid 10*l.* each, to excuse their being sent to *Bridewell*; and all these within the bills of mortality.

August. The *Moscovites*, commanded by general *Lasci*, invaded *Crim Tartary* this

campaign, again plundered the country, and made a great many thousand prisoners. Count *Munic* also penetrated the frontiers of *Turky* on the side of the *Bag*; and compelled the *Turks* to fly before them.

The *Turks*, on the other hand, were successful against the Imperialists, making themselves masters of the frontiers of *Mesadia*, and *Orfowa*, near *Belgrade*.

Aug. 4. A fire broke out at *Fakenham* in *Norfolk*, which burnt down about twenty-six dwelling-houses, besides a malting-office, barns, and other out-houses.

About 200 medals in gold and silver of the famous *Oliver Cromwell* were lately struck at his Majesty's mint, from a dye of the said *Cromwell* cut during his protectorship, at the Tower of *London*, and lately bought at *Lisle* in *Flanders* by an *English* virtuoso on his travels, who brought the dye to *London*.

Aug. 19. The earls *Butt* and *Hopton* were invested with the order of knights of the *Thistle*, at *Holbrood-house*.

Sept. 13. This morning the first piles were driven for the foundation of the new bridge from *New Palace-Yard* to the opposite shore.

Sept. 23. The celebrated Dr. *Edmund Boerhaave*, professor of physic and chemistry at *Leyden* in *Holland*, died in the 70th year of his age.

The Pope issued a bull of excommunication against *Free Masons*, which rendered their secret or mystery of some importance, though it was never before suspected of any such thing.

Sept. 29. *Micaiah Perry*, esq. was elected Lord Mayor of *London*.

The honourable *John Verney*, esq. chief justice of *Chester*, was constituted Master of the *Rolls*, in the room of Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, deceased.

Oct. 4. The *Hanoverians* attacked the town of *Steinbofch*, in possession of the *Danes*, and took it by storm: which occasioned a rupture between *Denmark* and *Hanover*.

Oct. 9. The *Moscovites* demolished the fortress of *Oczacow*, situated near the *Black-Sea*, before they went into winter quarters; it being too remote from the rest of the *Russian* territories to be defended against the *Turks*, without a great expence.

Oct. 17. The prince and princess of *Wales* went to the *Bath* this month, and were congratulated by the corporation on their arrival there.

Oct. 30. The *French* ambassador at *Stockholm* signed a treaty with the *Swedish* ministers;

nifters; whereby the *French* king promised to pay to the crown of *Sweden*, during ten years, a subsidy of 90,000 livres: and *Sweden* promised, not to make any treaty, during that time, with any other power, without the consent of *France*.

November. John Affill, esq. died in the rules of the King's-bench, being near one hundred years of age: he imagined he found a way to heaven without dying; and for his whimsical opinions in religion, was expelled the House of Commons, about thirty years ago.

Sare Bay Ogbi, a *Turkish* rebel, surprised *Smyrna*, and plundered it.

Nov. 7. The definitive treaty between the Emperor and the *French* king, was signed at *Vienne*; whereby *France* guaranteed the Pragmatic sanction, i. e. The possession of all the *Austrian* dominions to the female heirs of the Emperor.

Dec. 2. The prince and princess of *Wales*, having discharged the prisoners for debt in the city of *Bath*, and given 1000l. to the new hospital erecting there, returned to *Kew*; from whence his Royal Highness sent a message to his Majesty, to acquaint him, that her Royal Highness was with child again.

Dec. 30. An earthquake was felt in *Hampshire*, *Wiltshire*, and *Huddersfield* in *Yorkshire*.

A convention was concluded this month between their *British* and *Danish* Majesties, in relation to the territory of *Steinbock*; and his Majesty withdrew his troops from thence.

The following gentlemen were appointed Sheriffs for the ensuing year, viz.

Berkshire, William Trumball, esq.
Bedfordshire, Oliver Edwards, esq.
Buckingham, John Piggot, esq.
Cumberland, John Drake, esq.
Chester, Robert Hyde, esq.
Cantab' & Hunt Robert Covile, esq.
Cornwall, Sir Francis Vyvyan, bart. appointed by the prince of *Wales*.
Devon, Arthur Furnine, esq.
Dorset, William Smith, esq.
Derby, Thomas Wright, esq.
Essex, Thomas Bows, esq.
Gloucestershire, William Giles, esq.
Hertfordshire, William Benn, esq.
Herefordshire, Thomas Guillion, esq.
Kent, Robert Lacy, esq.
Leicestershire, John Turner, esq.
Lincolnshire, Thomas Burrell, esq.
Monmouthshire, Paul Morgan, esq.
Northumberland, William Errington, esq.

Northamptonshire, Charles Edwin, esq.
Norfolk, John Farr, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Gilbert Cooper, esq.
Oxfordshire, Sir James Dashwood, bart.
Rutlandshire, Richard Sharpe, esq.
Somersetshire, John Smith, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Smyth, esq.
Staffordshire, Richard Davenport, esq.
Suffolk, William Aston, esq.
Southampton, Edm. Thomas Williamson, esq.
Surrey, Robert Booth, esq.
Sussex, George Spencer, esq.
Warwickshire, Edward Bowater, esq.
Worcestershire, John Hart, esq.
Wiltshire, William Windham, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir George Cooke, bart.

For South-Wales:

Breckon, Jenkin Williams, esq.
Carmathenshire, William Phillips, esq.
Cardiganshire, John Phillips, esq.
Glanorganshire, Thomas Price, esq.
Pembrokeshire, George Meare, esq.
Radnorshire, Henry Howorth, esq.

For North-Wales.

Anglesey, Robert Williams, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Lloyd, esq.
Merionethshire, Richard Anwyl, esq.
Denbighsh. Cawley Humberton Cawley, esq.
Flintshire, David Penant, esq.
Montgomeryshire, John Thomas, esq.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, with-
 in the bills of mortality, from December
 13, 1737, to December 12, 1738.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	8212	Males	12750
Females	7848	Females	13075
In all	16060	In all	25825

Decreased in the burials this year 1798.

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	—	9600
Between two and five	—	2366
Five and ten	—	784
Ten and twenty	—	783
Twenty and thirty	—	2072
Thirty and forty	—	2439
Forty and fifty	—	2363
Fifty and sixty	—	2106
Sixty and seventy	—	1551
Seventy and eighty	—	1121
Eighty and ninety	—	529
Ninety and a hundred	—	101
A hundred	—	2
A hundred and two	—	4
A hundred and three	—	2
		A hundred

A hundred and five — — — 1
A hundred and eleven — — — 1

An Account of Corn exported from December 1737, to December 1738.

	Qrs.	Bu.
Barley	70,689	6
Malt	188,607	7
Oatmeal	1,777	3
Rye	36,159	1
Wheat	580,596	4

Bounty paid.

	£.	s.	d.
By barley	8836	4	4
By malt	23588	15	3
By oatmeal	222	3	5
By rye	6327	16	11
By wheat	145149	2	6

Total 184064 2 6

1738-9, Jan. The duke of Marlborough was appointed lord lieutenant of Oxfordshire, in the room of the earl of Godolphin; and of the county of Bucks, in the room of the lord viscount Cobham.

Dr. Mawson, master of Corpus Christi college in Cambridge, was appointed bishop of Landaff, in the room of Dr. Harris deceased.

Jan. 4. In the morning, about two o'clock, began a violent storm of thunder and lightning, attended with a furious wind and rain, which continued two or three hours. Such thunder and lightning was scarce ever known at this time of the year. The same storm happened at Bath, Bristol, and other places.

This storm did considerable damage at Paris.

Jan. 14. A storm happened, which did immense damage to the high buildings. At Glasgow several ships were lost. It extended to Ireland, and did great damage both at Dublin and Londonderry.

Jan. 18. The Parliament met according to their prorogation; but the ratification of the convention lately concluded with Spain not being arrived, the Parliament was further prorogued to the 18 of February.

Jan. 29. The first stone of Westminster-bridge was laid.

Feb. 1. The Parliament being met, the King made a speech to both Houses; wherein he acquainted them, That a convention was concluded, and ratified, between him and the king of Spain, who had obliged himself to make reparation to his

subjects for their losses, by a certain stipulated payment: and plenipotentiaries were appointed for regulating all those grievances and abuses which had hitherto interrupted the British commerce and navigation in the American seas; and for settling all matters in dispute, in such a manner as might for the future prevent and remove all new causes and pretences of complaint; which convention, with the separate articles, he would order to be laid before them: and if all the ends which were to be hoped for, even from successful arms, could be obtained without plunging the nation into a war, it must be thought by all reasonable and unprejudiced persons, the most desirable event.

He wished the posture of affairs would have permitted him to retrench the public expences, for which he was obliged to demand supplies; but he did not doubt, their affection for him would induce them to grant him such supplies as were necessary for the honour and security of the kingdom;

And recommended it to them not to suffer any prejudices or animosities to have a share in their deliberations.

The same day a motion was made in the House of Lords, to answer his Majesty's speech *verbatim*, and applaud the convention, and all the measures that had been taken to effect it; and it was presented accordingly.

An address of the same tenor was moved for in the House of Commons, *viz.* 1. To thank his Majesty for his speech. 2. To acknowledge his great goodness in the regard he had expressed to the petitions and complaints of his subjects, the advice of his parliament, and the interest of his people. 3. To congratulate him on concluding a convention, and to assure him, they would support him in bringing it to perfection. 4. That they would grant the necessary supplies, and avoid all heats and animosities.

Feb. 8. The duke of Newcastle laid before the House of Peers, a copy of the convention between Great-Britain and Spain, concluded at the Pardo, 14 January 1739. N. S. with the separate articles.

A motion was then made, that the convention, with the separate articles and ratifications, might be read immediately: and they were read accordingly.

Feb. 9. A motion was made in the House of Peers, That a paper, intituled *Manners*; a satire by Mr. Whitehead, and printed

printed for *Dodley*, reflecting on the character of several noble lords in that House; having been lately published; the author and printer might be ordered to attend that House on Monday next.

Feb. 12. The said paper being read, was voted a false, scandalous, and malicious libel: And, the author absconding, *Dodley* the printer, who attended, was ordered to be taken into custody; after some debate, wherein the lords who were against it, observed, that it was not usual to take a printer or publisher into custody, where he appeared and discovered his author.

Feb. 14. A motion was made in the House of Commons, that the number of forces for the current year should be 17,704 men: Whereupon an amendment was offered for reducing them to 12,000; but it was carried for 17,704 (253 against 183) after some smart reflections made on the convention in that House.

Feb. 23. The sheriffs of London, by order of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council, presented a petition to both Houses of Parliament; wherein they set forth, That it was with a concern the petitioners were unable to express, that they perceived the trade of his Majesty's American colonies still continued exposed to the insults of the Spaniards, who, under unwarrantable and injurious pretences, continued to stop, search, and make prizes, of British vessels navigating the American seas: That the American colonies was almost the only profitable trade this nation now enjoyed unarivalled by others: And they were induced to hope, from his Majesty's paternal care of his subjects, supported by the vigorous resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, and the equipment of a very powerful fleet, that his Majesty's trading subjects would not only have received full satisfaction for their losses, occasioned by the depredations of Spain; but also an undoubted security for their commerce for the time to come: And that a reasonable and adequate reparation would likewise have been obtained, for the barbarities and inhuman cruelties exercised by that nation on the English seamen; but beg leave to testify their great concern and surprize, to find by the convention, that the Spaniards are so far from giving up their unjust pretensions to visit and search our ships in the American seas, that this pretension of theirs is referred to the future regulation and decision of plenipotentiaries; whereby the petitioners apprehended, it was in some

degree admitted, that such a precarious situation must inevitably expose the trade in the American seas to continual interruptions and alarms, as well as to several losses: and to these unhappy causes they apprehended, the present low state of the British colonies might, in a great measure, be ascribed. And having thus represented the fatal consequences of leaving the freedom of navigation any longer in suspense, they humbly hoped, this honourable House would take it into mature deliberation, and do therein as to their great wisdom shall seem meet.

The West-India merchants, and the city of Bristol, presented petitions of the like tenor.

Feb. 26. The bill for laying a duty on malt, &c. received the royal assent: as also some naturalization bills.

The declaration made by Don *Sebastian de la Quadra*, first plenipotentiary to the king of Spain, before he ratified the convention; and which some peers insisted on seeing, was of the following tenor, viz.

That his Catholic Majesty reserved to himself, in its full force, the right of being able to suspend the assiento of negroes; and for dispatching the necessary orders for the execution thereof; in case the company did not subject herself to pay, within a short time, the 68,000*l.* which he had confessed was owing on the duty of negroes, or on the profits of the ship *Carolina*: and likewise declares, that under the validity and force of this protest, the signing of the said convention might be proceeded on; and in no other manner. Wherefore upon this firm supposition, and that it might not be eluded on any motive or pretext whatsoever, his Catholic Majesty had been induced thereto. *Pardo*, 10 January 1739. N. S.

We received advice about this time, that *Edward Trelawny*, esq. governor of *Jamaica*, on the 1st of March, 1738, had made a peace with the rebellious negroes of that island; whereby it was agreed, That the negroes should remain in a state of freedom; and that they should have the property of 1500 acres of land, north-east of *Trelawny* town; and should have liberty to hunt within three miles of the English settlements; that they should submit to the orders of the governor, and assist in the defence of the island; and should deliver up all fugitive negroes.

March 2. The House of Peers addressed his Majesty on the convention, thanking him

him for laying that treaty before them; and for his care of the true interests of his people; acknowledging his Majesty's great prudence, in bringing the demands of his subjects for their losses to a final adjustment, by the said convention; relying on his royal wisdom, that in the treaty to be concluded in pursuance thereof, proper provisions would be made for the redress of the grievances complained of; particularly, that the freedom of navigation in the *American* seas would be so effectually secured, that his subjects might enjoy unmolested their undoubted right of navigating and trading from one part of the *British* dominions to another, without being liable to be stopped, visited, or searched: they depended also, that in the treaty to be concluded, the utmost regard would be had to the adjusting the limits of his Majesty's dominions in *America*; and gave his Majesty the strongest assurances that, in case his just expectations should not be answered, they would heartily and zealously concur in such measures as should be necessary to vindicate his Majesty's honour, and preserve to his subjects the full enjoyment of those rights, to which they were entitled by treaty, and the law of nations.

March 8. The affair of the convention was debated in the House of Commons: after which they resolved to address his Majesty in the same terms the Lords had done. There were 480 members present; but it was carried only by a majority of 28, to approve of the convention.

March 12. The House of Commons attended his Majesty with their address of thanks, for his obtaining the convention, &c.

March 14. The prince of *Wales* was brought to bed of another prince, at *Norfolk-house*. When her Royal Highness was in labour, the Prince sent a message, by the lord of the bed-chamber in waiting, to acquaint his Majesty with it: whereupon his Majesty sent a message to the House of Lords: and the House thereupon adjourning, the lord chancellor, the duke of *Dorset*, with the bishops, and several of the privy council, went to *Norfolk-house*, and were present at the birth, which happened about two in the afternoon.

March 15. The Commons congratulated his Majesty on the birth of a prince.

The same day the mutiny bill received the royal assent.

March 16. The Lords congratulated his

Majesty on the birth of a prince; and afterwards congratulated the prince of *Wales*.

The Lord Mayor and aldermen of *London* also congratulated his Majesty on the joyful occasion.

1739, April 3. Near *Kate's-cabin*, on the north road, about a mile beyond *Stilton*, there was lately dug up in the high road a leaden coffin near 400lb. that had lain there from the year 1308. It contained a very fresh skeleton, and at the same place were found many Roman coins in silver and brass, and an urn which contained ashes, and on it the effigies of a woman.

April 7. As the workmen were digging in *Sticks-market* for the foundation of the Mansion-house, they took up a grave stone which had been there 299 years: the letters and figures, with a curious coat of arms upon it, appeared but very little defaced.

April 11. The young Prince was baptized at *Norfolk-house*, by the bishop of *Oxford*, and named *Edward-Augustus*. The sponsors were, the king of *Prussia*, the duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*, and the duchess of *Sax-Weissenfels*; represented by the duke of *Queensberry*, the marquis of *Carnarvon*, and the lady *Charlotte Edwin*.

April 19. The following bills received the royal assent.

The land-tax.

An act to continue the duties for encouragement of the coinage of money.

An act to indemnify persons who have neglected to qualify themselves for offices.

An act to enable the inhabitants of *St. Nicholas* parish in *Worcester* to raise money for discharging the debts they have contracted, in rebuilding their church.

An act to enable the parish of *Ealing*, in the county of *Middlesex*, to finish their church.

An act for finishing the new church at *Woolwich* in *Kent*.

An act for mending the road from *Fyfield*, in the county of *Barks*, to *St. John's* bridge in *Glocestershire*, &c.

An act for repairing the road between *Stamford* and *Grantbam*, in the county of *Lincoln*.

An act for mending the roads from the north-west parts of the county of *Lincoln*, to the *Wolds* in the north-east;

And to 13 private bills.

Sir *John Eyles* appointed joint postmaster-general with the lord *Lowell*, in the room of *Edward Carteret*, esq. deceased.

Dr.

Dr. Nicholas Saunderson, professor of the mathematics in the university of Cambridge, died: he had been blind from two years of age, and yet a very learned man, and the greatest mathematician of his time: he formed an orrery himself, with which he read lectures to his pupils.

An earthquake happened at *Smyrna* the last month, which overturned and demolished a great many public and private buildings, and buried many of the inhabitants in the ruins.

April 27. This day came on at *Dublin* the trial of the right honourable *Henry Barry*, lord baron of *Santry*, for the murder of *Laughlin Murphy*, a running footman, and formerly his father's servant, in *August* last, at *Palmerstown* fair. About eight in the morning, his Lordship was brought to the Parliament-house, the ax being carried before him. At ten the Lord Chancellor, Lord High Steward on this occasion, went thither in state, first to the House of Lords, and from thence in procession to the Commons House, the place appointed for the trial, which began about eleven, and lasted till six in the evening; when the Lords, 23 in number, unanimously pronounced him guilty; after which, sentence was given for his execution, and his Lordship was guarded by a company of soldiers to Newgate. The lady dowager *Santry*, with several persons of distinction embarked for *England*, to solicit his Majesty's pardon for the said Lord: and several Lords presented a memorial to the Lords Justices, to be transmitted to his Majesty for that purpose, lord *Santry* being very young, and the last of the family.

In consequence of a favourable report to his Majesty, joined with a powerful solicitation, this young nobleman was reprieved during his Majesty's pleasure.

May 3. His Majesty sent a message to both Houses of Parliament; wherein he desires, that 15,000*l.* a year may be settled on his son the duke of *Cumberland*, and his issue; and an annuity of 24,000*l.* on the four princesses, to take effect after his demise. Whereupon a bill was immediately brought in, for enabling his Majesty to make the settlement therein proposed; and it passed without committing it, after some debates on that subject.

May 10. Another message was sent to both Houses by his Majesty, acquainting them, that he had concluded with the king of *Denmark*, a treaty agreeable to that which expired in 1737, and desired their support

and concurrence, in making good the engagements he had thereby entered into:

And as events might happen, when it would be impossible for his Majesty to have the immediate advice and assistance of his great council, upon any emergency arising from the present posture of affairs; he hoped he should be supported by the Parliament, in making such further augmentation of his forces as might be absolutely necessary; and in concerting such measures as the exigency of affairs might require. Whereupon a motion was made in the House of Peers, to address his Majesty, to thank him for laying the treaty with *Denmark* before them: and to assure him, they would concur in enabling him to make good his engagements, and supporting him in making good such further augmentation of his forces as might be necessary.

The Commons, in compliance with the said motion, voted 70,583*l.* for the subsidy to *Denmark*, and 500,000*l.* for augmenting the forces in any exigency.

There being at present a great scarcity of corn in many of the provinces of *France*, the duke of *Orleans* caused 2,000,000 of livres (near 100,000*l.* sterling) to be expended in the purchase of corn from this country, to be distributed at a moderate price among the poor in those provinces where he had any interest.

Lord Walpole, eldest son of *Sir Robert*, made auditor of the Exchequer, in the room of the late earl of *Halifax*, a place for life worth 5000*l.* per annum.

Edward Walpole, esq. second son of *Sir Robert*, made clerk of the pells in the Exchequer, in the room of his brother.

John Philipson, esq. made a commissioner of the navy.

Robert Byng, esq. made governor of *Barbadoes*.

The *Danes*, by the subsidy treaty, engaged to keep, during three years, 5000 foot and 1000 horse in readiness, for the service of *Britain*.

The plenipotentiaries of *Great Britain* and *Spain* had their first conference, in pursuance of the convention, or preliminary treaty, the beginning of this month.

May 25. The Commons having sent up the bill to the House of Lords, for granting 500,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the year 1739, and for enabling his Majesty to raise the further sum of 500,000*l.* out of the said fund: amongst other appropriating clauses, there was one in the bill, for applying 60,000*l.* towards the making good the

the losses of our merchants, because that sum had, by the convention, been allowed to Spain, in consideration of their ships destroyed in 1718. Lord *Bathurst*, on the second reading of this bill, [May 31] observed, that the time was expired which was stipulated by the convention, for the payment of the 95,000*l.* and that, as we were so very punctual in fulfilling our engagements with that crown, he thought they ought to address his Majesty, to know if that crown had fulfilled her part of her engagements to us, and moved for an address accordingly: but the question being put, it was carried against addressing, fifty-one to thirty-eight.

Then it was moved to resolve, that the nonpayment of the 95,000*l.* agreed by treaty to be due from the crown of Spain, as a balance to the crown and subjects of Great Britain, and expressly stipulated to be paid within four months, which were now expired, was a manifest infraction, on the part of Spain, of the convention, an high indignity to his Majesty, and an injustice to the nation.

But the previous question being put, it was carried against putting the main question, sixty-three to forty-four.

Whereupon a protest was entered.

Dissentient;

Because we think the main question should have been put, and passed in the affirmative, since every Lord agreed, that it was strictly true: and we are convinced, by the experience of many years, that the councils of the administration, far from procuring any reparation and satisfaction for the insults and injuries this nation has received, have only exposed it to further dishonour and contempt.

The duke of *Holstein-Gottorp*, aged thirty-nine, died about this time, and was succeeded by his only son, born Feb. 1, 1728, whose mother was the eldest daughter of the czar Peter the Great, by his last wife *Catherine* (afterwards empress of Russia.) This young Prince was heir both to the crowns of Sweden and Russia, his grandmother being the eldest sister of Charles XII. king of Sweden.

June 1. The conferences between the commissaries of Great Britain and Spain were suspended; the king of Spain having declared to Mr. *Kearne*, that since the South Sea company persisted in their refusal to pay the 68,000*l.* which appeared to be due to him on the Spanish calculation, his Majesty could not dispense with himself, from re-

voking the privilege granted that company for the negro trade; and that, in consequence of this revocation, he should be obliged to seize on the company's effects in Mexico, that he might procure himself the payment of the sum in question.

We received advice about the same time, that the Spaniards at fort St. *Augustin* in Florida, had published a proclamation, promising freedom to all white servants and negroes belonging to Carolina and Georgia, that would desert over to them, and had allotted such deserters lands near St. *Augustin*, where above 700 British slaves had already been received.

About the same time the Emperor and the French king entered into an offensive and defensive alliance: this probably the Emperor did, to express his resentment against Great Britain and the States General, who refused to assist him in the preceding war with France, Spain, and Sardinia, but suffered him to be deprived of his Italian dominions, though they had guaranteed them to his Imperial majesty and his heirs.

A discourse of a war with Spain, and preparations for the same, which continued through the month. Ten regiments were ordered to be embarked from Ireland. Ten thousand additional land forces were to be levied, and incorporated with the other regiments. Several men of war were put in commission, and there was a very hot press for seamen. Orders were sent to the British governors in the West Indies, &c. Admiral *Haddock's* Squadron in the Mediterranean was also reinforced. Sir *John Norris* hoisted the union-flag on board the *Namur* at Chatbam. The deputy-governor of the South Sea company was sent for by the duke of Newcastle, and advised how to act, in regard to the company's affairs in Old and New Spain, in the present conjuncture; and the company dispatched proper orders to all their agents and factors in Spain. Sir *Chaloner Ogle* set out post for Portsmouth, to sail immediately in the *Augusta* for the West-Indies. The rulers of the Watermen's company received orders to supply the government forthwith with a certain number of men for the sea service. An embargo was laid on all outward bound merchant ships. A proclamation was issued for allowing six months pay certain to all seamen and able-bodied land-men, who had before the first instant, or should before July 14 next, enter themselves as volunteers on board his Majesty's ships; and

another for calling home all *English* sailors, in foreign service.

June 10. The center house in *Grosvenor-square*, valued at 10,000*l.* was raffled for, and won by Mrs. Hunt, a grocer's wife in *Piccadilly*, and Mrs. Braithwaite, her lodger.

June 14. The following bills received the royal assent, viz.

An act for granting 500,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, for the year 1739, and for enabling his Majesty to raise the further sum of 500,000*l.* out of the growing produce of the said fund, and for appropriating the supplies, &c.

An act to enable his Majesty to settle an annuity of 50,000*l.* on the duke of *Cumberland*, and the heirs of his body, and an annuity of 24,000*l.* on the princesses *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Mary*, and *Louisa*.

An act for taking off the duties on wool- len and bay yarn imported from *Ireland*, and for preventing the exportation of wool to foreign parts.

An act for granting liberty to carry sugars of the growth of the *British* colonies directly to foreign countries, without bringing them first to *Great Britain*.

An act for preventing excessive and deceitful gaming.

By this act, every person who sets up any private lottery, sale, or raffle, to be determined by lot or drawing, whether out of a box or wheel, or by cards, dice, or any machine or device whatever, shall, on conviction before any justice of peace, on the oath of one witness, forfeit 200*l.* to be levied by distress and sale; and if the offender have not goods, and do not immediately pay the penalty, or give good security for it, he may be committed to the county-gaol for six months.

The same penalty is inflicted on every person who shall make, print, or advertise proposals or schemes for advancing small sums, amounting in the whole to large sums, to be divided amongst them by chances in the prizes in any public lotteries, or shall be concerned in delivering out tickets to persons advancing such sums, intitling them to a share of the money so advanced.

The games of the ace of hearts, pharaoh, basset, and hazard, are specially declared to be games or lotteries by cards or dice within the meaning of the act. The penalty for playing such games is 50*l.*

It is declared also, that all such games, lotteries, and sales, shall be absolutely void,

and that all houses, lands, plate, jewels, and other goods, exposed to sale in this manner, shall be forfeited to any person who will sue for the same.

An act to prevent frauds in gold and silver wares.

An act for prohibiting the importation of books, first composed and printed in *Great Britain*; and for repealing so much of 8 *Anne* as impowers limiting the prices of books.

An act to rectify a mistake in an act of 6 *Geo. I.* for preventing frauds and abuses in the public revenues; and to obviate doubts in 7 *Geo. I.* for preventing his Majesty's subjects trading to the *East-Indies*, &c. with regard to prosecutions in *Ireland*.

An act to amend an act of 8 *Rich. I.* and an act of 33 *Hen. VIII.* prohibiting persons to be justices of assize in their own county.

An act for continuing the act of 8 *Anne*, to regulate the price of bread; and for amending an act of 2 *Geo. II.* for the better regulation of attorneys and solicitors.

An act for the relief of Protestant purchasers, &c.

An act for the more easy assessing and levying of county rates.

An act to empower the court of Chancery to lay out, upon proper securities, money out of the general cash in the bank of *England*, belonging to the suitors, for the ease of the said suitors, by applying the interest arising therefrom, for answering the charges of the accountant-general of the said court.

An act to explain the acts concerning tanned leather.

An act for providing a reward for *Joanna Stevens*, on a discovery to be made by her, for the use of the public, of the medicines prepared by her for the cure of the stone.

An act to enlarge the powers of the commissioners for building the bridge near *New Palace-yard*, and to enable them by a lottery to raise money, &c.

An act for the establishing and well governing the hospital at *Bath*.

An act for mending the highway from *Brampton-bridge* to *Wetford-bridge* in *Northamptonshire*; and the road from *Mertenpi-bill* to *Cbain-bridge* in *Leicestershire*.

An act for amending the road from the powder-mills on *Hounslow-beats* to *Windleham*, in the county of *Surrey*.

An act to mend the road from *Spitalgar-bill*, near *Grantbam*, to *Little Drayton*, in the county of *Nottingham*.

An act for amending the road from the

top of *Kingdown-hill* to *Bath*; and several other highways leading to that city; and for cleaning, paving, and lighting the streets of *Bath*, regulating the chairmen; and keeping a nightly watch there.

An act to amend the road from *Dunchurch* to *Hill-Morton* in *Warwickshire*, and from thence to *Dusfon*, in the county of *Nor-thampton*.

An act to amend the road from *Bakewell* to *Chesterfield*, in the county of *Derby*; and from *Chesterfield* towards *Mansfield*, in the county of *Nottingham*.

An act for improving the navigation of the river *Lee*, from *Hereford* to *Ware*, and so to the *Tbamas*; and for enabling the governor and company of the *New River*, the better to supply the cities of *London* and *Westminster* with good water.

An act to enable the parishioners of *St. Catherine Coleman* to rebuild their church.

And to several private bills.

Then his Majesty made a speech, thanking the Houses for their promising to support him; and the Commons in particular, for the extraordinary supplies they had granted: but recommended to their serious consideration, the fatal consequences that might threaten a nation divided within itself, inflamed and misled by all the wicked arts and insinuations that malice and falsehood could suggest.

After which the Parliament was prorogued to the 9th of *August*.

Earl *Morton* appointed one of the lords of his Majesty's bed-chamber.

June 16. His excellency *Horatio Walpole*, esq. ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General, embarked for *Holland*.

July 3. Mr. Alderman *Heatcote*, and Sir *John Lequesne* were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*; Mr. *Palmer* having paid his fine the day before; and all the gentlemen drank to, having either paid their fines, or sworn off, except Mr. *Grosvenor*, who being a dissenter, refused to serve.

July 9. Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of *Wales* set out for *Tunbridge-Wells*, and arriving at *Southborough*, were received by the Minister and chief inhabitants of *Tunbridge-Wells*, to the number of 200, all on horseback, with cockades in their hats.

July 10. An order of council was made for making reprisals on the *Spaniards*.

July 11. Advice came, that the *British* consuls at *Malaga*, *Alicant*, and other ports of *Spain*, had given directions to the com-

manders of *British* ships to depart with the utmost expedition.

His Majesty made the following promotions of general officers:

The right honourable the lord viscount *Sbannon* and the marquis de *Montandre*, to be field-marshal of his Majesty's armies.

General *Evans* and general *Wade*, generals of the horse.

The major-generals were promoted to the rank of lieutenant-generals.

The brigadier-generals, to that of major-generals; *Thomas Pager*, esq. the youngest of them.

Most of the old colonels were made brigadier-generals.

Hon. *George Wade*, esq. general of the horse, made commander in chief of all and singular his Majesties forces in *South-Britain*.

Lieutenant-general *Jasper Clayton*, made general and commander in chief of all his Majesty's forces in *North-Britain*, in the room of general *Wade*.

Francis Godolphin, esq. made lieutenant-governor of the isle of *Scilly*.

At this time there were upwards of 260 members in the House of Commons who had places under the government, with salaries from 250*l.* to 11,000*l.* a year.

July 21. Notice was given by the lords of the Admiralty, that letters of marque, or general reprisals, against the ships, goods, and subjects of the king of *Spain*, were ready to be issued; and thirteen or fourteen letters of marque were granted the same month.

The right honourable Sir *William Tonge*, bart. and knight of the Bath, made *custos rotulorum* of the county of *Carnarvon*.

A large horseman's sword, which was supposed to be made between three and four hundred years ago, was dug up near the shore of the Woolstaple, where the abutments of the new bridge were to be built. It had a basket hilt, and the pomel as big as a small turnep; and although it had been buried in the shore so long, under water for the most part of the time, the goodness of the steel had prevented its being much injured. Several ancient coins were likewise dug up, particularly one of the emperor *Demitian*, of copper; also several coins of copper and brass of queen *Elizabeth*, king *James I.* and king *Charles I.*

July 26. The Parliament which stood prorogued to *Thursday, Aug. 9*, was ordered to be further prorogued to *Thursday, Oct. 18*.

The embargo was ordered to be taken off the shipping, and the next day the Admiralty sent directions to all the sea ports accordingly.

Augst. Mr. Keene declared to the court of Spain, that though the King his master had permitted his subjects to make reprisals, he would not be understood thereby to have broken the peace; and that as soon as his Catholic Majesty should be disposed to make the satisfaction demanded of him, reprisals should cease.

To which the Spanish ministers answered, that their King was very far from considering things in the same light as the court of Great Britain did, and therefore could not help looking on the making reprisals as an act of hostility, and hoped, with the assistance of heaven, and his allies, he should be able to support a good cause.

The marquis de Fendou, the French ambassador at the Hague, at the same time declared, that the King his master was obliged by treaties to send an army to the assistance of the king of Spain, if he was attacked by land, and a squadron of men of war, if he was attacked by sea; and therefore he must look upon them as his enemies, who were enemies to his Catholic Majesty: and dissuaded the States General from taking the part of Great Britain.

To which the ministers of the States answered, that they had resolved to take no part in the differences of those powers; but that they must, however, send such forces to the assistance of Great Britain as they were obliged to do by their treaties, if they were required.

About the same time we received advice, that the *Sba Nadir*, usually called *Kouli Kan*, had invaded India, and penetrated into the heart of that country; whereupon the Turks were at liberty to recal their troops from Persia, and bend their whole force against the Christians: that the Imperialists had been defeated at *Kroska* near *Belgrade*; and that the Turks had laid siege to that city.

Aug. 16. His grace the duke of Athol was received as King in Man, by the inhabitants of that island, with great expressions of joy. The firing the great guns was heard distinctly on the coast of Galloway.

The prince of Nassau-Dillingbourg died; whereby his principality in Germany devolved on the prince of Orange.

Sept. 5. Sir Thomas Giraldivo, the Spanish ambassador at this court, set out for Dover, accompanied by Mr. Terry, the

king of Spain's agent for the *Affairs* contract, on their way home. His Excellency had an order from his grace the duke of Newcastle to the King's agent of the packet boats at the said port, to accommodate them with a boat for *Calais*, if required. As soon as they took coach, a Spanish courier, ready mounted, rode off with an express to Madrid, to acquaint the court of Spain with their departure. Mr. Keene left Madrid about the same time.

Sept. 10. This night was a most violent storm of lightning and thunder, accompanied with an excessive rain. The flashes of lightning were as quick, and at the same time as strong, as perhaps were ever known in this part of the world; though the thunder was not so violent. It began at seven o'clock in the evening, and the flashes continued, more or less, till twelve at night. The next day the wind was exceeding high from morning till night, which did considerable damage to the shipping, &c.

We had an account from Bremen, that about half an hour past one in the morning, the lightning struck into their fort called *Broide*, which stood near and covered the bridge between the old and new cities, and above forty thousand pounds of gunpowder laid up there, took fire, and blew up the whole fort, with several adjacent house and mills, and spreading over both cities, set fire in about twenty-five different places, which put all the inhabitants under a great consternation: but a heavy rain falling, and by the help of the people, the flames round about were happily extinguished: About forty persons living near the fort were killed, and near 1000 houses damaged.

By the South Sea company's answer to the Spanish manifesto, as far as relates to the 68,000*l.* said to be due from the company to his Catholic Majesty, it is said, it is manifestly made out, that on the balance of accounts there was due from the crown of Spain to the company above 130,000*l.* a sufficient reason for their general court to refuse the payment of the 68,000*l.* demanded.

Sept. 12. Peace was concluded between the Emperor and the Turks, by the mediation of France; wherein it was agreed, that the Imperialists should yield up *Belgrade* and *Servia* to the Turks; and that the Danube and the Save should be the boundary of the two empires; that the *Bannat* and town of *Tamswaer* should remain in the possession.

possession of the Emperor, together with *Meadia*: and that the castle and fortifications of *Belgrade* should be demolished.

This peace was made by the Emperor without including his ally the *Russians*; for which he made an apology to the *Czarina*: and indeed he was compelled to it by a kind of pestilence, which destroyed his army: and though the *Russians* were every where victorious, they found themselves under a necessity of purchasing a peace, by the cession of *Asoph*, and all their conquests on the *Black Sea*, to the *Turks* soon after.

An ambassador arrived at *London* from *France* about this time, and offered his mediation between *Great Britain* and *Spain*; which not being accepted, he declared his master would assist the *Spaniards* against *Great Britain*.

Sept. 15. Advice came from the *Downs*, that admiral *Balchen*, with the *Namur*, *Russel*, *Buckingham*, *Prince of Orange*, *Superb*, *Orford* and *Lyon* men of war, were sailed from thence for *Spithead*, to join the *Kent*, *Lenox*, *Elizabeth*, &c. which last ships left admiral *Vernon*, who was bound for *Jamaica*, and arrived at *Spithead* about three weeks ago, in order to join Sir *John Norris*'s Squadron.

Sept. 16. His Majesty's ships the *Tyger*, *Mercury*, *Duke* and *Anne* fire-ships, and the *Salamander* bomb-ketch, set sail from the *Downs* for the *Mediterranean*, with the fleet of merchant-ships bound to *Lisbon*, *Oporto*, *Leghorn*, &c. under a convoy.

Sept. 20. The king of *Spain* granted commissions to cruise upon the *English*, seized the *English* shipping in his ports, and make prizes of all the merchant-ships his men of war met with at sea.

Sept. 21. A proclamation was published for the Parliament to meet on the 15th of *November*.

Sept. 22. Was fixed on a marble pedestal, in the middle square of *St. Thomas*'s hospital, the statue of the founder, king *Edward VI.* in brass, which was left by *Charles Joy*, esq. deceased, late treasurer of the said hospital.

Sept. 29. Sir *John Salter* was chosen lord mayor, though Sir *George Champion* was the next alderman to the chair; Sir *George* having voted with those who approved the convention.

Letters from rear-admiral *Haddock*, dated Sept. 26, gave an account, that on the 23d of *September*, a rich *Spanish* ship, called the *St. Joseph*, bound from the *Carraccas*,

and belonging to the *Guipuscan* company, was taken off *Cadiz*. The said ship arrived at *Spithead* the 28th of *October*, under convoy of his Majesty's ship the *Chester*. The money and goods on board, as mentioned in the bill of lading, were computed to be worth upwards of 100,000*l.* sterling; besides silver and other valuable effects not expressed in the bill of lading. The said ship was above 800 tons burden. She had on board some diamonds, with a diamond solitaire, diamond necklace, and several diamond rings for her *Spanish* Majesty, and about seventy men, who were all made prisoners.

Oct. 1. We received advice about this time, that *Sba Nadir* (*Kouli Kan*) had defeated the *Great Mogul*, and made him prisoner in his capital city of *Dehli*.

A proclamation was issued for the further encouragement of sailors to enter into his Majesty's service; able seamen, not under twenty years of age, nor upwards of fifty-two, to have two guineas advance over and above all other rewards, and six months pay certain; but to be severely punished if they entered into several ships for the sake of the advance-money.

His grace the duke of *Devonshire*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, arrived in that kingdom.

Oct. 2. The lords of the Admiralty gave notice to the merchants, that they had ordered a grand convoy to set the ships safe into *Oporto*, *Lisbon*, and the several ports up the Straits; that a twenty gun ship should be ordered to cruise continually off *Oporto Bar*, and also one of fifty guns to cruise between the said port and *Lisbon*, which would, in all probability, secure the trade to that kingdom.

Oct. 3. Orders were issued from the War-office, for augmenting the regiments in *Minorca* and *Gibraltar* from fifty to seventy private men in each company; and the same augmentation in all the marching regiments throughout *Great Britain*.

Rear-admiral *Haddock*, in the *Somerseset*, with three other ships under his command, came into the bay of *Gibraltar*, and brought with him a *Spanish* ship of about 250 ton, and fourteen guns, (the name unknown) bound from the *Carraccas* to *Cadiz*, which he had taken within gunshot of *Cadiz*. Mr. *Harriot* said, that the proper officers at *Gibraltar* were taking an account of the cargo of the said *Spanish* ship, which they had not finished when he sailed from *Gibraltar* on the 7th; but that it was generally thought, the

the value was greater than that of the St. Joseph.

Oct. 9. *Horace Walpole*, esq. his Majesty's late ambassador to the States General, with his lady and family, arrived from Holland at his house at Whitehall.

Oct. 12. Several Italian and Spanish merchants of this city waited on his grace the duke of Newcastle with a petition for his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be pleased to give orders to the lords of the Admiral, that ships might be stationed off the neutral ports in Italy, the navigation there being at present very hazardous, by reason of the many privateers which infest those parts; and met with a kind reception.

Letters of marque had been already taken out of the high court of Admiralty for twenty-three ships, and the merchants were soliciting more. Letters of marque were also given out in our colonies and plantations in America. Several Spanish ships were taken, but they took more of ours.

Oct. 17. A charter passed the seals, for erecting an hospital for foundling children; for which it was computed the sum of 30,000*l.* was collected among the nobility and gentry before the patent passed.

Oct. 19. The following order was sent to the heralds at arms.

GEORGE R.

Our will and pleasure is, that you attend the proclamation of our declaration of war against Spain, that is, to be made on Tuesday the 23d instant, in the usual places, and with the solemnities customary on the like occasion: and for so doing this shall be your warrant. Given at our court at Kensington, the 19th day of October, 1739, in the 13th year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command,

Holles Newcastle.

To our trusty and well-beloved
servants, the King's heralds
and pursuivants at arms.

Oct. 21. Mr. *John Goodwin*, master attendant of the dock-yard at Deptford, by order of the Admiralty, seized upon two Spanish ships in the pool, and carried the captains and sixteen Spanish sailors, with the assistance of the deputy marshal, to the Marshalsea prison.

Oct. 23. The Officers of Arms, with the Serjeants at Arms and Trumpeters, mounted their horses in the stable-yard, St. James's, and proceeding thence to the Palace-gate, Garter Principal King of Arms read his Ma-

jesty's declaration of war, and Norroy King of Arms proclaimed it aloud; which being done, a procession was made to Charing-cross, as follows: a party of Horse Guards or Grenadiers to clear the way. Beadles of Westminster bareheaded, with staves, two and two. Constables of Westminster in like manner. High Constable of Westminster with his staff. The Officers of the High Bailiff of Westminster on horseback, with white wands. Clerk of the High Bailiff of Westminster. High Bailiff of Westminster, and on his right hand the Deputy Steward. Knight Marshal's Men. Knight Marshal. Drums. Drum Major. Trumpets. Serjeant Trumpeter in his collar, bearing his mace. Pursuivants, Blue-mantle, Rouge-dragon, Portcullis. Richmond Herald. Windsor Herald. York Herald, between two Serjeants at Arms. Somerset Herald, between two Serjeants at Arms. Norroy King of Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms. Garter King of Arms, between two Serjeants at Arms. A party or troop of Horse Guards commanded by Colonel Burton. At Charing-cross Norroy King of Arms read the declaration, and Somerset Herald proclaimed it aloud. In this method the procession was made to Temple-bar, where the officers of the city of Westminster retired, and within the gate the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Deputy-Recorder, and Sheriffs in scarlet attended; and Blue-mantle Pursuivant having presented to his Lordship the Earl Marshal's Warrant, the city procession followed the troops commanded by Colonel Burton. At the end of Chancery-lane, Somerset Herald read the declaration, and York Herald proclaimed it aloud. At the end of Wood-street, where the Cross formerly stood, York Herald read the declaration, and Windsor Herald proclaimed it aloud. And lastly, at the Royal Exchange, Windsor Herald read the declaration, and Richmond Herald proclaimed it aloud. The spectators, almost innumerable, expressed their great satisfaction by loud acclamations of joy at each place.

The earl of Essex was made captain of the yeomen of the guard, in the room of the duke of Manchester.

Oct. 25. The Lord Mayor *Micajah Perry*, laid the first stone of the Mansion-house in Stocks-market, attended by several of the Aldermen and Common-Council, and by the two Sheriffs, *George Heatbate*, Esq. and Sir *John Lequesne*.

The inscription on the chief corner stone, is as follows.

The

This chief Corner-Stone
Was laid the 25th Day of *October*, in the
Year of our Lord MDCCXXXIX,
And in the 13th Year of the Reign of our
Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second,
King of *Great-Britain, France, and Ireland*,
By the Rt. Hon. *Micajah Perry*, Esq. Lord
Mayor of the City of London.

A L D E R M E N.

Sir *Fran. Child*, Knt. *John Barber*, Esq.
Sir *Ed. Bellamy*, Knt. Sir *J. Williams*, Knt.
Sir *J. Barnard*, Knt. Sir *R. Godschall*, Knt.

C O M M O N E R S.

Mr. Dep. *John Smart*, Mr. Dep. *J. Danfe*.
Mr. *W. Tims*, Mr. Dep. *Tho. Sandford*.
Mr. *J. Everett*, Mr. Dep. *Jos. Ayliffe*.
Mr. Dep. *R. Farrington*, Mr. Dep. *B. Hodges*.
Mr. Dep. *S. Tatem*, Mr. Dep. *T. Nafli*.

Mr. *Robert Evans*, Mr. *Charles Hartley*;
Being the Committee appointed by order of
the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons
of this City, in Common-Council assem-
bled, to erect this Fabrick for a Mansion-
house for the use of the Lord Mayor of this
City, for the time being.

Geo. Heathcote, Esq. and Sir *John Lequesne*,
Knt. Aldermen, being Sheriffs.

George Dance, Architect.

Oct. 27. Earl *Pomfret* made governor
of the island of *Guernsey*, in the room of
the marquis of *Montandere*.

Brigadier-general *Folliot* made governor
of *Carlisle*.

Oct. 28. The St. *Joseph*, taken by ad-
miral *Haddock* near *Cadiz*, arrived at *Spit-
head*. This prize was valued at 100,000l.
and upwards.

Oct. 29. The right hon. Sir *John Salter*,
knt. the new Lord Mayor of *London*, was
with the usual solemnity sworn into that
honourable office at *Westminster*, for the
year ensuing.

Nov. 5. There being a mutiny among
the workmen in the yards at *Woolwich*, a
battalion of guards, and a troop of horse,
were sent down to reduce them to their
duty: whereupon they dispersed, but still
refused to work, unless some privileges
were allowed them, which they claimed as
their right.

Nov. 6. There was a riot of the jour-
neymen weavers in *Spitalfields*, whereupon
a battalion of guards was sent to disperse
them, and ten of them made prisoners.

Nov. 13. *John Strange*, esq. his Ma-
jesty's solicitor-general, was chosen recorder
of the city of *London*, in the room of baron
Thompson, deceased.

Nov. 15. The Parliament met; and

his Majesty made a speech to both Houses,
wherein he said, That he had called them
together sooner than had been usual of late
years, that he might have their immediate
advice at this critical juncture: that he had
in all his proceedings with *Spain* acted
agreeably to the sense of both Houses of
Parliament; and did not doubt, but he
should meet with a ready and vigorous sup-
port in this necessary war, which the re-
peated injuries and violences committed by
that nation upon the navigation and com-
merce of these kingdoms, and their noto-
rious violation of the most solemn engage-
ments, had rendered unavoidable.

That the heats and animosities which
had been fomented throughout the king-
dom, had been the chief encouragement to
the court of *Spain*, to hold such a conduct
towards us, as to make it necessary to have
recourse to arms; and their unhappy divi-
sions were the only hopes of the enemies to
his government: but it was in their power
to defeat the one, and disappoint the other;
to vindicate their injured honour, and defend
themselves against all their open and secret
enemies, both at home and abroad.

His Majesty being returned to St. *James's*,
it was moved in the House of Lords, to
present him with an address of thanks;
wherein they should express their concu-
rence and approbation of every thing his
Majesty had mentioned in his speech.—
Concluding, that it gave them an inex-
pressible concern, that there should be any
occasion for his Majesty to repeat his gra-
cious admonitions against those heats and
animosities which had been fomented
throughout the kingdom: and that as they
could not but most seriously lament the
unhappy divisions thereby occasioned, so
nothing should be wanting on their part to
heal them, &c.

An address of the same tenor was agreed
to by the Commons: to which his Majesty
returned the following answer;

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I thank you for this dutiful address,
which is so agreeable to former resolutions
of both Houses of Parliament. Your un-
animous and vigorous support in carrying on
the war, will be the best means of procur-
ing safe and honourable terms of peace;
and you may rely on my utmost care and
endeavour, to obtain effectual security for
the just rights of navigation and commerce
belonging to my subjects.

Nov. 20. Was held at *Somerfet-house*
the first general meeting of the nobility and
gentry,

gentry, appointed by his Majesty's royal charter to be governors and guardians of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, to hear their charter read, and to appoint their secretary and a committee.

Previous to the reading of the charter, *Thomas Coram*, esq. the petitioner for the charter, addressed his grace the duke of *Bedford*, he being chosen president of the committee appointed to manage this charity.—They are empowered to purchase lands to the value of 4000*l.* per ann. Their common-*feal*, *Pharaoh's* daughter, and her maids, taking *Moses* out of the bull-rushes. And the second *Wednesday* in *May* yearly, there is to be a general meeting of the governors and guardians of the said corporation, for electing presidents, vice-presidents, treasurers, and committees. And that all secretaries and servants shall be annually appointed (or oftner, if needful) by the governors at the general meeting; and that four general meetings be in a year.

Nov. 26. A proclamation was issued for a public fast throughout the kingdom, on *Wednesday* the 9th day of *January* next, for imploring God's blessing and assistance on our arms against *Spain*.

There were at this time 30,000 men on the establishment of *Great-Britain*, 12,000 on that of *Ireland*, and 6000 marines to be raised as fast as possible, and 6000 *Danes* to be taken into our service, if wanted; which, with 30,000 men in his Majesty's electorate of *Hanover*, would make upwards of 80,000 troops under his Majesty.

By the accounts from *Paris* we were told, that an express was arrived there with the king of *Spain's* declaration of war against *Great-Britain*; and that they were extremely busy in all the ports of *France*, fitting out their old and building new ships of war. One could judge for what end these preparations were making; but the court of *France* had not at this time declared in favour of *Spain*, nor would they declare, till they had sufficiently encreased their naval force; and before they could do this, it was hoped, we should be able to force *Spain* to agree to reasonable terms.

We had also an account from *Vienna*, that couriers had been dispatched to *London*, *Paris*, and *Lisbon*, with the Emperor's resolution to observe an exact neutrality in the intended war between *Great-Britain* and *Spain*, provided no other powers meddle with that dispute, and that no disturbance

be given to his Imperial Majesty's hereditary countries; which was as favourable a resolution as we could desire; for, if no other power intermeddled, the event of the war could be easily foretold.

We also had a confirmed account, that the famous *Kouli Kan*, had actually taken possession of the great *Mogul's* country, and had put the *Mogul* and his prime minister into a castle, and caused their eyes to be put out. The inhabitants of the city of *Debli* murmured at this treatment, and began to mutiny, upon which *Kouli Kan* ordered his army to fall upon them, which they did for two days together, and in that space of time it is computed near 300,000 men, women, and children, were killed. When the letters came away, they were rising in several parts of the Empire, in order to make head against the new usurper. It is likewise added, that *Kouli Kan* had placed his son on the throne of *Persia*.

Nov. 30. This day it was resolved, that the number of forces to be provided for guards and garrisons, in *Great-Britain*, *Guernsey*, and *Jersey*, should be 28,852 men.

Dec. 10. The princefs of *Orange* was delivered of a Princefs, which lived but half an hour.

The drawing of the *Westminster-bridge* lottery began this day at Stationers-hall.

Lord *Hobart* appointed lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of *Norfolk*.

The earl of *Essex* made captain of the yeomen of the guard.

Dec. 20. The royal assent was given to An act for continuing the duties upon malt, &c.

An act for granting an aid by a land-tax of 4*s.* in the pound.

An act for the better supplying of mariners and seamen, to serve in ships of war, merchant-ships, and privateers.

Dec. 25. As severe a frost as has been known began on *Christmas-day*: Some people were frozen to death upon the *Thames*, and in the streets and fields; several ships were sunk by the driving of the ice in the *Thames*.

A general bill of all the *Christenings* and *Burials*, within the bills of mortality, from *Dec. 12, 1738, to Dec. 11, 1739.*

<i>Christened,</i>		<i>Buried,</i>	
Males	3228	Males	12416
Females	7953	Females	13016

In all 16181

In all 25432
Decreased

Decreased in the burials this year, 393.

Died,	
Under two years of age	9687
Between two and five	2302
Five and ten	844
Ten and twenty	875
Twenty and thirty	1866
Thirty and forty	2218
Forty and fifty	2378
Fifty and sixty	2039
Sixty and seventy	1421
Seventy and eighty	1166
Eighty and ninety	547
Ninety and one hundred	76
A hundred	3
A hundred and two	4
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four	1
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and eight	1
A hundred and ten	1
A hundred and thirty-eight	1

The number of burials last year at *Vienna* amounted to 6142, and of christenings to 6060.

At *Amsterdam* there died last year 7507 persons, which is 255 less than the year preceding; and there were 2581 marriages, viz. 1653 in the calvinists churches, and 928 in the other churches.

1739-40, Jan. 7. A most melancholy accident happened near *Kirkaldy* in *Scotland*. As fourteen apprentices and servants were making merry and diverting themselves with play (according to the custom there on the first *Monday* of the year) in a large hollow below a rocky eminence, the rock tumbled down and crushed them to pieces.

We hear from *Rome*, that on the 18th, the Pope departed this life; having a few days before signed an indulto, whereby he gave the king of *Spain* leave to raise 2,000,000 of crowns upon the clergy of *Spain*, not even excepting the Jesuits.

Jan. 9. This day was observed as a fast, for the success of the war.

The following extract of a letter from an *English* gentleman at *Leyden* in *Holland*, dated *January* 1. is too extraordinary to be omitted: "Books being now laid aside, our chief study and care is how to thaw our eatables and drinkables, as water, milk, beer, &c. My wine is tolerably strong, yet the whole freezes into a solid mass; bread cannot be cut, without being first set by the fire near an hour; in the same

manner we serve our butter, and also our oranges, which are otherwise as hard as stones: boiling strong punch, put into a bowl, presents us with ice in eight minutes: my barber coming yesterday to shave me, put a little hot water into his basin below stairs, and in the time he was coming up to my chamber it began to freeze: warm urine from a man's body freezes in six minutes: spittle directly, as it falls to the ground. But what is yet more remarkable, a gentleman of my acquaintance having a bottle of water from a pump that was not frozen, going directly to pour some into a glass, it was immediately ice: but what is more surprizing, part of the stream from the bottle to the glass froze, and stood up in the tumbler like an icicle; the like certainly was never known in these climates. Three persons were found frozen dead in one house yesterday morning, and some others are since dead."

As intense a frost as perhaps was ever known in these parts, began on *Christmas*-day, and continued through this month. A few days after it began, the wind was very high, which did considerable damage. The *Thames* was froze over, so that multitudes of people walked across it above bridge, and a great many booths were erected upon it. The damage below bridge to the shipping was very great. Several ships loaded with corn, and others with coals, were sunk by the ice; many lay on anchors, which made holes in them; some on their sides, foul of others; several lighters and boats under the ice; and on the whole, whoever looked on the river *Thames*, might behold a scene of greater damage than had been known there in the memory of man; there scarce ever having been more ships in the river at one time, than now: water and coals excessive dear; though coals were 2s. a bushel at *London*, water was a greater expence than coals.

The damage done to the shipping and other vessels, between the *Midway* and *London Bridge*, was computed at 100,000*l*.

The necessities of the poor, and handicrafts, were very great, not being able to work at their trades this severe weather; but there never were greater charities and benefactions than were bestowed upon the poor at this time.

A conspiracy against the *Czarina* was discovered about this time; for which four princes of the *Dolgoborsky* family were executed at *Novogrod*: this plot was formed in favour of the princess *Elisabeth*.

H h

Advice

Advice came, that *Sba Nadir* (*Kouli Kan*) had plundered *India*, and carried off an immense treasure; but suffered the *Mogul* to remain emperor of *India*; only adding those provinces that lie west of the rivers *Attock* and *Indus* to the *Persian* empire. There being an insurrection at *Dehli*, while *Kouli Kan* remained there, many thousands of the inhabitants of that city were massacred by the *Persians*; and the *Indian* nobility and courtiers were grievously tortured, to make them confess their treasure, and bring in what was demanded of them: some of their greatest men killed themselves to avoid the torture, and others died under the executioner's hands.

We have an account from *Petersburgh*, that on the 27th, captain *Neplyew* arrived there, with the *Grand Signior's* ratification of the late peace concluded between the *Russian* and *Ottoman* empires; the next day the *Czarina* declared the pregnancy of the princess *Anne*, consort to prince *Anthony of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*; and that captain *Spanberg*, lately sent to make discoveries upon the north coast of *Moscow* and *Tartary*, has discovered thirty-four islands in those seas; from whence it is thought they may sail to *Japan*, *China*, and so round to the *East Indies*, *Persia*, &c. which will greatly increase the trade and commerce of *Moscow*.

Feb. 2. An order came to the custom-house, for laying an embargo on the ships in the port of *London*; and accordingly directions were immediately sent to *Grave-send*. Expresses were also dispatched for laying an embargo at all the ports in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

Three hundred workmen were ordered from *Depsford* and *Woolwich* yards to *Chatham* and *Portsmouth*, to assist in getting ready three first rates.

There were remarkable accounts of the severity and intenseness of the frost, not only from *Scotland* and *Ireland*; but from *Germany*, *Holland*, *France*, &c. By letters from the north of *Ireland*, we were assured, that the great fresh water lake, called *Lough Neagh*, was entirely frozen over, and the ice so very hard, that several persons walked directly across the *Lough* from *Montjoy-castle*, and other places in the county of *Tyrone*, to the market of *Antrim*, which is upwards of twenty miles. But several persons in crossing these extensive lakes, by the ice breaking, fell in and were drowned.

From *Vienna*, *Dresden*, and *Dantzick*, we

were advised, that the cold weather there was severer than it was in 1709; that many people in the suburbs of *Vienna* had perished with it: from *Stockholm*, *Poland*, and *Lithuania*, that it had forced the bears and wolves out of the woods to seek for prey in the open country, whereby many persons lost their lives: and from *Brussels*, that all the rivers were frozen up; and particularly the *Scheld* as far as *Antwerp*; and that several persons had been found dead of the excessive cold, and many trees were split with it.

Feb. 5. A proclamation was published, offering every able sailor, who would enter into his Majesty's service, two guineas bounty-money; and every ordinary man thirty shillings: and constables were offered two guineas for every sailor they should impress.

A bill was brought into the House of Commons, for registering all seamen and watermen in his Majesty's dominions; it was opposed by great numbers, particularly by Sir *John Barnard*, who observed, that, if this should pass, a sailor and a slave would be terms of the same signification; and if such a bill was become necessary, it was only so by the fault of those who proposed it.

That it was impossible to hear the bill read, without being alarmed at an open attack on the liberty of many thousands: if the design was to propagate slavery, and register one class of men after another, let the sailors be the last to lose their freedom: let the first register be filled with the despicable names of pensioners, placemen, sycophants, and dependents.

A registered seaman, by this bill, must appear whenever he is summoned, whatever the circumstances of his family, or the state of his private affairs are; and if he should by his industry acquire a fortune, or an ample inheritance descend to him, he may be torn from his possessions, and forced into hardships which few would undergo, but from the sense of fear or want: nor was it less detrimental to the merchant than the sailors, who might be taken out of merchant-ships in *America*; and consequently, the merchants be disabled to bring their effects home.

The bill, having been debated some time, was ordered to be printed, and read a second time on *Tuesday* the 19th instant, when there was a further debate upon it: but a motion being made for committing it, the inconveniences and dangerous consequences

so evidently appeared, that the bill was dropped.

Feb. 9. The city remembrancer attended the House of Commons with a petition, that the laws might be put in execution for lowering the excessive price of coals.

Feb. 10. Orders were issued, for the encampment of the horse and foot guards in *Hyde-Park*, on the 15th of *March*; and for the encampment of other forces on *Hounslow* and *Blackheath*.

Feb. 14. A fire broke out at Mr. *Wilson's*, a solicitor, in *Chancery-Lane*, which destroyed six houses.

Fires also happened at *Dublin* and *Exeter*, which the scarcity of water permitted to rage uncontrolled.

Feb. 16. The great frost, rather more severe than that in 1715, after having continued, with some short intermission, near eight weeks, began this day to abate, and continued slowly to abate to the end of the month; it still remained considerably cold, with pretty smart frosts almost every night. However, by about the 20th, the *Thames*, to the great joy of every body, was again open above bridge, and boats plied as usual, &c. It is said, the damage done to *London-Bridge*, and the houses thereon, by the frost, amounted to 3000*l.* repairing. The spirit of charity, which so laudably shewed itself in and about *London*, on occasion of this severe winter, seemed happily to prevail throughout *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.

Feb. 24. In the evening, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt at *Salemi*, a town not far from *Palermo*. Some capuchins of that place, at the same time, heard a great noise under their convent. The next morning they caused masons to examine, whether the house had received any damage, who, after searching, assured them, that they perceived nothing, which in the least threatened ruin. The capuchins frightened, however, with what had happened, passed the next night in the church, and at five o'clock in the morning they heard the same noise as before, whereupon they ran, in the greatest consternation, into a neighbouring field, where they were scarcely arrived, before they heard a dreadful crack, and at the same time saw their convent, church and all, overturned, and, with the garden that belonged to it, buried in the earth, no other footsteps of what was before upon the surface remaining, but the appearance above ground, of the tops of two cypress trees; so

that Providence seems to have taken care of the poor monks, which is what very few societies of monks deserve.

Feb. 27. The embargo on shipping was taken off.

Feb. 28. The King having sent a message to the House of Commons, on the 31st instant, desiring a further supply, and no message being sent to the House of Peers, some of the peers apprehended it to be a great slight and dishonour done them: whereupon a motion was made, that it was contrary to the custom of Parliament, and derogatory to the privileges of that House, that a message, signed by his Majesty, asking a further supply for carrying on the war, should be sent to the House of Commons singly, without taking any notice of the House of Peers.

After a long debate, the previous question being put, it was resolved in the negative, 68 to 32.

The Commons having passed a bill, usually called the Pension-Bill, for making more effectual the laws in being for disabling persons from being chosen members, who had pensions during pleasure, or for any number of years, &c. the bill was read a second time in the House of Lords, on the 19th of the next month, and thrown out without committing it, after a long and warm debate.

The bishop of *Salisbury*, by an eloquent harangue, contributed very much to the loss of this bill.

There were fifty-two non-contents to forty contents.

Feb. 29. Thirty ships of 200 tons burthen, were taken up for transports, and two ships of 400 tons and sixteen galleys, to carry coals and provisions to the fleet.

By a list published at *Madrid*, they acknowledged to have had forty-seven ships taken by the *English* in the last four months, whose value is 936,750 piasters.

Mar. 6. His Majesty sent a message to the House of Lords, and another to the Commons, to acquaint them he was about to marry the princess *Mary*, his Majesty's fourth daughter, to *Frederic* prince of *Hesse*, son of prince *William*, Landgrave of *Hesse*, and brother to the king of *Sweden*: whereupon it was resolved by the Commons, to advance forty thousand pounds for the prince's fortune.

Mar. 7. Upwards of 100 sail of colliers arrived in the river, laden with coals, which immediately fell the price of that commodity to 27*s.* in the pool, and 3*s.*

delivered; whereas during the greatest part of the frost, they were above double the price.

Mar. 13. Capt. *Renton* arrived express from admiral *Vernon*, with advice, that the admiral sailed on the 5th of *November* last from *Jamaica* towards *Porto-Bello*, on the isthmus of *Darien*, where he arrived on the 20th in the evening; and, attacking that fortress on the 21st instant, the governor capitulated on the 22d; and the seamen had the plunder of the place distributed amongst them. This conquest was made with only six men of war, without any land forces, except two hundred which the admiral carried from *Jamaica*: and the admiral, having blown up the fortifications of *Porto-Bello*, and the castles which defended it, returned to *Port Royal*.

Both Houses of Parliament congratulated his Majesty on this success the 18th instant; and afterwards the city of *London*.

Mar. 17. Mrs. *Stephens* received the five thousand pounds, granted her by Parliament, for communicating her medicine for the stone to the public.

We received advice about this time, that there was an insurrection of the negroes, who had murdered several families in *Carolina*; but the negroes were most of them killed or taken; by the militia of that country, in endeavouring to make their escape to the Spanish fort of *St. Augustin* in *Florida*.

Mar. 19. The following bills received the royal assent, &c.

An act for providing a marriage portion for the princess *Mary*.

An act for the more effectual securing and encouraging the trade of his Majesty's British subjects to *America*: and for the encouraging seamen to enter into his Majesty's service.

An act for naturalizing such foreign protestants, and others, as are settled, or shall settle, in any of his Majesty's colonies in *America*.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, &c.

An act to amend an act of 1 *Anne*, for preventing frauds in the woollen, linen, silk, cotton, and iron manufactures; and extending the said act to the manufacture of leather.

An act to indemnify persons who have neglected to qualify themselves for offices.

An act for repairing the road between *Hockliff* in the county of *Bedford*, and *Stony Stratford* in the county of *Buck*,

An act for repairing the road between *Old Stratford* in the county of *Northampton*, and *Dunchurch* in the county of *Warwick*.

An act for improving the navigation of the river *Dun* in the county of *York*.

An act for making a chapel in the town of *Sheffield* a perpetual cure, and for making a provision for the minister.

The honourable *John Talbot* appointed a judge in *Wales*.

Mar. 24. Admiral *Vernon* having attacked fort *Chagre*, at the mouth of the river *Chagre*, the fort capitulated on the 24th instant.

1740, Apr. We received advice about this time, that a squadron of Spanish men of war were sailed from *Spain* to the *West-Indies*, with land forces on board; and that they would be followed thither by a squadron of French men of war; as they were soon after.

An order of the House of Commons was fixed up in all public places in *London* and *Westminster*, that all protections and written certificates of the members of that House were void in law.

Thomas Bootle, esq. made chancellor to the prince of *Wales*, in the room of judge *Denton*, deceased.

— *Robinson*, esq. made chief justice of *Gibraltar*.

Major-general *Scot* made governor of *Chelsea* Hospital.

Thomas Copleston, esq. made one of the commissioners of the navy.

Mr. baron *Parker* appointed one of the justices of the Common-pleas, in the room of Mr. justice *Dentin*, deceased: and Mr. baron *Reynolds*, baron of the Exchequer in *Ireland*, made a baron of the Exchequer in *England*.

Ambrose Stansford, esq. made agent and consul-general at *Algier*.

Lord Hervey made lord privy-seal.

Lord Sidney Beauclerc made vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's household.

Apr. 9. *Charles Drew* was executed at *St. Edmundsbury* in *Suffolk*, for the murder of his father *Charles Drew* an attorney.

Apr. 29. The following acts received the royal assent, viz.

An act for granting one million out of the sinking-fund, for the service of the year 1740, and for enabling his Majesty to raise the further sum of two hundred thousand pounds out of the growing produce of the said fund; and for granting his Majesty twenty-one thousand pounds arisen by the sale of lands in the island of *St. Christopher*.

ber's; and for appropriating the supplies of this session.

An act for continuing several acts therein mentioned.

An act for prohibiting commerce with Spain.

An act for amending the laws relating to rogues and vagabonds, and reducing them into one act.

An act to restrain excessive horse-racing, and deceitful gaming.

An act to prevent the destruction of coal-works.

An act for the increase of mariners and seamen to navigate merchant ships, and other trading vessels.

An act to prevent fraudulent qualifications of persons to vote as freeholders.

An act for confirming and enlarging the powers granted to the governors and guardians of the hospital for the maintenance and education of exposed and deserted young children, by a charter, dated 17 October, 1739, and to enable them to execute the good purposes of the said charter.

An act to give further power to the commissioners for building a bridge from Westminster to the opposite shore; and to enable them to raise further sums of money towards finishing the same.

An act for enlarging the term and powers for repairing the road from Dunchurch to Meridon-Hill in the county of Warwick.

An act for the more effectual maintenance and keeping of Stains bridge and Eggham causeway.

An act for repairing the road from Stoken-Church-Hill to Enslow bridge, and from Wheatly bridge to New Woodstock, &c.

An act to amend the act of 17 Car. II. for making the river Medway navigable in the counties of Kent and Sussex.

An act for enlarging the harbour of Whitehaven in the county of Cumberland, and amending the roads leading thither.

An act for enlarging the term of the act of 9 and 10 W. III. for making navigable the channel from the hith of Colchester to Wivenhoe;

And to several private bills.

After which his Majesty made a speech to both Houses; wherein he again recommends union to them, as highly conducive to the carrying on the war to advantage; desires that the support of the common cause of the nation may prevail to attain this desirable end; tells them that their enemies were already sensible of the weight of their resentment; they saw his kingdom

in such a posture of defence, as must render all attempts from them, without encouragement from among ourselves, vain and desperate; they saw the trade and navigation of his subjects protected, and, at the same time, the most valuable branches of the Spanish commerce greatly interrupted, and subjected to many difficulties and losses; and he could not but hope, that the preparations he was now making for carrying it on in the most proper places, and in the most vigorous manner, would be blessed with success equal to their just expectations.

After which the Parliament was prorogued to Tuesday the 3d of June.

A Spanish man of war of seventy guns, called the *Princessa*, was taken by three English men of war, viz. the *Lenox*, *Orford*, and *Kent*, commanded by commodore *Mayne*, lord *Augustus Fitzroy*, and captain *Durell*, on Easter day.

Apr. 30. The duke of *Argyle* surrendered all his places.

May 6. His Majesty set out from St. James's to Gravesend, in order to embark for Hanover; but the winds proving contrary, he lay a great while in the mouth of the *Thames*, and did not arrive at *Helvoersluys* in Holland until the 25th instant.

Dr. *Mowson* translated from the see of Landaff to *Chichester*.

Dr. *Gilbert* was made bishop of *Landaff* in his room.

Duke of *Montague* made master-general of the ordnance.

Lord *Cornwallis*, constable of the Tower of London.

Earl of *Jersey*, chief justice in Eyre on this side *Trent*.

Lieutenant-general *Henrywood* governor of *Portsmouth*.

It was computed at *Madrid*, that since the beginning of the war, his catholic Majesty had, upon applications from private men, granted no less than 230 commissions to privateers for cruising upon our merchants; and, by a list published at the same place it appeared, that within the months of *January*, *February*, and *March* last, they had taken thirty-seven British merchant ships, the cargoes of which at a moderate computation, were valued at above 140,000*l.* sterling.

The *Utrecht* Gazette gave the following answer, made the 6th instant, by his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, to M. *Como's* letter of *February* 10, concerning his *Sicilian* Majesty's neutrality.

Sir,

" Sir, I laid your letter before the King, together with the articles of the treaty of neutrality, between the respective kingdoms and subjects of his Majesty, and the King of the two *Sicilies*. His Majesty, having well considered the matter, has ordered me to let you know, for the information of the King your master, that his Majesty has no intention to break the good understanding which subsists between him and the king of the two *Sicilies*; but that in the present conjuncture, his Majesty does not think it necessary to make a treaty of neutrality for that purpose.

" As his Majesty is persuaded, that the King your master will not suffer his Majesty's subjects to be molested in his dominions, nor within the limits of his ports, his *Sicilian* Majesty may be assured, that the King's admirals and sea-officers have the strictest orders not to disturb any vessels or effects belonging to his *Sicilian* Majesty, to his subjects, or to any other neutral power, nor to infringe in any manner whatsoever the neutrality of his *Sicilian* Majesty's ports.

I am. &c."

May 8. This evening were solemnized the espousals of the Princess *Mary* with the Prince of *Hesse*, when, after the Procession * being come into the Chapel, and his Majesty, the Princesses, and the Nobility, and Persons of Quality and Distinction, being seated, his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, said the Collect, *Provent us*, &c. and the Lord's Prayer.

Then his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, his Majesty's principal Secretary of State, publicly read the Procurator, signed by the most Serene Prince *William* of *Hesse*, and the most Serene Prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*; which was as follows:

" Nos *Fredericus* Dei Gratia Landgravius *Hassie*, Princeps *Hersfeldiæ*, Comes *Cattimelibocorum*, *Deciorum*, *Zugenhayne*, *Niddæ*, *Schaumburghi*, & *Hanoviz*, universis & singulis Christi fidelibus, quos infra scripta tangunt, seu tangere possunt quomodolibet in futurum, Salutem. Cum post graves & serias consultationes & tractationes, conventum, concordatum & conclusum sit inter serenissimum & potentissimum Principem *Georgium* Secundum, Magnæ

Britanniæ, *Franciæ* & *Hiberniæ* Regem, *Fidei* Defensorem, Ducem *Brunsvicensium* & *Luneburgensium*, sacri *Romani* imperii *Archithesaurarium* & Principem Electorem, &c. ex unâ, & serenissimum Principem *Guillelmum*, Landgravium *Hassie*, Principem *Bersfeldiæ*, Comitem *Cattimelibocorum*, *Deciorum*, *Zugenhayne*, *Niddæ*, *Schaumburghi*, & *Hanoviz*, &c. ex alterâ parte, divinâ favente clementiâ, quod inter nos & serenissimum Principem *Dominam Mariam*, filiam lectissimam natu quartam prædictæ Regiæ suæ Majestatis, Matrimonium verum, purum, & legitimum contrahatur, & in facie Ecclesiæ propriis personis ritè celebretur, quam primum id commodò fieri poterit; & quod interim, quia nos iter in Magnâ *Britanniam*, præter spem & votum, facere impediamur, Sponsalia, in debitâ juris formâ, per verba de præsentî, in Magnâ *Britannia*, per Procuratorem, nostro nomine, celebrarentur. Et cum nos regiam suam Celsitudinem serenissimum Principem *Guillelmum* Ducem *Cumbriæ*, Ducemque *Brunsvicensium* & *Luneburgensium*, &c. eâ quâ par est observantiâ, rogaverimus, ut, nostro nomine, dicta Sponsalia contrahere velit, cui rogationi assentire dictus Princeps dignatus sit; idèd nos auctoritate & consensu dicti serenissimi Principis *Guilelmi*, Patris & Tutoris nostri, per præsentem facimus, ordinamus & constituimus dictum serenissimum Principem *Guillelmum* Ducem *Cumbriæ*, &c. nostrum verum, indubitatum & legitimum Procuratorem ad contrahenda & celebranda, nomine nostro, Sponsalia, per verba de præsentî, in quâcumque Ecclesiâ, capellâ, vel loco celebri, in Magnâ *Britannia*, coram publicis & pluribus personis ad hoc convocatis, cum dictâ serenissimâ Principe *Dominâ Mariâ*, in tam amplis modo & formâ, ut jura ecclesiastica requirunt, vel exigunt; cum plena potestate omnia alia & singula faciendi, expræcendi, & expediendi, quæ ad confirmanda, vel stabilenda dicta Sponsalia necessaria fuerint, sive oportuna; promittentes nos ratum & firmum habituros quicquid dictus serenissimus Princeps *Dux Cumbriæ*, &c. fecerit in præmissis. Et in Testimonium prædictorum, & ad majorem hujus rei confirmationem, tam prædictus Princeps *Guillelmus*, Pater noster, quam nos, præsentibus

* The order of the procession was in many respects the same with that at the marriage of the Princess *Royal*, March 14. 1733-4.

his literis, manibus propriis scriptis, sigilla nostra fecimus apponi. Datum Castellis, Die Vigesimo tertio Mensis Aprilis, Anno Millesimo septingentesimo quadragesimo.

Guilielmus.

Fredericus P. H."

Then the duke of *Newcastle* publickly asked his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, whether he accepted that procuracy? To which his Royal Highness answered, that he did accept it.

Then his Royal Highness the Duke took her Royal Highness the Princess *Mary* by the right-hand; and the duke of *Newcastle* read to his Royal Highness the following words; his Royal Highness repeating the same after him audibly and distinctly.

"The most Serene Prince *Frederick of Hesse Cassel*, doth by me *William Duke of Cumberland*, duly authorized and appointed for this purpose, by letters of procuracy now read and published, take thee Princess *Mary* to be his wedded wife, To have and to hold, from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death does him and you part, according to God's holy ordinance, and thereto he plighteth thee his troth by me, by virtue of the said letters of procuracy."

Then their hands being withdrawn from each other, her Royal Highness the Princess *Mary* did immediately with her right-hand take the Duke of *Cumberland* as procurator to Prince *Frederick of Hesse* by his right-hand, and in the same manner as above said, repeated the words following:

"I *Mary*, do by you *William Duke of Cumberland*, duly authorized and appointed for this purpose, by virtue of the letters of procuracy now read and published, take the most Serene Prince *Frederick of Hesse Cassel*, to be my wedded husband, To have and to hold, from this day forward, for better for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love, cherish, and obey, till death me and him do part, according to God's holy ordinance, and thereto I give him my troth, by you his procurator."

Then the Duke of *Cumberland*, as procurator to Prince *Frederick of Hesse*, signed the instrument of contract, the words of which she had said and repeated; and they mutually exchanged the said instruments, the same having been first attested by *Dr. Paul*, his Majesty's advocate general; and *Edward Granby*, esq. his Majesty's procurator general, notaries publick.

After which, his Royal Highness the Duke did, in the name of the most Serene Prince *Frederick of Hesse*, put a ring on the fourth finger of the Princess *Mary*'s left-hand; and in the same manner as above said, repeated the words following.

"The most Serene Prince *Frederick of Hesse Cassel*, by me *William Duke of Cumberland*, duly authorized for this purpose, by letters of procuracy now read and published, doth present and deliver this ring to thee Princess *Mary*."

Then her Royal Highness the Princess *Mary* accepting the ring, repeated in the same manner the following words:

"I *Mary*, do accept from the most Serene Prince *Frederick of Hesse Cassel*, this ring, delivered to me by you *William Duke of Cumberland*, his procurator."

Then his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury* audibly pronounced this Speech and Benediction.

"Iis, quibus privatorum hominum Nuptiis, vel Sponsalibus, datur interesse, haud quidquam fere prius est, vel solennius, quam ut Sponsi Sponsaque Indole, Moribus, toto denique antea vitae decursu, perpenfis, eorum futurae felicitatis omina captent. Haec Parentibus, haec Amicis gratulantur; haec aliis passim praedicant.

"Quem morem, si aliis unquam, hoc certe tempore, atque hoc loco, sequentem monent, suadentque, cum egregie magnanimi juvenis, quas fando accepimus, virtutes, tum spectatae Regiae Virginis Modestia, insignis morum Probitas, ac mite illud Ingenium; quod suspicimus, quod miramur, quod et cum aliis admodum paucis commune est.

"Quae vero, quantaque felicitas est, quam ex his animi Virtutibus sperare non liceat? De corporis enim dotibus tacemus, quanquam haec quoque eximiae, sint, & omnium oculos in se trahant. Majora nos vocant; quae ad veræ Religionis tutamen, publicae Libertatis defensionem, nec hujusce tantum Regni aut Hassiae ditionis, sed universae etiam Europae utilitatem atque salutem spectant; quibus omnibus, per haec sponsalia, quoad humanum ingenium assequi potuit, sapienter admodum, ac perinde feliciter (sic enim augurari liceat) provifum est.

"Vobis igitur, qui hinc adestis, omnibus, reliquisque convivis nostris, quibus nolentibus atque invitis à solenni hoc conventu abesse contigit, de prope tantarum rerum principiis, vere atque ex animo gratulamur, quibus parvum est."

etiam exitum, favente Deo, non defuturum confidimus.

"Tibi vero, Regum optime ac maxime, Patriæ nostræ Pater, decus atque columnen, gratias, quas possumus, maximas habemus, agimusque, quod nihil humile sentiens, nihil a tanto illo fastigio alienum, ad quod te rerum omnium arbiter, nobis summe benevolus, evezit, nostræ saluti semper invigiles, nec, vel in privatâ tuâ domo (siquid privatum dicere liceat, quod talis tantique Regis interit) agi quicquam, aut suscipi patiaris, nisi quod publicæ etiam utilitati intersiat. Deum igitur, cæli terræque conditorem, ardentissimè precamur, ut Te nobis, Domine, diutissimè servet incolorem; ut Regiæ Tux Familiae universæ semper adit propitius; ac vota vestra omnia, hodierna præcipue, secundet.

"Quo denique, in hoc tanto illustriam virorum ac femiasarum choro, nemo sit, qui nobiscum non comprecetur, vernaculo nostro sermone tentetur."

Let us pray,

That God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost, Three Persons and one God, would bless these espousals; that he would make them prosperous to his church, to these kingdoms, and to the dominions of *Hesse*; and that he would direct them to the temporal and eternal welfare of the two illustrious persons now espoused and engaged to each other. *Amen.*

After which an anthem was sung. And a proper instrument, attesting that the ceremony was performed in the manner above-mentioned, was signed by the following persons, in the presence of Dr. Paul and Mr. Greenly, notaries publick, who attested the same.—*Cutbarr, H. Hereford, Ilay, Romney, Cadogan, Lovel, Will. Yonge, Kinnoul, Cha. Wager, Egmont, Londsdale, Ducie, Dunmore, Marlborough, Malton, Rockingham, Rotbes, J. Asplb, Galkway, H. Pelham, N. St. Davids, E. Duresme, Matt. Laidass, J. Bristol, Ric. Licb. and Cov. Loudoun, Cornwallis, Harcourt, Tho. Oxford, Tho. Bangor, A. Denop, Jos. Roßen. J. H. Alt. Fitzwalter, Holderness, Harborough, Cranston, Monson, De Lawarr, S. Beauclerk, V. C. Conway, Brooke, Pembr. and Montg. Lethian, Cholmondeley, Torrington, Cosoper, Gordon, Tho. Norwich, Albemarle, Montague, St. Albans, Rockford, H. Walpole, Jos. Cant. Hardwicke, C. Wilmington, P. Hervey, C. P. S. Dorset, Grafton, Richmond, Lenax and Aubigny, Bolton, Essex, Tylney, Kingston, Leeds, Devonshire, Effingham, Portland, M. Gloucester, Lynington, Fauconberg.*

The following translation of the Archbishop's *Latin* speech on this occasion, may be agreeable to some of our readers.

"At the marriages or espousals of private persons, there is scarce any thing more regarded, or usual, than for those who have the favour of being present, to form conjectures of the future happiness of the bridegroom and bride, from a due consideration of their tempers, manners, and past course of life; and upon such conjectures they not only congratulate with their kindred and friends, but they publish them to others abroad.

"Which custom, if ever there was a reason for it any where, we are surely both admonished and persuaded to follow at this time and in this place, not only by the eminent virtues of the magnanimous youth whereof we have heard by fame, but by that modesty so conspicuous in the behaviour of the royal virgin, by her remarkable probity, and by that sweet temper of hers which captivates our love and admiration, and in which very few equal her.

"What happiness therefore may we not expect from these virtues of the mind? As to the advantages of her person, though these also are excellent, and attract the eyes of all, we say nothing. Matters of greater importance call for our attention; such as regard the protection of the true religion, the defence of public liberty, and the benefit and safety, not only of this kingdom, or of the dominion of *Hesse*, but even of all *Europe*; for every one of which the wisest, and (we may venture to foretel) the happiest provision is made by these espousals, that could possibly be obtained by human wisdom.

"With all you therefore who have the pleasure of being here present, and the rest of our fellow subjects who sorely regret their absence from this solemn assembly, we truly and heartily congratulate on the prosperous beginning of such a weighty affair, in confidence that by the blessing of God it will not fail of as happy an issue.

"But to you, O King! of monarchs the best and greatest, of our country the father, glory and pillar, with the most grateful hearts we render thee thanks, that, without thinking it a diminution, or foreign to that high dignity, to which the disposer of all things has, in his great goodness to us, advanced your Majesty, you are always watching diligently for our safety, and that even in your private family (if it may be allowed to call any thing private which concerns such

such and so great a King) you don't suffer any thing to be done or undertaken but what may also tend to the good of the public. Therefore to God, the creator of heaven and earth, we most ardently pray, that he will very long preserve you, Sir, in safety for our sakes; that he may be ever propitious to all your royal family, and crown all your wishes, especially those of this day, with success.

"And lastly, to the end that in this so grand a choir of illustrious persons of both sexes, every one may offer their joint supplications in our mother tongue, Let us pray," &c.

May 10. The lord mayor and aldermen of London waited upon his Majesty with their compliments upon the espousals of her Royal Highness, when *John Strange*, esq. their recorder, made the following speech to his Majesty.

"May it please your most excellent Majesty,

"To permit the Lord Mayor and aldermen of your great city to approach your Majesty with their humble and sincere congratulations upon the espousals of her royal highness the princess *Mary* with his most serene highness prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*. This happy event your loyal subjects consider as a farther instance of your Majesty's steady attention to the honour and interest of your crown and kingdoms, and of your care and regard for the Protestant cause.

"The subjects of *Great Britain* can never sufficiently adore the Divine Providence, for those numerous pledges of their future security, which your Majesty and these nations are so happily blessed with, and which, to all human appearances, promise a lasting continuance of your royal house: but such, Sir, is to them the importance of still adding strength to this security, that they would ill deserve the blessings they enjoy, if they did not upon this and every such occasion testify, with the utmost gratitude, their unfeigned and most dutiful rejoicings. And what, Sir, is it that *Great Britain* may not promise herself from the glorious prospect that is now before her? Your Majesty's arms, so remarkably successful in vindicating the rights of *Great Britain*; and your royal progeny going forth, the brightest examples of a mind formed by religion and virtue, and of an education received upon the true principles of liberty.

"This, great Sir, is undoubtedly owing to the illustrious pattern your Majesty and your late royal consort set before them; and may God grant, that your royal house may

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for ever supply the great Protestant families of *Europe* with such invaluable blessings, as are now secured to his most serene highness the prince of *Hesse*."

To which his Majesty returned this most gracious answer.

"I return you my thanks for your dutiful congratulations upon the espousals of my daughter with the prince of *Hesse*. You may always depend upon my favour and protection."

They all had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand.

They afterwards waited on the princess *Mary*, when the Recorder made the following speech to her Royal Highness.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"The Lord Mayor and aldermen of his Majesty's great city beg leave to express the sincere joy they feel upon your Royal Highness's espousals with his most serene highness prince *Frederick* of *Hesse*: this alliance so wisely calculated for the further security of the Protestant interest, cannot fail to excite in his Majesty's faithful subjects, the humblest acknowledgments to the Divine Providence, and the most grateful sense of his Majesty's goodness.

"Your Royal Highness is now going to meet a Prince of a most illustrious house, whose ancestors have worn both the imperial and royal diadem, and who, to all this, can add the lustre of the highest personal accomplishments; a Prince, who must and will own, that it is to *Great Britain* he is indebted for his future felicity, and who is now impatiently waiting to receive that greatest of earthly blessings, a consort emulating the virtues of her royal parents.

"Permit these, Madam, to express their firm assurance, that in the midst of all your greatness your Royal Highness will never forget this the land of your nativity: and though *Great Britain* is thus by degrees deprived of her daughters, yet it will be her consolation to see them so deservedly placed at the head of the most considerable Protestant families in *Europe*.

"We most earnestly implore the Giver of all good gifts to bless your Royal Highness with a numerous offspring, and his most Serene Highness and them with the long enjoyment of so inestimable a treasure, as his Majesty has now bestowed upon them."

To which her Royal Highness gave the following answer:

"I am very thankful to you for your congratulations upon this occasion. You

may be assured of my sincerest wishes for the welfare and prosperity of the city of London."

They had likewise the honour to kiss her Royal Highness's hand.

May 31. N. S. His Prussian Majesty died in the fifty-second year of his age, and was succeeded in his dominions by prince Charles Frederick his son, now king of Prussia, who was born Jan. 24, 1712. The late king was son of Frederick III. elector of Brandenburg, who was made a knight of the Garter by king William, and in 1700 took upon himself the title of the king of Prussia, which was acknowledged by France and Spain in the treaty of Utrecht. The late King's mother was Sophia Charlotta, princess of Hanover, sister of king George I. and he married Sophia Dorothea, princess of Hanover, his cousin german, and only sister to our present most gracious sovereign. Besides his eldest son and successor, he has left three sons and five daughters, four of whom are married. The family of Brandenburg is reckoned next in strength to the house of Austria, and their dominions are large and fruitful.

June 6. The princess of Hesse embarked for Holland.

June 9. The duke of Argyle having laid down his employments, returned to Edinburgh.

June 24. Mr. alderman Marshal and Mr. alderman Hoare chosen sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

July 1. Their excellencies the lords justices, in consideration of the high price of corn, published an order for enforcing the act of the 5th and 6th of Edward VI. against all ingrossers of that commodity, whereby they are, upon conviction, to suffer imprisonment for two months for the first offence; half a year for the second, and for the third, the pillory, and to forfeit all their goods and chattels, and be imprisoned during the King's pleasure. There were great mobbings and tumults in several parts of the kingdom, on account of the exportation of corn, as at *Wishoe* in the isle of Ely; *Norwich*, where the soldiers being forced to fire upon the mob, several were killed; and *Newcastle upon Tyne*, where the colliers rushing into the town, in a great measure destroyed the town-house, with the records and town-cash, and several houses of gentlemen, supposed to be concerned in sending corn abroad: the magistrates did all in their power to prevent it, by settling the prices; but had it not been

for the very lucky arrival of three companies of foot, it is thought there would not have been an exporter's house left standing.

July 4. His Royal Highness the Duke arrived at *Portsmouth*, and embarked the next day at *Spüthead*, on board the *Victory*, with Sir John Norris, for the intended expedition.

July 6. Cardinal Albertini being elected Pope, took the name of Benedict XIV.

July 8. The Parliament met at *Westminster*, pursuant to their last prorogation, and were farther prorogued, by a commission from the lords justices, to the 19th of August next.

July 16. The dowager queen of Spain, widow of the late king Charles II. died at *Guadalaxara* in Spain, aged 73.

July 17. Came to an anchor in St. Helen's road, Sir John Norris, admiral Cavendish, and Sir Chaloner Ogle, with the rest of the fleet, and the convoy with the merchant ships for Portugal and the *Streight*, having met with a hard gale of wind at S. W. The *Lion* man of war ran foul of the *Victory*, Sir John Norris's ship, and carried away her bowsprit, and the fine lion at the head; and the *Lion* lost her fore-mast.

The Duke of Cumberland went on shore at *Torbay* in *Devonshire*, and from thence returned to London.

His Majesty granted his royal dispensation to his serene highness prince Frederick of Hesse-Cassel, to wear the ensigns of the order of the Garter without the ceremony of installation: and the Czarina has conferred the order of St. Catharine on her royal highness the princess Mary of Hesse.

August. A subsidy treaty was concluded between Great Britain and Hesse for four years; whereby Hesse was obliged to keep 4800 foot and 1200 horse for the service of Britain, for which Britain was to pay 250,000 crowns a year.

September. The French and Spanish Squadron sailed to the *West-Indies* with land-forces on board.

The king of Prussia having a dispute with the bishop of *Liege*, about the barony of *Hershal*, that King ordered his troops to march into the bishoprick, and live at discretion till the bishop complied with his demands.

Sept. 14. The king of Prussia withdrew his forces out of the territories of *Leige*, on being paid 200,000 German crowns.

Sept. 18. Admiral Anson sailed with his Squadron from *Spüthead* towards the coasts of *South America*.

A Squa-

A Squadron assembled under Sir *Chalmer Ogle*, designed for the *West-Indies*.

Sept. 29. Alderman *George Heatcoat* was elected Lord Mayor of London, Sir *George Champion* being put up by his turn a second time.

We received a long account of the vast riches which *Thomas Kouli Kan* had brought from the great *Mogul's* country. It would be too long to give the particulars, but the whole amounted to near 550,500,000*l.* sterling; and he obliged that Prince to promise him an annual tribute of 7,500,000*l.* sterling; which sums, were perhaps, too large for the belief of those that are unacquainted with the immense riches of that part of the world.

October. A dismal insurrection was carried into execution this month, at *Batavia* in the *East-Indies*, by the *Chinese* against the *Dutch* in that island, it began at five o'clock in the morning and lasted till night, when the kennels of the streets ran with blood: it was computed, that near 12,000 *Chinese* were massacred in that time; and the loss of the *Dutch* in the insurrection was not believed to be more than 200 killed and wounded.

Oct. 13. An express was brought to his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, with an account that her Serene Highness *Magdalen Augusta*, of *Anhalt-Zerbst*, Duchess of *Saxe-Gotha*, mother to her Royal Highness the Princess of *Wales*, died a few days before.

His Majesty left *Hanover* on Tuesday the 7th instant, and arrived at *Helmstedt* on Friday; the next day at noon his Majesty embarked on board the *Carolina* yacht, and sailed immediately, attended by the other royal yachts, and the convoy commanded by vice-admiral *Balcen*. On Sunday about five in the evening they came to an anchor about two leagues from the *North Foreland*; and this morning about ten o'clock his Majesty landed at *Deal*, and arrived at *St. James's* in perfect health between eight and nine at night.

Oct. 14. Alderman *Heatcoat* declining to serve as Lord Mayor for the city of *London*, alderman *Parsons* was elected in his stead.

Lord *Waldegrave*, the *British* ambassador in *France*, represented to the *French* court, that the fortifications of *Dunkirk* were repairing, contrary to the treaty of *Utrecht*.

Oct. 17. The czarina *Anne*, empress of *Russia*, died, and was succeeded by prince

John, son of *Antony Ulrich* duke of *Brunswick-Wolfenbittel*, and *Anne* princess of *Mecklenburg*, an infant about three months old.

The deceased czarina, *Anne*, *Ivanowna*, was the daughter of *Ivan* or *John Alexewitch*, elder brother of the czar *Peter I.* called *Peter the Great*, and for a time associate with him on the Imperial throne; but he died in May 1696, whereas *Peter the Great* reigned till the 8th of February, 1725. She was born the 28th of May, 1693, and married the 13th of February, 1710, to *Frederic William*, duke of *Courland*, nephew to the late king of *Prussia*, who died in January, 1711, in the 19th year of his age, as he was returning with his then lovely Princess from *Petersburgh* to his own country. She was proclaimed Empress on the 29th of January, 1730, upon the death of *Peter II.* her cousin, and grandson to *Peter the Great*, when he was on the point of being married to the princess *Katharine Dolgorucki*, niece to the velt-marshall of that name. The friends of princess *Elinabab*, daughter to *Peter I.* thought it very bad that she should be set aside, to make room for another princess, who was not so near the throne; but as the succession of that empire varies from the rules observed elsewhere, the event was not so unexpected.

The late Empress having conversed much with foreigners, and understanding their languages, she protected the strangers that were invited to *Russia* by *Peter I.* favoured the arts and sciences that then began to flourish there; and, in short, governed according to the maxims observed and recommended by that truly great monarch.

Oct. 26. Sir *Chalmer Ogle*, sailed with a strong Squadron of men of war and transports to the *West-Indies*.

The following gentlemen were appointed commissioners of the Admiralty; viz. Sir *Robert Walpole*, *William* lord *Sandon*, *Thomas* *Wilmington*, *Giles* Earl, and *George* *Treby*, esqrs.

Charles VI. emperor of *Germany*, died October 20, N. S. He was born the 1st of October, N. S. 1685, and was elected Emperor on the 2d of October 1711, leaving only two daughters: of which the eldest was married to the duke of *Lorraine*, anno 1736.

Upon the death of the emperor of *Germany*, his eldest daughter, *Maria Theresa* *Walpurg*, married to the duke of *Lorraine* and *Tuscany*, was the same day proclaimed

queen of *Hungary*, and *Bobemia*, princess of *Transylvania*, archduchess of *Austria*, and universal successor to all the hereditary dominions of the house of *Austria*, in pursuance of the Pragmatic sanction made by the late Emperor, in the year 1713, which was guaranteed by *Spain* in 1725, by *Great Britain*, and soon after by the *United Provinces* in 1731, by the diet of the Empire in 1732, and by *France*, *Savoy*, and *Spain* a second time, in 1739. However, this succession was disputed by the elector of *Bavaria*, who founded his pretension on the will of *Ferdinand I.* who married his eldest daughter to *Bavaria*.

A great-storm happening soon after Sir *Chaloner Ogle* and the land forces sailed to the *West-Indies*, the *Buckingham*, captain *Mitchell*, was so disabled, that he was forced to return; and some other ships were disabled, and obliged to go to *Lisbon*.

Oct. 29. The right hon. *Humphrey Parsons*, esq. the new Lord Mayor of *London*, was with the usual solemnity sworn into that office at *Westminster*, for the year ensuing. This is the second time of his Lordship's serving in this important post, he having executed the office of Lord Mayor, in the year 1731.

Nov. 1. This night was a most dreadful hurricane, which continued from between five and six o'clock to ten or eleven, and did a great deal of mischief, as well on the river, as in and near *London*. At six, a stack of chimnies belonging to the reverend Mr. *Dormer*, who kept a boarding-school at *Kensington*, fell down upon the house, and by their great weight made their way quite into the cellar: Mr. *Dormer* was in the room next under the garret, and a son of Sir *Richard Mill*, bart. with him; Mrs. *Dormer*, was in the room under them, and another son of Sir *Richard's* with her, being just come down from his brother, and they were all covered with the ruins: Mr. *Dormer* and his wife were both killed, but the two young gentlemen were taken out alive, very much bruised. The rest of the boarders were happily at another part of the house. About eight, one of the spires of *Westminster-abbey* was blown down: as was also great part of *Hyde-park* wall, between *Kensington* and *Hyde-park* corner. About ten, part of the house of Mr. *Prince*, of *Holles-street*, *Cavendish-square*, was blown down, and the master and servants escaped with the utmost hazard of their lives. At the coach and horses ale-house in *Brook-street*, *Grosvenor-square*, a stack of chimnies

fell into a room where seven men were drinking, and killed one *Thomas Gaull* on the spot, and bruised some of the rest. At the Royal-Exchange a brick chimney was in a very surprizing manner parted, and turned almost round, where it hung by an iron hold-fast till Sunday in the afternoon, when some workmen were employed to take it down. In the Blue-coat hospital two stacks of chimnies fell on the roof of one of the wards, broke through, and alarmed them very much, but did no other damage. A great many other chimnies were blown down, the tiling stript off the houses in most places; and in short a greater desolation has not been known for many years. But the damage on the water was much more considerable: for we had most melancholy accounts from *Lynn*, *Yarmouth*, and several other places, that many ships and vessels were lost, and others very much damaged; that some were without masts, some without anchors, and some without men, and several dead bodies were drove ashore. A passage-boat going from *Sheerness* to *Chatham* was lost, and seventeen or eighteen people drowned. Captain *John Peddie*, who lately made a brave defence against a *Spanish* privateer, unfortunately lost his ship, the *Prince of Orange*, in the *Margate Road*; of which, among the rest, he gave the following particulars: "At ten we drove ashore on a ledge of rocks called the *Naylins*, where we lay till twelve, Sunday noon, when merchant *Brooks* got two boats carted from to windward of the wreck. The ship had not been half an hour on shore, before the stern, cabin, and round-house, broke in pieces. We then got to the fore-castle, and by morning all was gone abast the windlafs. Thus twenty-three of us continued, the sea making a fresh passage over us fourteen hours. Five perished with cold before we got off, and I could not have survived an hour longer. I lost the use of my limbs, and wrote this in bed, where by having hot cloths applied to me, I am much recovered. I have not saved any thing. The height of the gale was at north, and the people here say, they never knew so violent a gale." Amidst the damages sustained by the violence of this storm, it was a consolation to hear, that the fleet under Sir *Chaloner Ogle* in great measure escaped its fury; and that very little of it was felt to the westward, our letters from *Plymouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Falmouth*, &c. making no mention of any losses sustained there by this dreadful storm.

Nov.

Nov. 4. *Augustine Earl*, esq. was made a commissioner of the excise.

Mr. justice *Probyn* was made lord chief baron, in the room of the lord chief baron *Cummins*, deceased.

Mr. baron *Wright*, was made one of the judges of the King's-bench.

Sir *Thomas Abney* was made one of the barons of the Exchequer.

The king of *Prussia*, having declared he would support the Pragmatic sanction, thought fit, however, to invade *Silesia* this month.

Nov. 12. The queen of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, and archduchess of *Austria*, &c. declared the duke of *Tuscany* her husband, to be her associate in the regency of her dominions; and was daily receiving assurances from most of the princes of the Empire, and from several potentates of *Europe*, that they would make good their guarantee of the Pragmatic sanction.

The duke of *Courland*, having by the will of the late czar of *Russia* been appointed sole regent of that vast empire, during the minority of the young Emperor, in exclusion of the Emperor's father and mother. The Regent accordingly entered immediately upon the exercise of the government, without any seeming opposition or discontent, except what was shewn by the father and mother, who could not dissemble entirely their displeasure at the affront that had been put upon them by the last will of the late Czarins, which the Duke, it seems, had the absolute modelling of. The populace, as usual, ushered in this new government with great joy and acclamation; and the Regent with several popular regulations and speeches; but see the fickleness of human grandeur, especially that which is built in injustice, and the sole favour of princes; The duke of *Brunswick*, consort to the princess *Anne*, and father of the young Emperor, having thrown up all his employments, and the Regent having arrested six *Russian* lords, who, he thought, were conspiring with the Duke against him, it occasioned several secret conferences to be held at the princess *Anne*'s on the seventh and eighth, between the Duke, the princess *Anne*, count *Munich*, count *Osserman*, and some others of their most particular confidants, at which it was resolved, to arrest the Regent, in the name of the young Emperor, and divest him of the regency. For this purpose, an order was signed by all present, in the name of the young Emperor, and on the 9th, between three and four in the

morning, count *Munich*, accompanied by his Adjutant-general, and general *Utschakoff*, went with a strong detachment of the guards, to the summer palace where the duke Regent resided. They immediately secured the guard, threatening to kill whoever should dare to resist. Then count *Munich* caused, in the name of the Emperor, the apartment of the Regent, who was in bed, to be opened, having first secured all the avenues about the palace. The noise having awakened the Regent, he leaped out of bed in his shirt, and got hold of his sword. At this instant count *Munich* entered, and said, "I arrest your Highness on the part of the Emperor, and here is my order." The Duke defended himself as long as he could with his sword; and after being disarmed, he still struggled with so much force, that his shirt was torn all to pieces, and it was yet with some trouble before the guards could make themselves absolute masters of him. His Duchess, on her part, did not make less resistance, who, with a sabre she had got hold of, desperately wounded one of the guards, before they could wrench it from her. Count *Gustavus Biron*, the Regent's brother, taking his sword in one hand, and a pistol in the other, endeavoured to escape through the garden, but he was intercepted, taken and disarmed, by the guards posted to secure that avenue. After the Regent and his Duchess were dressed, they were conducted, with their family, to the winter palace, where the Emperor and Imperial family were, and from thence they were carried in four covered waggons to the fortress of *Schlusfeldburg*. Immediately afterwards a general discharge of the artillery was made, the princess *Anne*, mother of the Emperor, was declared Regent of the empire, and a solemn *Te Deum* was sung, upon the happy delivery of the Emperor and royal family from a man whose ambition had made it almost absolutely necessary for him to destroy them; for after he had got himself declared sole Regent by the will of the late Czarina, he had certainly but two ways to take, one of which was, to recommend himself to the father and mother of the infant Emperor, by resigning his regency to them; and the other was, to cut them both off as soon as possible: the former, his ambition, it seems, prevented him to take; and in the latter, he was probably prevented by this sudden, well-concerted, and providential revolution. Next day a declaration, signed by the whole synod, the ministry, and the generals of the

the army, was printed and published in the Emperor's name, which set forth the crimes of the Regent, and the reasons for divesting him of the regency; and the populace rejoiced as much at his downfall, as they did at his elevation. The duke of Brunswick was afterwards declared generalissimo of the forces, and lieutenant-colonel of the horse-guards, count Munich prime minister, count Osterman high admiral, the knees Tscherkassky grand chancellor, the count Gallowkin vice chancellor and minister of the cabinet, and the prince of Hesse-Hombourg lieutenant-colonel of the Ismailovski guards, in the room of general Gustavus Baron.

Nov. 14. At Irwin, sixty miles from Edinburgh, they had a heavy rain, which ended in a fall of large hail, so that every body betook themselves to shelter. This was followed by a sudden and most dreadful flash of fire and a crack of thunder, such as neither they, nor their fore-fathers had seen or heard of: the lightning gave no warning but accompanied the thunder, which was short and quick; but the noise as great and frightful as if all the ordnance on earth had been at one instant discharged. The whole seemed to break upon the Tolbooth and steeple, which were much shattered. The town-clock was broke to pieces, the work either calcined or melted. The strong door of the prison was burst up, notwithstanding its large iron bars, wherein were five prisoners. A lad of fourteen, was killed as he stood at a window, and every stitch of his clothes consumed; his brother, aged twelve, was knocked down near him, so that his life was despaired of; another brother of theirs was struck blind; their aunt had also her clothes burnt to ashes on one side, and even her skin flayed off, worse than could have been done by a blistering plaister: not one bone of any of them was broke, though every hair was singed; and the sulphureous stench about them was intolerable. Several were thrown down in the streets and in their shops, and much hurt. Two sailors coming from the key said, that a large pillar of fire, proceeding quick as from the mouth of a cannon; and that he thought, from the uncommon smoke over the Tolbooth, that the same had been all on fire; he was tumbled down and his foot much hurt. The people had scarce recovered their senses, when two other cracks of thunder gave fresh grounds of terror; but these last, though

very terrible and uncommon, were nothing to the first. Great hewn stones were carried violently out of the steeple to baillie Nisbet's house, where they left impressions. The manner in which the stones were carried off from several houses was surprising.

Nov. 18. The Parliament meeting, his Majesty made a speech to both houses, wherein he acquainted them, that strong squadrons were prepared, and ordered to sail to the *West-Indies*; and that a considerable body of land forces were embarked, which were to be joined by others raised in *America*.

That the court of Spain not being able alone to defend itself against the *British* nation, if another power should interpose, and pretend to prescribe or limit the operations of the war against his declared enemies, we must lose no time in putting ourselves in such a condition as might enable us to repel any insults, and frustrate any designs formed against *Great Britain*, in violation of treaties; and he hoped such steps would inspire his allies with a true sense of the common danger, and unite them in defence of the common cause.

That the Emperor's death opened a new scene, in which all the powers of *Europe* might be immediately or consequentialy concerned. It should be his care to observe their motions, and adhere to the engagements he was under, in order to obtain the balance of power.

The Commons were put in mind, that some augmentations would be necessary, not only for carrying on the present war, but to put themselves in a condition to be prepared for all events, in this new and uncertain state of *Europe*; and he depended therefore upon their granting him effectual supplies.

His Majesty advised them to prevent the exportation of corn, which was very scarce in most countries in *Europe*, and not very plentiful in *England* at this time; and observed, that it would be an inexcusable neglect, if they suffered their enemies to be supplied with any kind of provisions from the *British* dominions.

His Majesty also recommended to their consideration the difficulties there were in manning the fleet, and desired they would find out a speedier way of doing it.

His Majesty being returned to St. James's, the duke of *Argyle* rose up, and, among other things, said, that the King's speech was always considered in that House as the speech of his ministers; and it had generally been, as they expected it would al-

ways he, a short narrative of the measures they had pursued, and a sort of panegyric on all they had done: therefore they ought to be extremely cautious of saying any thing that might imply a tacit approbation of any thing they had done, or advised to be done.

When no measures had been pursued but such as seemingly appeared to be right, a little complaisance in their address might admit of some excuse; but when the measures pursued, and referred to in his Majesty's speech, were such as seemingly appeared to be wrong, the least complaisance, with regard to such measures, would be criminal in the highest degree.

The methods taken for prosecuting the war, or rather the surprising neglect we had been guilty of, had been condemned by all our enemies. In his Majesty's speech they tell us, they have prosecuted the war in the proper places, and in the most vigorous and effectual manner: Could they say so in their address? Would any man in the nation, besides the creatures of the ministry, say so? They had prosecuted the war no-where, except a little privateering could be called prosecuting the war; and even in that way we had neglected our own trade so much, that the enemy had greatly the advantage of us. As for what admiral *Vernon* had done in the *West-Indies*, he was persuaded it was not owing to the orders or instructions he had from our ministers; but because they durst not give him any orders or instructions for preventing it; and because they knew, he had a sincere regard for the honour and interest of his country, and, of consequence, would to the utmost of his power prosecute the war in the most proper place, and in the most vigorous and effectual manner; therefore they sent him thither with a force from which nothing could be expected, and with which no man but himself would have attempted any thing of consequence.

For the same reason they found pretences to delay sending him proper supplies, for above a year and a half after they might and ought to have been sent; and he doubted they would not have been sent yet, if it had not been for the express orders given, as he supposed, by his Majesty, after his return from his *German* dominions.

The westerly wind, he knew, afforded some excuse: but if the necessary preparations had been made with any foresight or dispatch, the fleet might have sailed before the westerly winds set in; and even after those winds had set in, there were

several opportunities of the fleet's getting out of the channel, if they had been provided with necessaries, and received orders to sail.

There seemed to be a design formed to prevent admiral *Vernon*'s being able to prosecute the war in the *West-Indies*, till the *Spaniards* had provided for their defence. But this was not the only wrong measure; he thought he could demonstrate, that no one right step had been taken, either in the commencement or the prosecution of the war; and concluded with a motion for an address of thanks to his Majesty, to congratulate his return to his regal dominions; and to assure him, they would stand by him with their lives and fortunes in the prosecution of this just and necessary war; and to assure him, they would exert themselves in their high capacity, as the hereditary great council of the crown, to which all other councils were subordinate and accountable, in such a manner as might best tend to the promoting the true interest of his Majesty and their country, in this critical juncture.

After a long debate, and the previous question put, upon the duke of *Argyle*'s motion, it was rejected, 66 against 38.

A motion being made, to address his Majesty, as usual, on every paragraph in his speech, and approving the measures of the ministry, it was carried without a division.

And an address of the like tenor was presented by the House of Commons.

Charles-town in *South Carolina* was almost burnt down; the fire began about two o'clock in the afternoon, in a saddler's house, in *Broad-street*, and in four hours, by a strong N. W. wind, all the houses on the south-side of that street, also all the houses in every street from the river to *Church-street*, including both sides of it, in a line south to *Granville's* bastion, were in a flame, and burnt all the wharfs and store-houses on them, in that part of the town, which was the chief for trade; in short, except the north-side of *Broad-street*, and north-end of the bay, the whole trading part of the town was entirely destroyed, not one house left standing, wood, stone, or brick, all in ruins; the number great and small at least 300, and included most of the best houses in town. Great quantities of all kinds of goods were destroyed, in particular all the rum, wine, and other goods in the cellars, all the rice on the keys and store-houses, seven or eight thousand deer-skins, above 200 tons of *Braxilietto* wood, in general all sort of goods on the wharfs, and a great part of what was in the merchants' store-

store-houses, &c. Many of the confused inhabitants moved their best effects to the *Curtain-line*, which was also consumed by the sheds and store-houses taking fire. At the same time many wretches took the opportunity to carry off in boats, petiaugers, &c. large quantities of goods. The *Mir-maid of Bristol* had put her cargo, of 900 barrels of rice, on shore, to stop a leak, which with all her sails was burnt. Many of the gun carriages and wooden platforms on the *Curtain-line*, and in *Granville's* bastion were also burnt. In short, from one of the most flourishing towns in *America*, *Charles-town* was at once, in five hours time, reduced to ashes. The loss of the houses may be valued at near 100,000*l.* sterling, and of goods twice as much, if not more.

Dec. 1. A motion was made in the House of Lords, to address his Majesty, that admiral *Vernon's* instructions might be laid before the House; but, after a long debate, it was carried in the negative: whereupon several lords entered their protest.

A motion was afterwards made, for the copies of all letters which had been written by admiral *Vernon* to the Admiralty, or secretaries of state; and of the letters that had been sent to him by either: but, after some debate, this also was resolved in the negative: which occasioned another protest.

Dec. 3. A motion was made, to address for admiral *Haddock's* instructions; but this likewise was rejected, and occasioned another protest.

The earl of *Holderness* was made lord lieutenant of the north-riding of the county of *York*.

News came that the king of *Prussia* had taken possession of *Breslaw*, the capital of *Silesia*, on the 2d instant.

Dec. 18. The land tax, four shillings in the pound, received the royal assent.

After which both Lords and Commons adjourned to the 7th of *January*.

Dec. 19. Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, with the fleet under his command, came to an anchor in *St. Dominica*, one of the *Caribbee* islands, where he was joined by his Majesty's ships the *Rippon* and *York*, which, with the *Cumberland*, *Prince of Orange*, *Superbe*, *Buckingham*, *Montague*, and *Princess Royal* hospital ships, had been separated from him about sixty leagues from the *Lizard*, on the 1st of *November*.

We had accounts from *Antigua* and the other *Leeward* islands, that a terrible hur-

ricane happened there about the end of *August*, which drove several ships on shore, and did a great deal of damage.

List of the Sheriffs for the ensuing year.

Berkshire, Benjamin Griffin, esq.
Buckingham, William Perry, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Chestern Peru, esq.
Cheshire, William Cheshire, esq.
Cumberland, Montague Farrar, esq.
Derbyshire, Henry Cavendish, esq.
Devonshire, Richard Beavis, esq.
Dorsetshire, Sydenham Williams, esq.
Essex, Joshua Baker, esq.
Glocestershire, William Holbrow, esq.
Hertfordshire, Robert Hadley, esq.
Hersfordshire, Edmund Eekley, esq.
Kent, John Lidgbird, esq.
Leicestershire, Peter Wyche, esq.
Lincolnshire, Sir Henry Nelthorpe, bart.
Monmouthshire, Francis Jenkins, esq.
Norfolk, James Mackrell, esq.
Northamptonshire, Henry Sayer, esq.
Northumberland, John Strother Kerr, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Thomas Langford, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Duncombe, esq.
Rutlandshire, Kenelm Johnson, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Eyton, esq.
Somersetshire, John Provest, esq.
Southampton, Rumney Diggle, esq.
Staffordshire, John Dolphin, esq.
Surrey, Benjamin Hayes, esq.
Sussex, John Nicoll, esq.
Warwickshire, William Wright, esq.
Wiltshire, Anthony Guy, esq.
Worcestershire, Gilbert Wheeler, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir Lionel Pilkington, bart.

For South Wales.

Brecknock, Jeffrey Jeffreys, esq.
Glamorganshire, Rowland Dawkins, esq.
Radnorshire, Edward Price, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Rice Williams, esq.
Caernarvonshire, John Owen, esq.
Denbighshire, William Myddleton, esq.
Flintshire, Henry Lloyd, esq.
Merionethshire, Robert Wynne, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Corbet Owen, esq.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, with- in the bills of mortality, from December, 11, 1739, to December 16, 1740.

<i>Christened.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males	7833	Males	14985
Females	7398	Females	15826
In all	15231	In all	30811
			Increased

Increased in the burials this year 5379.
Whereof have died.

Under two years of age	10765
Between two and five	2862
Five and ten	1235
Ten and twenty	947
Twenty and thirty	2205
Thirty and forty	2783
Forty and fifty	2866
Fifty and sixty	2585
Sixty and seventy	1977
Seventy and eighty	1716
Eighty and ninety	751
Ninety and a hundred	100
A hundred	2
A hundred and one	2
A hundred and two	2
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four	2
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and six	1
A hundred and seven	2

According to last year's bill for the city of Paris, there were

Christened	18,632
Married	4,017
Buried	25,284
Foundlings	3,150

So that the were 6652 died that year more than were baptized.

In 1739, there were

Christened	19,781
Married	4,108
Buried	21,986
Foundlings	3,289
Decreased this year in the christenings	1,149
In the marriages	91
In the foundlings	139
Increased in the burials	3,298

Dec. 27. A proclamation was published for a general fast on the 4th day of February next.

Dec. 30. The princess of Wales was brought to bed of another princess.

Dec. 31. It was computed that 407 English vessels had been taken by the Spaniards, since the commencement of the war, valued at 3,850,300 pieces of eight.

This year the national debt amounted to 45,943,946*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*

1740-1, Jan. 2. The governors of the Foundling hospital being about to lay out 7000*l.* in the purchase of four fields of pasture, containing fifty-six acres on the north side of Ormond-street, to erect their hospital upon, the lady Betty Germain sent
V 91. II.

the governors 500*l.* to add to the revenues of the said hospital.

Jan. 3. The city of London congratulated the King, on the birth of the Princess.

Jan. 24. The young princess was baptized, by the name of Elizabeth Caroline, at Norfolk-house; the margrave of Anspach, the queen of Denmark, and the duchess of Saxe-Gotha, were sponsors.

Samuel Goodier, esq. captain of the Ruby man of war, lying in King-road, hired some sailors to surprise his brother Sir Dinely Goodier, at Bristol, and hurry him on board the Ruby; where the captain caused him to be murdered, with a view of enjoying his estate, which was said to be 3000*l.* per annum. But the assassins were discovered, and confessed the villany.

The issue of the prince and princess of Wales was ordered to be prayed for, after the rest of the royal family.

The queen of Hungary was delivered of a prince, on the 2d instant, N. S.

The king of Prussia took the city of Glogau by surprise, the latter end of this month.

February. A monument was erected in Westminster-abbey, to the memory of the poet Shakespeare, about this time.

Feb. 4. This day a national fast, for the success of the war, was solemnized.

Feb. 5. A loan was opened at the Exchequer on the land-tax, at three per cent. which was filled in less than two hours.

Richard lord Onslow was made lord lieutenant of the county of Surrey.

Feb. 13. A motion was made in the House of Commons, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would please to remove the right honourable Sir Robert Walpole, first commissioner of the Treasury, and chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. from his presence and counsels for ever.

A motion of the like nature was moved in the House of Lords the same day; but in both Houses it was resolved in the negative.

The king of Spain published a memorial about this time, claiming all the dominions possessed by the late Emperor; and assembled an army in Catalonia, which he was preparing to transport to Italy.

March 10. The right worshipful Henry Combe, esq. mayor of Bristol, the aldermen, and the rest of the corporation, went from the Tolzey in a body, to lay the foundation of the Exchange, to be erected in Cornstreet, when the first stone was laid by Mr.

K k

Mayor

Mayor with the usual ceremony; under which were put several pieces of gold and silver coin of his Majesty, and on it were engraven the following words:

Regnate GEORGIO II.
PIO, FELICI, AUGUSTO,
LIBERTATIS
ET

REI MERCATORIÆ,
Domi Fortisq;
VINDICE,

Primarium Lapidem hujusce Ædificij,
Suffragio Civium, & Ære publico extructi,
POSUIT,

HENRICUS COMBE, PÆTOR,
A. D. MDCCXL.

Mar. 14. A proclamation was published for encouraging seamen to enter on board his Majesty's ships of war, offering every able-bodied seaman, who voluntarily entered himself, a bounty of five pounds; and every other seaman three pounds.

Mar. 20. His Majesty created the following knights of the garter, viz.

The prince of *Hesse*, the dukes of *Marleborough*, *Kingston*, *St. Albans*, and *Portland*, in the room of the dukes of *Kent*, *Roxburgh*, the earls of *Strafford* and *Scarborough*, and the lord viscount *Townshend*, deceased.

The right honourable *Humphry Parsons*, Lord Mayor of *London*, died.

Mar. 23. Alderman *Lambert* chosen Lord Mayor for the remainder of the year.

Mar. 25. The governors and guardians of the hospital for exposed and deserted young children, began to receive such children into their house in *Hatton Garden*: those above two months old were rejected; as were those that had any infectious distempers. Nineteen males and eleven females were received.

1741, Mar. 26. The new Lord Mayor went in great state to the Tower, attended by the twelve companies, &c. where, on a booth erected for that purpose without the gate, he was sworn in by the right hon. the lord *Cornwallis*, constable of the Tower, according to an ancient custom, when the barons of the Exchequer are out of town. Sir *Thomas Bloodworth* was the last Lord Mayor that was sworn on Tower-hill, which was in the year of the great plague, 1665, in king *Charles II.*'s time, when the courts of law were held at *Oxford*, and none of the barons in town.

Apr. 8. His Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he acquainted them, the queen of *Hungary* had demanded the

twelve thousand men he was obliged to furnish her with by treaty; and therefore he had demanded of the king of *Denmark*, and the king of *Sweden*, as landgrave of *Hesse Cassel*, their respective bodies of troops, consisting of six thousand each, to be in a readiness to march to the assistance of her *Hungarian* majesty; and he was concerting further measures, to disappoint the attempts that were forming against the house of *Austria*, and to maintain the liberties and balance of power in *Europe*: and recommended it to the Commons, to grant such supplies as might be necessary for these ends.

Apr. 10. In answer to this speech, both Houses presented very loyal addresses, and assured his Majesty, they would enable him, in the most effectual manner, to support the queen of *Hungary*.

Apr. 16. The sons of the clergy held their annual feast, at which were present a number of reverend gentlemen, and other persons of distinction. The collection for that charity this year amounted to upwards of 820*l*.

Apr. 21. The dukes of *St. Albans*, *Marleborough*, *Portland*, and *Kingston*, were installed knights of the garter with the usual ceremonies at *Windsor*, where was a numerous and splendid company.

Apr. 25. His Majesty made a speech to both Houses, wherein he returned them thanks, for the many eminent instances they had given him of their fidelity and affection, and their unshaken adherence to the true interest of their country; and said, he would immediately give directions for calling a new parliament; and had such an intire confidence in the affection of his people, that it was with the greatest satisfaction he saw this opportunity put in their hands, of giving him fresh proofs of it in the choice of their representatives.

The acts passed this session, besides the land-tax already mentioned, were as follows;

An act for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, &c.

An act for granting and continuing the duties on salt.

An act for the punishment of mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army, and their quarters.

An act to prohibit, for a time, the exportation of corn, meal, bread, biscuit, starch, beef, pork, and bacon.

An act to amend the law concerning common recoveries; and to explain and amend

Amend an act made 29 Car. II. for preventing frauds and perjuries.

An act to prevent inconveniencies arising from delays in causes, after issue joined.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices, &c.

An act to indemnify protestant purchasers of the estates of papists, who have not enrolled their estates, &c.

An act to render the laws more effectual for preventing the stealing and destroying of sheep, and other cattle.

An act for licencing the importation of victuals from *Ireland*, and other parts, into *Scotland*, in time of scarcity.

An act to amend an act of 3 Jac. I. for recovering small debts, and relieving poor debtors, in *London*.

An act to empower *Joseph Porter*, &c. to import a certain quantity of *Spanish* raw silk.

An act for repairing the road from *Wakefield* to *Pontefract*, to *Wentbridge*, &c. in the county of *York*.

An act for repairing the road from *Horselygate* to *Kingsdown* hill in *Wiltshire*.

An act for mending the road from *Eland* to *Leeds* in the west riding of *Yorkshire*.

— From *Selby* to *Leeds*, &c. in *Yorkshire*.

An act for incorporating the undertakers of the navigation of the river *Dee*.

An act for supplying the city of *Glocester* with fresh water.

An act for draining *Waterbeach* level in the county of *Cambridge*.

An act for appointing new commissioners, and for vesting the estate and effects of *John Coggs*, and *John Dann*, goldsmiths, in trustees for the payment of their creditors.

An act for finishing the church of *Gainsborough* in the county of *Lincoln*.

An act for rebuilding the church of *St. Botolph* without *Aldgate*.

An act for erecting and endowing a parish church at *Netter Knutsford* in the county of *Chester*.

An act for making the chapel at *Markefreet* in the county of *Hertford*, a perpetual cure and benefice.

An act for supplying the defects in the laws for repairing county bridges, and houses of correction, and for passing rogues and vagabonds.

An act to continue the act for relief of debtors.

An act for granting his Majesty the sum of one million, out of the sinking fund;

and for applying and appropriating the supplies, and allowing a drawback on coals used in fire-engines, for draining tin and copper mines in *Cornwall*.

An act for the encouragement and increase of seamen; and for the better and speedier manning his Majesty's fleet.

An act for opening a trade to and from *Persia* through *Russia*.

An act for the preservation of the public roads in *England*.

An act for surveying the chief ports and headlands on the coasts of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, and the islands and plantations thereto belonging; in order to determine the longitude and latitude thereof.

An act for restraining and preventing several unwarrantable schemes and undertakings in his Majesty's colonies and plantations in *America*.

An act to enable the commissioners for building a bridge from *Westminster* to the opposite shore, to raise a further sum towards finishing of it, and for providing for the tickets lost in the bridge-lottery.

An act to enable *Thomas Smith*, esq. to supply the town of *Portsmouth*, and parts adjacent, with good water; at his own charges.

Then the Parliament was prorogued; and on the 28th instant a proclamation was published for dissolving it; the writs being made returnable on the 25th of *June* next.

Horatio Walpole, esq. made one of the tellers of the Exchequer, in the room of lord *Onslow*, deceased; Sir *William Yonge*, bart. succeeded him as cofferer to his Majesty; *Thomas Winnington*, esq. succeeded Sir *William*, as secretary at war; and Mr. *Clutterbuck* succeeded Mr. *Winnington*, as one of the lords of the treasury.

Duke of *Kingson* and earl of *Holderness* made lords of the bed chamber, in the room of the earl of *Selkirk* and lord *Catcart*, deceased.

Benjamin Keene, esq. and *Thomas Pelham*, jun. esq. made commissioners of trade and plantations.

May 2. Was held a chapter of the most noble order of the garter at *St. James's*, when the chancellor, by the sovereign's command, declared his most serene highness *Frederick*, duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, duly elected one of the knights companions of the said order.

May 6. His Majesty having appointed the same lords justices as last year, set out for *Hanover*. He went through bridge in

his barge, attended by several other barges, in which were a great many persons of quality, in order to embark on board the *Carolina* yacht. The guns were fired at the Tower, as his Majesty passed by. He landed at *Helvoetsluis* on Friday, and arrived at *Hanover* the Tuesday following.

May 17. This day captain *Lewis*, commander of the *Spence* sloop, arrived, with letters to his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, his Majesty's principal secretary of state, from vice-admiral *Vernon*, and brigadier *Wentworth*, commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in the *West-Indies*, dated from the harbour of *Carthagena*, the 1st of April, which gave an account of admiral *Vernon's* attacking *Carthagena*, and taking the castle of *Bocachica*.

May 18. This day, when the action at *Carthagena* was known as a certainty, there were all the public demonstrations of joy; the guns at the Tower and from the shipping in the river were fired; the bells through the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the suburbs, were rung, and at night were bonfires and illuminations. And these rejoicings were continued on the next day, and spread themselves through *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* as soon as this most agreeable news was received.

We were informed, that what greatly contributed to the taking of *Bocachica* castle, the strongest fort about *Carthagena*, with so inconsiderable a loss, was, the conduct and address made use of in raising a battery of twenty twenty-four pounders against it.

The *Swedes* seeming bent on a war with *Russia*, a resolution was passed unanimously in the diet of that kingdom, to reinforce their army in *Finland* with 7000 men; which reinforcement sailed from *Carlskroon* and *Robbelsblagen* on the 25th past, O. S. under the convoy of four men of war. On the other side, the *Moscovites* were preparing for their defence, by augmenting their troops, repairing the fortified places, and filling the magazines in all the conquered provinces; and probably would be more than a match for the *Swedes*; but they seeming to be in danger of an attack at the same time from the *Turks*; for the *Tartars* had already begun to make some inroads upon their southern territories; in which case they stood in need of some assistance, and they accordingly met with it, from their old friend *Kouli-Kan*; whose ambassador lately arrived at *Constantinople*, and behaved in a most haughty provoking manner.

Letters from several parts of *Germany* informed us, a treaty of alliance was on the point of being concluded between the emperor of *Russia*, the king of *Poland*, the queen of *Hungary*, and his *Britannick* Majesty, for supporting the interests of the house of *Austria*; and letters from *Italy* said, that the old alliance was upon the point of being renewed between the united courts of *France*, *Spain*, and *Sardinia*, who very politically were not for supporting the interests of the house of *Austria*. This article was fully confirmed by some other advices from *France* and *Spain*, which said, that his most Christian majesty had issued orders for augmenting his grenadiers with fifteen, and the rest of his foot with ten men a company; and that they talked at *Paris* of a second augmentation to be speedily ordered, of five men more to every company, which would be an augmentation of upwards of 45,000 men, to the infantry alone. And those from *Spain* said, that the transports had set sail from *Barcelona* for *Majorca*, in order to embark the troops and artillery in that island; and that some of their troops, designed to march through *France*, were already arrived upon the frontiers between the two kingdoms.

John Harris, esq. made master of the household to his Majesty, in the room of *George Treby*, esq. appointed one of the lords of the treasury.

The lord *Glenorchy* and *Edward Thompson*, esq. made lords commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir *Thomas Lyttelton*, bart. and *Thomas Clutterbuck*, esq.

Thomas Winnington, esq. made cofferer of his Majesty's household.

The lord viscount *Duplin*, and Sir *William Corbet*, bart. made commissioners of the revenues in *Ireland*.

Thomas Trefusis, esq. made a commissioner for victualling his Majesty's navy.

Sir *Robert Brown*, bart. made paymaster of his Majesty's board of works, in the room of *John Harris*, esq.

Thomas Smith, esq. commander of the *Remney*, made governor of *Newfoundland*.

Benjamin earl Fitzwalter made lord lieutenant of the county of *Essex*.

William Shirley, esq. made governor of *New England*, in the room of *Jonathan Belcher*, esq.

Thomas Morgan, esq. made advocate general or judge martial of his Majesty's forces.

Hon. George Glinnes, esq. uncle to the earl

earl of Lincoln was made governor of *New York*.

June 2. Early this morning began the hottest press below bridge that had been known since the commencement of the war against *Spain*. They took all they could lay hands upon, whether they had protections or not, on board or ashore; and in thirty-six hours the number taken and introlled in the navy books was 2370.

June 13. Came on the election of sixteen peers for *Scotland*, to sit in the *British* Parliament: many of the most eminent of the nobility did not attend, *viz.* the dukes of *Hamilton*, *Buccleugh*, *Queensbury*, *Argyle*, *Montrose*, the marquises of *Tweeddale* and *Annandale*, the earls of *Aberdeen*, *Marchmont*, *Stair*, &c. &c. There were thirty-five Peers present, besides ten proxies, and eight signed lists. The election unanimously fell on the following noblemen, *viz.* the marquis of *Lothian*, earls of *Cravenford*, *London*, *Broadalbin*, *Hyndford*, *Hopton*, *Morton*, *Sutherland*, *Finlater*, *Dunmore*, *Portmore*, *Ila*, *Lauderdale*, *Murray*, *Hume*, and lord *Semerville*. The four last in the room of the dukes of *Arbol* and *Buccleugh*, earl of *Bute* and lord *Cathcart*.

June 14. The states of *Hungary* refused to receive the duke of *Bavaria's* protest against the coronation of the Queen, which was performed at *Presbourg*, with great solemnity, in the metropolitan church of *St. Martin*, by the count *Esterhazy*, primate of the kingdom, and archbishop of *Gran*. Her Majesty was afterwards conducted in her coach, with the crown on her head, and the sceptre in her hand, preceded by all the grandees, prelates, &c. in their proper habits on horseback, to the *Franciscan's* church without the city; where her Majesty with the primate, palatine, bishops and barons ascended a scaffold, erected in the open field, and holding up her right hand in public view, took an oath to maintain the liberties and privileges of the kingdom. Thence the procession moved to a certain rising ground near the *Danube*, where, according to ancient custom, she mounted a horse richly caparisoned, and flourished a naked sword towards the four quarters of the world; thereby signifying that she would defend the kingdom against its enemies on every side. When her Majesty demanded the consent of the states of *Hungary* to the association of the Grand Duke with her in the regency of that kingdom, several of the grandees declared, at the first mention of it, that the Queen's wisdom was so conspi-

cuous, that she needed no partner in the administration. But upon the proposal of it a second time, they consented to it for ten years.

Roger Talbot, esq. was made one of the commissioners of the taxes and duties on houses.

William Adams, esq. was made one of the commissioners for granting wine licences.

Sir Thomas Janion, bart. was made chief porter of the Tower of *London*, in the room of *Jocelin Sidney*, esq. now earl of *Leicester*.

June 16. As prince *George*, the prince of *Augusta*, and the other young Prince and Princess, were removing from *Epsum* to *Cliefden*, they were met on *Hounslow-beath* by two highwaymen, who rode up to the coach, but being informed whose children were in it, they only cried, God bless them, and went off; however, meeting soon after with the nurses and attendants in another coach, they robbed them of a considerable booty.

June 19. Captain *Wimbleton*, commander of his Majesty's sloop the *Cruizer*, arrived here yesterday in the evening, from *Portsmouth*, having been dispatched from the harbour of *Carthagena*, the 26th of *April*, with letters for his grace the duke of *Newcastle* his Majesty's principal secretary of state, from vice-admiral *Vernon*, and from brigadier-general *Wentworth*.

Upon the whole of this expedition, six Spanish men of war had been burnt or destroyed, with six galleons and all the other shipping that were in the harbour of *Carthagena*; all the forts and strong castles for the security of that harbour entirely demolished, and several hundred guns, as well in the forts as in the men of war, destroyed or rendered unserviceable.

June 24. For the benefit of trade, the post-master-general thought proper this day, to put in practice a scheme, for making the correspondence between several considerable towns and *London*, more frequent; and according to previous notice given by advertisements in the news-papers, letters for the future were to be taken in at the letter office in *London*, and dispatched away, instead of three times, six times a week, every night except *Sunday*, for the following places, and as often in return to *London*:

Between *London* and *Bristol*: *Southall*, *Uxbridge*, *Gerrard's-cross*, *Beaconsfield*, *Highbury*, *Wycombe*, *Thame*, *Tetworth*, *Oxford*, these as usual, to which are now added, *Abingdon*

don, Farringdon, Cirencester, Gloucester, and Bath and Bristol, with the places adjacent.

Between London and Norwich: Enfield, Hertford, as usual, extended forward, Royston, Cambridge, Newmarket, Bury-St.-Edmunds, Thetford, Stone, Lynn, Attleborough, Wyndham, Norwich, and the places adjacent.

Between London and Yarmouth: Rumsford, Brentwood, Ingstone, Cbelsford, Witbam, Kelvedon, Colchester, as before, Ipswich, Saxmundham, Beccles, Lowestoff, Yarmouth, and the places adjacent to these.

A new conveyance for cross-post letters, three days in every week was also settled between Bristol, Bath, and the following clothing towns, Fressingford, Bradford, Troow-bridge, Melksham, Devizes, Lavington, Westbury, Froom, Warminster, Heilsbury, Wilton, and Salisbury.

At a court of hustings held at Guildhall, Mr. alderman Willmot, and Francis Musters, esq. were unanimously elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex, for the ensuing year.

June 25. The new Parliament met at Westminster, and by virtue of a writ, under the great seal, signed by the lords of the regency, were prorogued to Thursday, the 6th of August.

June 26. Sir John Norris in the *Victory* sailed from Spithead to St. Helen's, in company with the *St. George*, Cambridge, Buckingham, Bedford, Nassau, Lenox, Argyle, Assistance, and the *Blaze* and *Lightning* fire-ships. The same evening the *Gosport* anchored in St. Helen's road from the Downs; and on Saturday morning the 27th, Sir John was joined by the *Royal Sovereign*, *Royal George*, *Duke*, *Marlborough*, and *Essex* from the Downs, and the *Elizabeth* and *Ruby* from Plymouth; when the whole fleet, the *Marlborough* excepted, put to sea.

June 30. John Penny, esq. late principal of Clement's-Inn, and deputy paymaster of the pensions, who had been missing ever since the 18th, was found in the bog-house of the said Inn, with his throat cut almost from ear to ear, and a great hole on the right side of the head, where his brains came out; and upon searching his chambers, it appeared he had been robbed of several sums of money, diamond-rings, and other valuable effects. Two days after, the coroner's inquest finished their examination, and brought in their verdict wilful murder against *James Hall*, his late servant.

June 31. An academy was ordered to be built at Woolwich for instructing the gentlemen belonging to the train of artillery.

July 4. The late duke of Courland set out with his family from *Petersburg* for *Borowska*, an island in the river *Oby* in *Siberia*. They are to live in the same castle wherein prince *Menzikoff*, and the two princes *Dolgobucki* ended their days. At his departure, the silver plate with which he used to be served, was supplied with pewter, and he and his spouse were obliged to deliver up the remainder of their jewels. All the plate taken from him and his adherents, had been carried to the mint to be melted into specie; which, besides 300 ounces of gold, amounted to 382,500*l*.

July 7. William Smith, esq. was elected one of the sheriffs for London and Middlesex, and gave bond for serving that office, in the room of Francis Musters, esq. who was excused on paying his fine.

The custom of the sheriffs of London delivering horse-shoes and nails to the Exchequer, usually makes its droll appearance in the public papers; the reason of it is so little known, that it is generally looked on as a foolish custom of antiquity: in former times, when money was very scarce, and we had no larger coin than a penny, the reserved rents on grants of lands or tenements, especially small ones, were usually paid in something that had a reference to the nature of the thing granted, or the occupation of the grantee. It is unnecessary to produce instances of this kind, as they would give no information to our learned readers, or make the point clearer to the unlearned.

The two following extracts from records in the Exchequer, which I shall give in the original words, and a translation of them, will soon clear up the point:

Walter le Brun Marefcballus, de Stranda, reddit compotum de 6 ferris equorum, pro habenda quadam placca in parocchia St. Clementis ad fabricam ibidem locandam.

Mag. Rot. 19. Hen. 3.

Walter Marefcallus, ad crucem lapideam, reddit sex ferra equorum cum clavibus, pro quadam fabrica quam de Rege tenet in capitis ex opposito crucis lapideae.

Memor. 1. Edw. 1.

“Walter le Brun Marechal, or Farrier, of the Strand, renders six horse-shoes to have a certain place in the parish of St. Clement's to build a forge there, &c.

Great Rolls of the 19th of K. Henry III.”

“Walter Marechal, or the Farrier, at the Stone Cross, renders six horse-shoes, with their nails, for (or as a reserved rent) a certain

certain forge, opposite to the stone cross, which he holds of the king in capite.

Memoranda Rolls in the Exchequer of the first year of king Edward I.

The first of these points out the beginning, as well as reason of the payment of these horse-shoes and nails; for it was to have a piece of ground to build a forge on, therefore that must be the first payment. The 19th year of king Henry III. falls in with 1234, now 507 years ago. In process of time, this piece of ground, and buildings on it, came to the mayor and citizens of London, and they, by the sheriffs, have continued to render them into the Exchequer annually to this day.

The spot where the stone cross once stood, had afterwards a may-pole erected upon it.

Honourable George Clinton, esq. made governor of New-York.

Benning Wentworth, esq. made governor of New Hampshire in America.

Stephen Poyntz, esq. made inspector of the prosecutions in the court of Exchequer concerning uncustomed and prohibited goods.

Thomas Sutton, esq. made a commissioner for the receipt and management of the salt duties.

Thomas Watson, esq. member for Berwick, and deputy commissary of the marines, made commissary general of the Danish and Hessian troops in British pay, and also of the English forces to be sent abroad.

Henry Lewis, esq. made surveyor general of the duty on houses in Wales.

William Williams, esq. made receiver general of the land-tax for South-Wales.

Sir John Stanley, Sir John Evelyn, barts. John Campbell, Bryan Fairfax, John Hill, esqrs. George lord Roß, Wardell George Westby, esq. Sir Robert Bailis, knt. Robert Chandler, Richard Beaumont Hotbam, Richard Somers, Colin Campbell, Isaac Lebeup, and Edward Riggs, esqrs. appointed commissioners of the customs. The two last are new ones.

Mr. Richard Nicoll of Leominster, surveyor of the duties upon houses for the county of Hereford, in the room of Mr. John Palmer, deceased.

Thomas Carleton of Braxburne, Hertfordshire, esq. consul at Smyrna for the Turkey company.

Edward Weston and John Couraud, esqrs. collectors and transmitters to the register of the state papers and records,

The profit and loss of Great Britain in the war with Spain, from July 1739, to July 1741, was as follows.

127 ships taken from the Spaniards	£. 794400
Seven galleons destroyed	100000
Seven men of war	405000
Loss at Porto Bello, computed at	100000
At fort Chagre	300000
At Carthagena, by demolishing their forts	18000
Total of the Spaniard's loss	1617400
Loss of the English by 154 ships taken by Spain	612000
Difference to balance	1005400

Aug. 4. Their excellencies the lords justices in council were pleased to order, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 6th instant, should be further prorogued to Thursday the 10th of September; and that the convocations of Canterbury and York, which stood prorogued to the 7th instant, should be further prorogued to September 11.

Aug. 8. Their excellencies the lords justices published an order for suspending part of the late act that prohibits the exportation of all kinds of grain (rice excepted) till the 25th of December next, so far as it relates to malt; judging it to be very detrimental to the kingdom at present, considering the plentiful harvest, to prevent its being carried abroad.

Aug. 28. Was published by authority, that his Majesty was pleased to grant to the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London, and their successors, that the mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen of the said city of London for the time being, and every of them, be for ever hereafter a justice and justices of the peace of his Majesty, his heirs and successors, within the said city of London and liberties thereof; and that the mayor, recorder, and all the aldermen above the chair, shall be of the quorum.

The elector of Bavaria published his declaration of war against the queen of Hungary, and immediately entered the dominions of Austria. On the 30th he took possession of Linz, the capital of Upper Austria, without opposition; from whence he marched to Ens, where likewise he met with no opposition; and by our last accounts from Passau of the 7th instant, he was

was then within four days march of *Vienna*, where they expect to be besieged by him, and made all possible preparations for a vigorous defence.

The queen of *Hungary* being thus in a most distressed and dismal condition, she sent for the four orders that compose the states of the kingdom of *Hungary*, and made a Latin speech to them, with such a dignity and courage at the same time, as won the hearts of every one present.

The states soon resolved, in the mean time, to publish a manifesto against the elector of *Bavaria*, and to establish a perpetual law, for excluding that prince and his family for ever from the crown of *Hungary*.

The city of *Prague* was taken by assault, and the elector of *Bavaria* proclaimed king of *Bohemia*.

July 12. The states of *Courland* notified the election of prince *Lewis Ernest*, of *Brunswick-Wolfenbuttel*, for their duke, to the senate of *Poland*, and desired the republic to grant him the investiture of that duchy. That prince, the beginning of this month, signed at *Mittau* the capitulation presented him by the states, for the confirmation of their privileges.

A new court of Common-pleas, upon a level with the court of Exchequer, has lately been elegantly built, on the same side of Westminster-hall with the latter.

July 19. A detachment of *Bavarian* troops from their camp at *Scharding*, surprised and took possession of the city of *Passau*, which is a sort of key for entering from *Bavaria* into the *Austrian* dominions, and intended an attack upon those dominions.

July 20. A terrible tempest destroyed all the country about *Genova*, so that it would take up three years to restore the vines to their former condition, and nine the chestnut trees. The cantons of *Berne* and *Fribourg* likewise suffered much, and the country was covered with hail two foot in depth.

July 24. Was published in *Sweden* a formal declaration of war against the czar of *Moscovy*.

July 25. About eleven o'clock, a fire broke out at a cyder house in *Fox-court*, *Gray's-Inn Lane*, which consumed three houses, and damaged some others before it could be extinguished. Three young persons, as they were looking at the ruins, were killed the next day, by the fall of a wall.

July 28. A violent storm of thunder and hail happened in the south east parts of the west riding of *Yorkshire*, part of *Nottinghamshire*, and *Lincolnshire*. The hail-stones were generally as large as musket-balls, many as big as pigeons eggs, and some two or three inches long, and an inch diameter, of various shapes, like broken icicles, which tore and cut up the standing corn, and beat, as with a flail, the corn that was reaped; broke off large branches of trees, and tore up some by the roots; knocked down and broke the heads of several people, and killed birds and hares. Thus it raged ten miles in length, and one in breadth, and did much damage forty miles in length and two in breadth. The hail lay in heaps half a yard deep two days after like ice. The loss of the poor farmers is computed at 4000*l*.

July 31. By an act of parliament passed last session, power was given to the commissioners of the Court of Requests, commonly called the Court of Conscience, to hear and determine all matters and disputes, touching any debts not exceeding forty shillings, and all housekeepers or lodgers, within the city or liberties of *London*, or persons who shall keep any shop, shed, stall, or stand, within the said city or liberties, though living without the liberties, are subject to the jurisdiction and determination of the said commissioners, and may be compelled to pay small debts in a summary way.

War being declared between *Sweden* and *Moscovy*, and the velt-marshal count *Lacy* being appointed general in chief of the *Moscovite* forces in *Finland*, this old experienced general finding that a large body of *Swedish* troops was posted at *Wilmanstrand*, the first fortress on the *Swedish* frontier, he marched, on the 23^d of last month, with a superior body of *Russian* troops, and having that evening carefully reconnoitred the enemy's situation, he attacked them next day, when after a very sharp battle, which lasted several hours, and a vigorous resistance from the enemy, who fought like desperadoes, they were intirely defeated, with the loss of several thousand men killed in the field of battle. At the same time the *Russians* attacked and took the fortress. General *Wrangel*, who commanded the *Swedes*, was taken prisoner, together with several colonels and other officers, besides above 2000 private men. The *Russians* also took the *Swedes* artillery, baggage, and every thing they had.

had in their camp, as well as in the fortrefs. The Swedish colours and standards taken at the battle and in the fortrefs, were brought in triumph to *Petersburg*.

The Swedes took several British merchant ships in the Russian trade.

Sept. 3. Their excellencies the lords justices in council were pleased to order, that the Parliament, which stood prorogued to the 10th instant, should be further prorogued to Oct. 27.

About eleven this morning, the wind due south, we had a prodigious storm, which might be called a hurricane, considerable damage being done on the river *Thames*, and many trees torn up by the roots. We had accounts also from several places, as *Newcastle*, &c. of great damage being done to the shipping. At *Canterbury*, by the fall of chimneys, and untiling of houses, several parts of that city looked as if it had been bombarded. Near *Chichester*, very large trees were torn up by the roots, and the roads and fields around were strowed with the boughs of others, and the fruit remaining ungathered was almost entirely blown off. Also from *Lynn* and several other places we had accounts of this hurricane. To this we shall add an extract of a private letter from *St. Ives* in *Huntingdonshire*, sent by a gentleman who was on the road thither the day that this hurricane happened. "As we were going between *Stoverage* and *Baldock*, the wind rose very suddenly, and blew very hard for a few minutes: but we saw no effects of the tempest till we came to *Biggleswade*, where it threw down several houses, malt-houses, barns and trees. At *Huntingdon* we heard that several windmills were overthrown, and in one of them the miller was killed. But I never saw such desolation in my life, as here at *St. Ives*; abundance of houses stript, some thrown down, and the fine spire of the steeple fell and demolished great part of the roof of the church; the sheets of lead were rolled up, and carried with such force, as to beat down part of a house at a considerable distance: but what is most remarkable, a little boy, who ran into the church-porch, and stayed till it was full of stones, endeavouring to get out at a window in the side of it, was taken up by the wind and carried a great way, by which means his life was preserved. The steeple of a church about a mile from hence was also thrown down. At *Biggleswade* the storm lasted not above twenty minutes.

The feat of Sir *William Keyte*, bart. at

Norton, in the parish of *Mickleton*, in *Gloucestershire*, was about this time entirely consumed by fire, and he himself wilfully perished in the flames, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of his servants to save his life; by which it appeared that he was disordered in his senses. 'Tis said, that he set it on fire himself.

Sept. 21. In the north of *Ireland*, wheat sold for sixpence a stone, beef at one penny a pound; and other provisions in proportion.

Admiral *Vernon* sailed from *Kingston* in *Jamaica* with the fleet to attack the town of *St. Jago de Cuba*; but the army continued in their camp. The *Shoreham*, capt. *Broderick*, brought in a Spanish ship with 70,000 pieces of eight on board, bound from *Caribagena*; by whom we had advice, that *Don Blas de Lix*, the governor of *Caribagena*, was dead; and the place in great want of all sorts of provisions, and very sickly.

Sept. 22. The *Hanoverian* minister at *Ratisbon* declared publicly, that his master the king of *Great Britain* had not only made the necessary dispositions for defending his territories in *Germany*, but that he would act offensively, and was resolved to defend with all his force the liberty of the *Germanick* body; and about the same time Mr. *Treuer*, the British minister at the *Hague*, declared to the deputies of the States General, that his Britannick Majesty had received the propositions of Mr. *Bussy*, the French envoy, with no other view than the better to defeat the designs of *France*, and that he would enter into no negotiation with that minister, without giving advice thereof to the Republic.

Sept. 23. The *Nancy* arrived at *Falmouth*, with letters from *Maderia* of the 18th, N. S. giving an account, that his Majesty's ship the *Success*, capt. *Thompson*, arrived there the 2d, with a large ship of 300 tons, laden with sugar, cochineal, cocoa, &c. She had on board 180,000 dollars, 60 bars of gold and silver, some cases directed to *Don Blas*, &c.

Sept. 23. Mr. alderman *Williams*, and *William Smith*, esq. the two new sheriffs, were sworn in at *Guildhall*; and on the 30th they were sworn in at *Westminster*.

Sept. 29. Sir *Robert Goddard*, knt. and alderman, was chosen Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, after having been several times set aside by the court of aldermen.

Kouli Kan invaded *Turkey*, and advanced with his army as far as *Erzerum*.

Lieutenant-general Parker made general and commander of his Majesty's forces in Ireland.

— — — *Manley*, esq. for many years under secretary, appointed head secretary to the honourable the commissioners of the customs, in the room of *Charles Carkeffe*, esq. deceased; a place of 500*l.* per ann.

An account of the Pragmatic Sanction.

The late Emperor's father *Leopold* foreseeing the fatal consequences that would attend the failure of a male-issue, in his family, by disturbing the peace of the Empire, as well as of all Europe, formed a design to settle the succession in the female line, as the only way to prevent the revolutions that might attend it; accordingly, about forty years ago, he communicated this scheme to his two sons *Joseph* and *Charles*, afterwards Emperors, who approved it; he then delivered it to his ministers who carried it through the several diets of the Empire, where it received all the validity which they could give it. Upon his death his eldest son *Joseph* succeeded; who dying without male issue, the late Emperor *Charles* succeeded him; who likewise having no male heirs, some doubts arose with regard to the rights which the arch-duchess his daughter could claim by virtue of this settlement, which was called the Pragmatic Sanction. The late Emperor, seven years after his accession, had it drawn up a new, in favour of his posterity, whether male or female, and it was agreed to in a council held by him for that purpose, six months after; in the year 1720 it was approved of by the hereditary dominions, and sworn to by the states and magistrates. *Great-Britain's* refusing to guarantee the Pragmatic Sanction, &c. which the late Emperor resented, produced in 1725 the famous treaty of *Vienna* betwixt *Spain* and him, by the 12th article of which *Spain* guaranteed it. In 1726, *Moscow* virtually guaranteed it; and some months after, by a conclusion of the general Diet of the Empire, it was declared a public law. In 1731, by the 2d article of the 2d treaty of *Vienna*, *Great-Britain* guaranteed it; and in 1732, the *Dutch* became special guaranties of it; as did *Denmark* the same year. The *French*, after many traverses and difficulties, agreed to guarantee it by the definitive treaty, signed by the Emperor at *Vienna* in 1738, whereby the duke of *Lorraine*, upon cession of the duchies of *Lorraine* and *Bar*, in favour of the king *Sta-*

nislav for life, and to *France* for ever, was made grand duke of *Tuscany*, upon the death of *John de Medicis*, the last male of that ancient family. So that had *France* now supported the elector of *Bavaria*, in his pretensions to the Imperial dignity, they could not avoid being deemed the grossest violators of the most solemn engagements.

The princes who opposed the Pragmatic Sanction were the electors of *Saxony*, *Bavaria* and *Palatine*, and the bishop of *Frey-singen* and *Ratisbon*; but the present elector of *Saxony* was brought over and acquiesced in the disposition, on condition that the Emperor should put some crown upon his head, which had been effected, by procuring him to be elected king of *Poland*.

Oct. 20. His Majesty, who left *Hanover* the 13th, embarked at *Helvoeslags* the 18th, landed safe at *Aldborough* the 19th; and at three this afternoon arrived at *St. James's*.

Oct. 22. The Lord Mayor and court of aldermen waited on his Majesty at *St. James's*, when Sir *John Strange*, the recorder, made their compliments in the following speech.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

Your Majesty's safe return to *Great-Britain* being a matter of universal joy to every part of it, the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen of your capital city, have humbly taken this opportunity of laying themselves at your Majesty's feet, with their sincere and most dutiful congratulations upon so happy an event. The bare possibility of danger to such a prince must naturally suggest many anxious thoughts to our minds; the day therefore which restored your Majesty to this nation in health and security, must ever be remembered with thankfulness and joy.

"The sword is now drawn in so many parts of Europe and *America*, that we are sensible your Majesty's labours must be exceeding great in attending to all the different occurrences occasioned thereby. It is from this unwearied application, and from the readiness of your faithful subjects to assist your Majesty in asserting the rights of *Great-Britain*, that we promise ourselves a happy issue of the present troubles, and the establishment of our trade and commerce upon a solid and lasting foundation.

"Permit us, Sir, upon this our first opportunity, to return your Majesty our humble thanks for the charter we have lately received, whereby the number of justices of the peace in the city of *London* is increased;

this,

this, as it was asked and granted with a view only to the furtherance of justice, we beg leave to assure your Majesty, shall accordingly be applied.

“ May God long preserve your Majesty, and accomplish all your designs for the good of your people.”

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

“ I thank you for this mark of your duty and affection. You may be assured of my constant and firm resolution to assert and maintain, in the most effectual manner, the rights of *Great-Britain*; and to carry on, with vigour, those just and necessary measures, which have been so unanimously supported, till the trade and commerce of these kingdoms shall be established upon a firm and lasting foundation.”

A grand council was held at *St. James's*, when a proclamation was ordered to be issued out, for summoning the parliament to meet and sit for the dispatch of divers weighty and important affairs, on *Tuesday* the 1st of *December* next.

In the evening was held a council at the Cockpit, when it was ordered, that the 25th of *November* next be kept as a day of solemn fasting and humiliation, for imploring the blessing of God on his Majesty's arms.

The same day, captain *Boys*, commander of the *Aetna* fire-ship, arrived here express with letters from vice-admiral *Vernon* in *Cumberland* harbour, formerly called *Walshenham*, on the south side of the island of *Cuba*, and from major-general *Wentworth* from his camp on the said island, bearing date from *July* the 28th to *September* the 3d, and containing an account, that on *July* the 1st, they set sail from *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*, and arrived the 18th of the same month, with 41 sail of transports and store-ships, and with his Majesty's ships and tenders, 61 sail in all, at the place above-mentioned, where they had the pleasure to find themselves possessed of the finest harbour in the *West-Indies*, capable of containing any number of shipping, and secure against hurricanes; to which the Admiral immediately gave the name of *Cumberland*, in honour of his Royal Highness the Duke.

The Admiral immediately sent some light vessels about five leagues up the river. The troops were landed and incamped by the 25th, from which time the General had made several detachments to reconnoitre and scour the country, who had repulsed several

advanced guards of the *Spaniards*, and brought in plenty of provisions for the use of the fleet and army.

Both the sea and land forces were posted in such a manner, and such preparations made for the reception of the enemy, that they were in no apprehension as to the security of the possession they had taken, but were taking proper measures, when the letters came away, for advancing further into the country.

The place of their encampment was about twenty-three leagues distant from *St. Jago de Cuba*. The country which his Majesty's forces have thus taken possession of, is provided with a very fine fresh-water river, (called in the papers *Aguina-Anima*,) navigable for several leagues, and abounding with cattle and provisions.

Oct. 27. This day two *English* privateers, took a *Spanish* register ship, named the *St. Joseph*, valued at 12,000*l.* sterling, besides private property on board, which was estimated at 90,000 pieces of eight.

Oct. 29. The right hon. Sir *Robert Godolphin*, knt. the new Lord Mayor of *London*, was with the usual solemnity sworn into that high and honourable office at *Westminster*, for the year ensuing.

Soon after the beginning of this month, the *Russian* court at *Petersburgh* received the joyful news, that all the difficulties subsisting between them and the *Porte* were terminated by a convention signed the 7th of last month: this convention was immediately communicated by the grand duchess regent to the *French* minister, and at the same time her Imperial highness told him, that she felt the more satisfaction on that occasion, in as much as nothing could now hinder her from succouring the queen of *Hungary* as effectually as she intended.

Oct. 30. The city of *Prague* was taken by assault, and the elector of *Bavaria* proclaimed king of *Bohemia*.

Nov. 1. The new academy at *Woolwich*, for the erudition of the young gentlemen belonging to the train, in the mathematicks, the art of gunnery, &c, was finished about this time.

Sir *John Norris*, with the fleet under his command, returned to *Spithead*.

Nov. 3. A fleet, consisting of four men of war, four bomb-ketches, and about forty transports, having between 3 and 4000 land forces on board, set sail from *Cork* in *Ireland*, to reinforce the army at *Cuba*.

Nov. 10. This evening there was a meeting of the merchants at the Crown

cavern behind the Royal-exchange, when a petition to his Majesty was drawn, and signed by upwards of 300 of the principal merchants of the city, beseeching, that he would be graciously pleased to give instructions to the lords of the admiralty, to send out ships of force, &c. to cruize on the *Spaniards*, in order to protect their trade against the privateers.

Pursuant to an order of the Lord Lieutenant in 1740, a return was made of the number of protestant inhabitants in *Ireland*, the amount of which was above 96,067 families.

Nov. 16. This day's letters brought the melancholy news, of no less than nine of our merchant-ships being taken by the *Spaniards*.

Nov. 17. Commodore *Lescock* set out for *Portsmouth*, in order to hoist his flag on board the *Neptune* of 90 guns, and take upon him the command of a squadron of five men of war and an hospital ship, to sail directly to the *Mediterranean*, in order to reinforce admiral *Haddock*.

Nov. 18. The convocations of *Canterbury* and *York*, which stood prorogued to the 28th, were further prorogued to *December 2*.

Nov. 21. A proclamation was published, allowing the exportation of all sorts of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biscuit and starch, excepting oats and beans.

Nov. 23. The drawing of the bridge lottery began at Stationer's Hall.

Upwards of 1000 quarters of wheat were entered for exportation, it being now permitted to export all sorts of grain, &c. (oats and beans excepted.)

William Fortescue, esq. one of the judges of the Common-pleas, made master of the rolls.

Thomas Burnet, esq. serjeant at law, made one of the judges of the Common-pleas, in his room.

Stephen Martin Leake, esq. made *Clarenceux* king at arms, in the room of *Knox Ward*, esq. deceased; and — *Cheels*, of *Finden*, esq. made *Norroy*.

Nov. 24. In the evening, an extraordinary agitation was perceived in the city of *Petersburgh*, the cause of which nobody could at first find out. The two regiments of guards took possession of all the avenues of the imperial palace; and the other regiments in garrison, of all the principal posts in the city. The grand duchess having heard of these commotions, sent to demand the cause of them, but in vain; for

the troops had orders to let nobody pass; and besides, guards were also placed at the avenues to the houses of several of the court ministers, and the chancery.

In the mean time the ministers of the empire, the generals, and the members of the synod, attached to the princess *Elizabeth*, were assembled at her palace, where her chief favourites set forth the inexecution of the declarations which *Peter* the Great had so solemnly made concerning his last will; the usurpations which ensued upon the death of *Peter* II, for a series of years; the abuse made of their authority by those who had been charged with the chief management of affairs, the numberless actions capable of sullying the glory of the empire, and the necessity there was of obviating such horrid disorders by a speedy and happy change. Whereupon the whole assembly unanimously declared, that this change could not be brought about, but by conforming to the last will of *Peter* the Great, according to which the princess *Elizabeth* was the sole heiress to the throne. The states then intreated her to accept the crown, and to comply with the desire of the troops and the whole nation. Upon this the chief officers of the regiments of guards came in, and throwing themselves at her feet, joined their supplications to those of the states. The princess *Elizabeth*, touched with so much zeal, accepted the crown, and was saluted by the states in quality of empress and autocratrix of all the *Russias*.

The grand duchess and her party, who were all shut up in the royal palace, or in their own houses, were never fully informed of the reason of these commotions in the city, till the secret was discovered by a triple volley of small arms from the regiments of guards, and the repeated acclamations of, "Long live the Empress *Elizabeth*." The rest of the troops in garrison, consisting of upwards of 20,000 men, followed the example of the regiments of guards. At break of day the empress was proclaimed, and a manifesto published to inform her people, that she had taken the reins of government, which manifesto was immediately sent all over the *Russian* empire, and to most of the ministers at foreign courts; and was as follows, *viz.*

"We *Elizabeth*, the first of the name, empress and sovereign of all the *Russias*, &c. make known to all and every one by these presents,

"All the world knows that in consequence

quence of the letters patent issued the 16th of October 1740, the late grand lady and empress, *Anne Joannovna*, appointed, before her decease, her nephew to succeed to the throne of *Russia*, who was then but a few months old. But whereas, on occasion of this minority, several persons have managed the affairs of this empire in so unbecoming a manner, that many troubles and inconveniencies have ensued thereby, as well at home as abroad, and might have been followed by still greater mischiefs; our faithful subjects, the spiritual and temporal estates, and in particular our regiments of guards, have unanimously invited us to ascend the throne of our fathers, which by right belongs to us as the nearest heirs by our birth, and thereby to prevent all the future troubles that are to be apprehended: in consequence of this invitation, and by virtue of the right of succession, which belongs to us, and which we derive from our most dear father and mother, the emperor *Peter the Great*, and the great lady and empress *Catherine Alexeevna*, as likewise to condescend to the unanimous wishes of our faithful subjects, we have most graciously accepted the paternal crown and the empire of all the *Russias*, as will be more amply set forth in another manifesto. In the mean time we have been pleased to impart this event to our faithful subjects, that they may in consequence thereof take the oaths of allegiance to us.

Done at *Peterbourg*, Dec. 6. N. S. 1741."

After her Imperial majesty had received the oaths of fidelity from the regiments of guards, and the principal officers of the garrison, she declared the prince of *Hesse Hombourg* veldt marshal and general of her armies, in consideration of the great share he had in bringing about this important event; and then the empress sent to relieve the grand duchess's guard, and signified to that princess to remain in her palace, with the prince her consort, and her family, and that all proper regard should be shewn to them.

Nov. 25. The third fast, on account of the war, was observed throughout the nation.

Dec. 1. The new Parliament met at *Westminster*, when the King went to the House of Peers; and the Commons being come thither, pursuant to a message from his Majesty to that House, his pleasure was signified to them by the Lord Chancellor, that they should return to their House and chuse a Speaker, and present him to his

Majesty on Friday. They returned accordingly, and unanimously chose the right hon. *Arthur Onslow*, esq. who had been Speaker in the two last Parliaments.

Dec. 2. The Convocation met at *St. Paul's*, when after prayers and a Latin sermon, preached by the rev. Dr. *Pearce*, dean of *Winchester*, on *Act. xx. 28*, they proceeded to the choice of a Prolocutor, (to be presented to the Archbishop) and rechose the rev. Dr. *Lisle*, archdeacon of *Canterbury*, and warden of *Wadham college* in *Oxford*.

Dec. 4. His Majesty went again to the House of Peers, and (the Commons being sent for and attending) made the following most gracious speech to both Houses.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is always a great satisfaction to me to meet you assembled in Parliament; and especially at this time, when the posture of affairs makes your counsel and assistance so necessary; and when, by means of the new elections, I may have an opportunity of knowing the more immediate sense and disposition of my people in general, from their representatives, chosen during a season which has been attended with great variety of incidents of the highest consequence and expectation, and during the course of the war, in which we are engaged against the crown of *Spain*: a war, in itself just and necessary, entered into by the repeated advice of both Houses of Parliament; and particularly recommended to me to be carried on in *America*, which has been my particular care. I can therefore make no doubt, but that you are met together fully sensible of our present situation, and prepared to give me such advice, as shall be most conducive to the honour and true interest of my crown and kingdoms.

"You cannot but have observed, with an attention suitable to the occasion, the impending dangers that threaten *Europe*, and more immediately such parts of the continent, as shall withstand or resist the formidable powers, which are confederated for the subversion or reduction of the House of *Austria*. The apprehension of these things was communicated to the last Parliament; when both Houses expressed their great concern for the troubles which were then broke out in the *Austrian* dominions, and came to the strongest resolutions in favour of the queen of *Hungary*; for the maintenance of the Pragmatic sanction, and for the preservation of the balance of power, and the peace and liberties of *Europe*.

repe. And had other powers, that were under the like engagements with me; answered the just expectations they had so solemnly given, the support of the common cause had been attended with less difficulty.

"I have, pursuant to the advice of my Parliament, ever since the death of the late Emperor, exerted myself in the support of the house of *Austria*. I have endeavoured, by the most proper and early applications, to induce other powers, that were equally engaged with me, and united by common interest, to concert such measures as so important and critical a juncture required; and where an accommodation seemed to me to be necessary, I laboured to reconcile those princes, whose union would have been the most effectual means to prevent the mischiefs that have happened, and the best security for the interest and safety of the whole.

"Although my endeavours have not hitherto had the desired effect, I cannot but still hope, that a just sense of the common and approaching danger will produce a more favourable turn in the councils of other nations. In this situation, it is incumbent upon us to put ourselves in a condition to improve all opportunities that shall offer, for maintaining the liberties of *Europe*; and to assist and support our friends and allies, at such times, and in such manner, as the exigency and circumstances of affairs shall require; and to defeat any attempts that shall be made against me and my dominions, or against those whom we are most nearly concerned for, and, in honour and interest, engaged to support and defend.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered estimates to be laid before you for the service of the ensuing year; and I must desire you to grant me such supplies, as the circumstances of affairs require; which, you may depend upon it, shall be duly applied to the purposes for which they shall be given.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have, during the course of my reign, had so much experience of the duty and affection of my Parliaments to my person and government, and of their zeal for the good of their country, and the support of the common cause, that I do, with the greatest reason, rely upon the continuance of them, in the present conjuncture. There never was a time in which your unanimity, vigour, and dispatch were necessary for so many great ends, as those which are now

before you. I will do my part. Let it appear, by your proceedings and resolutions, that you have that just and hearty concern for them, which their importance requires."

The next day the House of Lords presented their address, and received a most gracious answer; and soon after the House of Commons and Houses of Convocation presented theirs.

Dec. 11. At forty-five minutes after twelve, (the sun shining) appeared at *Busby*, a ball of fire, forty-five degrees high in the clouds, which run about the seeming distance of four yards, and then disappeared. It grew larger as it ran, and ended in appearance, as bid as a man's hand. The same phenomenon was seen at *Reading*, and several other places. Its course was nearly from *West* to *East*.

Commodore *Leacock*, with five of his Majesty's ships, sailed from *St. Helen's*, to reinforce admiral *Haddock* in the *Mediterranean*.

Dec. 18. About noon a large ball of fire was seen to pass over *Canterbury*, which was followed by a storm that broke almost all the windows in the town, and the next morning three suns appeared in the sky, attended with a rainbow inverted, which lasted from nine to twelve, to the great astonishment of the inhabitants.

Dec. 22. This day was held a court of chivalry at the college of heralds, when *John Kettell*, esq. was created Windfor herald, *Steven Martin Leake*, late Norroy, was created Clarenceux, and *John Cbeal*, esq. of *Sussex*, Norroy. The ceremonial part, viz. the giving the oath of office on the gospels and drawn sword of *James V. of Scotland*, taken at *Floddenfield*; the investing with the coat, putting on the collars, pouring the wine on the forehead, and giving the names, were performed by the right honourable the earl of *Effingham*, deputy earl marshal, and *John Anstis*, junior, Garter king at arms, who read the warrants and patents.

At night there was a numerous meeting of merchants and principal traders at the Crown tavern behind the Royal-exchange, when the petition for relief from the great hardships sustained by the captures of ships by *Spanish* privateers, was laid before them; agreed to and signed, and it was resolved to be presented to Parliament the first opportunity after the holidays.

The same night arrived an express, with an account, that her royal highness the princess of *Hesse* was safely delivered of a prince, on the 25th instant, *N. S.*

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for, by Parliament, as it stood December 31, 1740, and December 31, 1741.

EXCHEQUER.

	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1740.	Increased between, Dec. 31, 1740 and Dec. 31, 1741.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1741.
	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company	1836275 17 10½	£.		1836275 17 10½
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 0 0			108100 0 0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	109447 8 2½		800	108647 8 2½
Ditto at 9l. per cent. for short terms	161108 6 8			161108 6 8
Ditto on lottery 1710, for ditto	109290 0 0			109290 0 0
Ditto on plate act, 6 Geo. I. Regis	312000 0 0			312000 0 0
Ditto for Nevis and St. Christopher's debentures, at 3l. per cent. per annum	37821 5 1½			37821 5 1½
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000 0 0			400000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000 0 0			600000 0 0
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000 0 0			300000 0 0
Duties on salt continued 1734	84500 0 0		84500	
Ditto further continued 1735	500000 0 0		102500	397500 0 0
Ditto 1741		1200000		1200000 0 0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills exchanged	2200 0 0			2200 0 0
Ditto on victuallers act 1726	481400 0 0			481400 0 0
Ditto charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600 0 0			499600 0 0
The land taxes and the duties on malt being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 100,000l. charged upon the redemptions of 6d. per pound on pensions, &c.				
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By two acts of parliaments 9 Will. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne Regine	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
BANK of ENGLAND.				
By the original fund at 6l. per cent.	1600000 0 0			1600000 0 0
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I. Regis	500000 0 0			500000 0 0
Purchased of the S. S. company	4000000 0 0			4000000 0 0
Annuities at 4l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1739	1750000 0 0			1750000 0 0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1734	1250000 0 0			1250000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000 0 0			800000 0 0
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. Regis	27302203 5 6½			27302203 5 6½
	£. 45943946 3 5½	1200000	187800	46956146 3 5½

The duke Anthony Ulrick of Brunswick, and the princess his spouse, late-duchess regent, together with their children, the prince John, and the princess Catharine, set out from *Petersburgh* the 1st instant, at four in the morning, accompanied with a considerable guard, on their return to *Germany*. They had a considerable present of ready money from the Empress, and also M. Hoffman the harbinger of the court, had 30,000 rubles to defray their travelling expences. The velt-marshall Dolgorucki was recalled from his exile, as were also the two brothers Dolgorucki, whose tongues were cut out, and the princess of Dolgorucki who was promised in marriage to the late emperor Peter III. Orders had been dispatched to *Siberia*, to allow more liberty to the duke of Courland, to attend and maintain him as a prince, and to let him have the diversion of hunting, and taking the air. Her Imperial Majesty caused major-general Wrangle, and the count de Wasabourg, and other Swedish officers lately brought thither prisoners, to be set at liberty, and sent orders for putting a stop to all hostilities in *Finland*.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, with- in the bills of mortality, from December, 16, 1740, to December 15, 1741.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7667	Males	15485
Females	7290	Females	16704

In all 14957 In all 32169

Increased in the burials this year 1358.

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age	10456
Between two and five	2368
Five and ten	1072
Ten and twenty	1048
Twenty and thirty	2816
Thirty and forty	3476
Forty and fifty	3731
Fifty and sixty	2851
Sixty and seventy	1933
Seventy and eighty	1540
Eighty and ninety	734
Ninety and a hundred	130
A hundred	5
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	5
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four	1
A hundred and fix	1

N. B. By the neglect of the parish clerk of St. George, *Hanover-square*, there were Vol. II.

245 omitted to be reported by him this year; which were not included in this account.

The number of those that died last year at *Amsterdam* were 9364, and of the marriages 2166.

A general account of the births and burials in the city of Norwich for twenty-three years last past.

Ann.	Born.	Buried.	Ann.	Born.	Buried.
1719	993	1266	1731	938	854
1720	814	1260	1732	933	1011
1721	827	1026	1733	937	981
1722	889	728	1734	955	1104
1723	949	1004	1735	807	889
1724	988	1078	1736	896	896
1725	921	932	1737	889	1405
1726	931	823	1738	996	1098
1727	863	1114	1739	949	974
1728	774	1417	1740	916	1173
1729	843	1731	1741	851	1456
1730	877	1136			

The affairs of the queen of Hungary, who had returned to *Pienna*, continued in a melancholy situation. The grand duke of *Tuscany*, her husband, was advanced with his army within eight leagues of *Prague*, but retired when he heard of its reduction. The enemy there took 2780 prisoners, with 112 pieces of cannon; besides a great quantity of ammunition and provisions, which made the speedy conquest of it more remarkable.

The elector of *Bavaria* made his public entry into that city the 9th instant, N. S. and was that evening proclaimed king of *Bohemia*, and appointed the 16th for his coronation. Mean while both armies prepared to enter into winter quarters.

Notwithstanding all that had been said, relating to an accommodation between their *Hungarian* and *Prussian* Majesties, there appeared very little probability of it; the 10,000 *Prussians* who entered *Bohemia*, having joined the *French*, *Bavarians*, and *Saxon* forces.

In *Hanover* the warlike preparations were carried on with the utmost diligence; the *French* having not only taken up their quarters in *Osnaburg*, which was expressly contrary to the late treaty of neutrality, but even threatened to approach to the frontiers of the electorate.

1741-2, Jan. 2. About one in the morning, the powder mill at *Malden* three miles from *Kingston* in *Surrey*, was blown up with the magazine, containing forty barrels of gunpowder. Great damage was done

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to

to the houses, the windows of the church at 400 yards distance were entirely shattered. The explosion was heard in *London*, and twelve miles round, and occasioned great consternation.

Jan. 20. The merchants of *London* went up to Parliament with their petitions, and presented them to both Houses; when that delivered to the House of Lords was ordered to be heard on *February 4*, and that to the House of Commons, the 27th instant, by themselves or council.

The petitions set forth, as follows: "We your petitioners, with the utmost concern, have found ourselves under the necessity of representing to this House, that the navigation and commerce of these kingdoms have been continually exposed to the growing insolence of the *Spanish* privateers, from the commencement of this just and necessary war; that during its whole progress and continuance, notwithstanding the repeated applications of the suffering merchants, for protection and redress, their losses and misfortunes have considerably increased of late, to the impoverishing of many of his Majesty's subjects, the great detriment of trade in general, the diminution of his Majesty's revenue, and the dishonour of the nation; that upwards of 300 ships and vessels have been already taken, the greatest part of them in or near the *British* channel and soundings, and carried into *St. Sebastian*, and other adjacent ports; by which, numbers of his Majesty's most useful subjects have been reduced to want and imprisonment, &c. &c.

Petitions of the same nature were likewise presented from *Bideford*, *Southampton*, *Liverpool*, *Lancaster*, &c.

Jan. 26. The sheriffs of *London* went up to Parliament with the petition of the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and Commons of the said city, to the following effect:

"At a time when a feeble enemy holds our naval power in derision, and the conduct and distribution of our ships of war, are the subject of universal censure, to remain unconcerned and silent, would ill become the representative body of this great metropolis, which so sensibly shares in every public misfortune: your petitioners therefore beg leave humbly to represent, that it is with the utmost grief we have seen the navigation and commerce of these kingdoms so constantly interrupted, on our own coasts, and almost in sight of our late powerful naval armaments, by the privateers of *Spain*, to the ruin of our trade, the en-

riching of the enemy, and the disgrace of the *British* name; that the losses hereby sustained, the manner in which applications for redress have been often evaded, and other numerous instances of negligence and disregard of the commercial interest of these kingdoms, whilst a neighbouring nation is every day converting these errors to their own advantage, have given us the most dreadful apprehensions, left our trade, the foundation of our wealth and power, and which has formerly enabled us to maintain the liberties of *Europe*, should be transferred into the hands of our potent and dangerous rival; that we cannot but observe with concern, that those ships of war, which we might reasonably have expected would have been employed in protecting our trade, have not contributed either thereto, or to the interest or honour of this nation; and that we have seen a powerful and well-provided fleet remaining inactive in our own ports, or more ingloriously putting to sea, without the appearance of any enterprise in view, or even the possibility of meeting an enemy worthy of its attention, whilst our trading vessels have been daily exposed in the *British* channel and soundings, to the privateers of a place so incon siderable as *St. Sebastian*. Notwithstanding these various subjects of complaint, your petitioners do not hereby intend to signify the least desire of a peace with *Spain*, until his Majesty shall, by a vigorous prosecution of the war, have obtained from the enemy an ample acknowledgment of his people's just rights, and the possession of such a pledge, as may effectually secure the freedom of navigation to our latest posterity."

Dr. Josiah Hart, bishop of *Kilmore* and *Ardagh*, was translated to the archbishopric of *Tuam*, &c. in *Ireland*, in the room of *Dr. Synge*, deceased, and to hold the bishopric of *Ardagh* in commendam.

Dr. John Whetcombe, bishop of *Clonfert* and *Kilmacduagh*, was made bishop of *Kilfenora*, alias *Tenabore*, in the room of the said *Dr. Synge*.

Dr. Joseph Storey, bishop of *Killaloe*, was translated to the see of *Kilmore*.

Dr. John Ryder, was made bishop of *Killaloe*, in the room of *Dr. Joseph Storey*.

The honourable *John Ponsonby*, esq. second son to the earl of *Bathorough*, was made secretary to the commissioners of the revenue in *Ireland*.

Sir Charles Hardy, kat. was made commander in chief of all the ships of war in the

the *Thames* and *Medway*, and at the *Bay* in the *Nore*.

Walter Warburton, gent. was made constable of *Chesler* castle.

Henry Compton, esq. was appointed envoy extraordinary at the court of *Portugal*; and *Abraham Cafres*, esq. consul general at *Lisbon*, in his room.

Thomas Murley, esq. was made lord chief justice of the King's-bench in *Ireland*, *John Bowes*, esq. lord chief baron of the Exchequer there, *Arthur Dawson*, esq. one of the barons of the Exchequer, *St. George Canfield*, esq. attorney-general, and *Warren Flood*, esq. solicitor general.

Sir *Thomas Robinson*, bart. was made governor of *Barbadoes*.

A list of the sheriffs appointed for this year.

Berkshire, Henry Lanoy Hunter, esq.

Bedfordshire, John Lawton the younger, of Baron, esq.

Buckingham, Richard Eskridge, esq.

Camb. and Hunt. Dingley Ashham, esq.

Cheshire, Peter Leigh, of Calverley, esq.

Cumberland, Henry Fletcher, of Hutton, esq.

Devonshire, Charles Hayne, of Fuge, esq.

Dorsetshire, Robert Barber, of Ashmore, esq.

Derbyshire, John Gibson, jun. of Derby, esq.

Essex, Osm. Beavoir, of Downham, esq.

Gloucestershire, Samuel Hawker, of Rodborough, esq.

Hertfordshire, George Carpenter, jun. of Redburne, esq.

Herefordshire, John Whitmore, esq.

Kent, John Mason, of East Greenwich, esq.

Leicestershire, John Wright, esq.

Lincolnshire, Francis Dayrell, esq.

Monmouthshire, Richard Clarke, of the Hill, esq.

Northumberland, Anthony Isaacson, of Fenton, esq.

Northamptonshire, Thomas Powys, esq.

Norfolk, John Thurstone, of Berwick in the Brakes, esq.

Nottinghamshire, William Cartwright, of Sutton, esq.

Oxfordshire, John Nourie, esq.

Rutlandshire, John Brown, esq.

Shropshire, R. Moreton, of Shiffnal, esq.

Somersetshire, Sir William Pynsent, bart.

Staffordshire, William Murrhall, of Bag-nall, esq.

Suffolk, Baron Pettyman, of Bacton, esq.

Southampton, Thomas Wyndham, of Yateley, esq.

Surrey, Thomas Bevois, of Bermondsey, esq.

Sussex, Edward Tredcroft, of Horham, esq.

Warwickshire, Edward Reppington, esq.

Worcestershire, Nicholas Bennet, esq.

Wiltshire, William Bart, of Salisbury, esq.

Yorkshire, Henry Darcy, esq.

For South Wales.

Breknock, Anthony Morgan, of Llanally, esq.

Carmarthenshire, James Johnson, of Carmarthen, esq.

Cardiganhire, Thomas Lewis, of Llwyn-garwis, esq.

Glamorganshire, Robest Morris, of Yalden-wen, esq.

Pembrokehire, William Allen, of Oedil-wick, esq.

Radnorshire, Thomas Hughes, of Ghabuty, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Hugh Jones, of Gymmanod, esq.

Caernarvonshire, Hugh William, of Penllir, esq.

Denbighshire, John Edwards, of Alt-y-Cel-lun, esq.

Flintshire, Evan Lloyd, jun. of Malkin, esq.

Montgomeryshire, Henry Thomas, of Lower-garch, esq.

Feb. 1. The duke of *Saxe-Gotha*, arrived in *London* January 30, and visited the prince and princess of *Wales*.

Feb. 2. When Sir *Robert Walpole* found he lost the majority, he is said to have declared, that he would give the House no farther trouble, nor return to it again.

Feb. 3. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and passed the malt-bill, &c. And the Lord Chancellor having signified that it was his Majesty's pleasure both Houses should adjourn to the 18th, they adjourned accordingly.

The new Parliament having met on the 1st of *December*, both parties pursued their separate views with uncommon ardour and assiduity, and equal confidence of success, which was confirmed in the adherents to the ministry by the determination of the *Bosney* election in their favour, by a majority of six; this encouraged them to propose *Giles Earle*, esq. to be again chairman of the committee for examining contested elections; in opposition to whom Dr. *Let*, a civilian, was chosen, by a majority of
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two only; a question of great importance. The next affair was the contested election of *Westminster*, which was carried also against the ministry, by a majority of seven. Alarmed by this defeat, they endeavoured to recover their strength by a reconciliation of his Majesty and the prince of Wales; for which purpose the bishop of Oxford was on January 5, sent with a message delivered to him by the earl of *Cholmondeley*, "that if his Royal Highness would write such a letter as it might be consistent with his Majesty's honour to receive, his Royal Highness, and all that were in his counsels and confidence, should be kindly received at court; 50,000*l.* per annum should be added to his revenue, 200,000*l.* should be disbursed to pay his debts, and his followers in due time be provided for." To which his Royal Highness immediately answered without consulting any one, "That he had the utmost duty for his Majesty, and whenever he thought fit to admit him to his presence he should throw himself at his Majesty's feet, without insisting upon any terms for himself; but that while Sir Robert Walpole managed the public affairs, he could not prevail with himself to give any countenance to them. That Sir Robert Walpole was a bar between his Majesty and the affections of his people, between his Majesty and foreign powers, and between his Majesty and himself. This is my answer, but I would have it understood that I take this message to come from Sir Robert Walpole and not from the King." Disappointed in their expectation from this attempt they continued the struggle in the House of Commons to the adjournment for the holidays, during which time, it was given out, that their numbers would be sufficiently augmented by some new elections, but the event deceived them. A question against a secret committee was carried by three; but on the 2d of February, when the election for *Chippenham* came to be examined, Sir Robert Walpole declared, that if the determination was contrary to his wish, he would never enter that House more; and finding a majority of sixteen against him, he retired; and as it is supposed, told his Majesty that he was unable to serve him longer; upon which his Majesty came to the House of Peers and gave his assent to the malt bill, and desired the House to adjourn to the 18th. On the 8th, he was created earl of *Orford*, and on the 18th took his seat in the House of Peers, having resigned all his employments on the 11th.

He had held his employments ever since April 4, 1721, when he was made chancellor of the Exchequer in the room of Mr. *Aislabie*, and first commissioner of the Treasury in the room of the earl of *Sunderland*.

Feb. 10. Was held a court of common-council at Guildhall, when a motion was made, that a committee should be appointed to draw up instructions for the representatives of this city in Parliament, on the present critical juncture of affairs; which was unanimously agreed to, and instructions drawn up, and ordered to be delivered to the members accordingly.

Feb. 11. The right honourable the earl Orford went to court, and resigned all his employments; after which he set out for *Richmond-park* in *Surry*.

Feb. 12. There was a great meeting of the noblemen and gentlemen, members of both Houses of Parliament, to the number of 300, at the Fountain-tavern in the Strand, to consider of what was expedient to be done in the present critical juncture. Among others were the following:

Dukes of *Bedford* and *Argyle*;—Marquis of *Caernarvon*;—Earls of *Exeter*, *Berkshire*, *Chesterfield*, *Carlisle*, *Aylesbury*, *Spafford*, *Litchfield*, *Oxford*, *Rockingham*, *Halifax*, *Stanhope*, *Maclesfield*, *Darley*, *Barrington*, *Granard*;—Viscounts *Cobham*, *Falmouth*, *Limerick*, *Gage*, *Chebwynd*;—Lords *Ward*, *Gower*, *Bathurst*, *Talbot*, *Strange*, *Andover*, *Guernsey*, *Quarendon*, *Percival*;—Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Charles Mordaunt*, Sir *Erasmus Philips*, Sir *Robert Grosvenor*, Sir *Edward Dering*, Sir *Roger Burgoyne*, Sir *John Hind Cotton*, Sir *Henry Northcote*, Sir *William Carew*, Sir *Miles Stapleton*, Sir *Hugh Smithson*, Sir *William Morris*, Sir *John Russell*, Sir *Michael Newton*, Sir *Roger Twissden*, Sir *Robert Long*, Sir *Charles Wyndham*, Sir *Jermyn Dovers*, Sir *James Dashwood*, Sir *Wartyn Williams Wynne*, Sir *Cordell Firebrace*, Sir *Edward Thomas*, Sir *Francis Dashwood*, Sir *Jacob Bowyerie*, Sir *John Chapman*, Sir *Abraham Elton*, Sir *John Peachy*, Sir *William Courtney*, Sir *James Hamilton*;—Mr. *Pulteney*, Mr. *Sandys*, Mr. *Gibbon*, Mr. *Doddington*, Mr. *Waller*, Mr. *Shippen*, Mr. *Fenwick*, Mr. *Mellish*, Mr. alderman *Heathcote*, Mr. *Bance*.

Feb. 17. At a general meeting of the independent electors of the city and liberty of *Westminster*, at the Fountain-tavern in the Strand, it was unanimously agreed that a representation be delivered to their members.

As the first happy effect of the change in the ministry, his royal highness the prince

prince of *Wales* on this day waited upon his Majesty at *St. James's*, and was received in the most gracious and affectionate manner; on which occasion there was a very splendid appearance at court of the nobility, foreign ministers, and other persons of distinction; and in the evening there were bonfires, illuminations, and other public demonstrations of joy, and a guard was immediately ordered to attend his royal highness at *Carlton House*.

And by the last mail from *France*, we had an account of their receiving the news of the late change in our administration here with the utmost consternation. That upon the receipt of this news, his most Christian majesty immediately called an extraordinary council of state, wherein it was resolved, to put that kingdom into the best posture of defence, and to pursue the affairs of the marine with the utmost diligence. But what was the most certain and public proof of this change being disagreeable to the *French* was, that as soon as it was rumoured abroad, their stocks decreased from 200*sl.* to 196*sl.*

Samuel Sandys, esq. made chancellor and under-treasurer of the Exchequer, in the room of *Sir Robert Walpole*, now earl of *Orford*.

The right honourable *John* lord *Carteret* made one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, in the room of lord *Harington*, who was advanced to the dignity of an earl, and made president of the council.

Charles Hanbury Williams, esq. made lieutenant of the county of *Hereford*.

The right honourable *Spencer* earl of *Wilmington*, *Samuel Sandys*, and *George Compton*, esqrs. *Sir John Rushout*, bart. and *Philip Gybbon*, esq. appointed commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

The most honourable the marquis of *Tweeddale* made one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state of *Great-Britain*.

Gwyn Vaughan, esq. made a commissioner of the customs, in the room of *Edward Riggs*, esq. deceased.

David Papillon, esq. made commissioner of excise, in the room of *Sir Thomas Robinson*, bart. now governor of *Barbadoes*.

The earl of *Cardigan* made warden and chief justice in *Eyre* of all his Majesty's forests, &c. beyond *Trent*, in the room of the late duke of *Ancaster*.

His grace *John* duke of *Argyle* and *Greenwich*, field-marshal of his Majesty's forces, made master general of the ordnance,

The right honourable *William Pulteney*, esq. was, by his Majesty's command, sworn of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* made colonel of the first regiment of foot guards, in the room of *Sir Charles Wills*, deceased.

Charles duke of *Marlborough*, made colonel of the second or Coldstream regiment of foot guards, in the room of his royal highness the Duke.

His Majesty was also pleased to make the following promotions of general officers in his army,

Lieutenants general, the earl of *Pembroke* and *James Campbell*, esq.

Majors general, the duke of *Richmond*, *John Guise*, esq. and the earl of *Albemarle*.

Brigadiers general, *Richard Ouslow*, *Francis Fuller*, *Henry Pulteney*, *Charles Howard*, *Philip Bragg*, *John Hulse*, *Henry Ponsonby*, and *Charles Frampton*, esqrs.

— *Vere*, esq. made a commissioner of the salt office.

Robert Ord, esq. member of parliament for *Morpeth*, appointed secretary to the chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of *Henry Legg*, esq. member for *Orford*.

Andrew Mitchell, esq. made under-secretary to the marquis of *Tweeddale*.

Counsellor *Dennison* and counsellor *Leeds* called to the degree of serjeants at law in the court of Common-pleas; and Mr. serjeant *Dennison* made one of the judges of the court of King's-bench, in the room of Mr. justice *Page*, deceased.

The reverend *Nathaniel Bliss*, M.A. elected *Savilian* professor of geometry, in the university of *Oxford*, in the room of Dr. *Halley*, deceased.

William Lemon, of *Truro*, in *Cornwall*, esq. appointed by his royal highness the prince of *Wales*, high sheriff of the said county.

The immediate consequence of the late revolutions in *Moscow* was, the commencement of a negotiation for restoring peace between that empire and *Sweden*, which soon ended in a suspension of arms for three months; and the *French* minister at *Petersburg* laboured as assiduously to bring about a reconciliation, as he formerly did to bring about a rupture between these two crowns; a proof that the new government in *Russia* had no inclination to send any assistance to the queen of *Hungary*, though

it is certainly the Interest of that empire to preserve intire the dominions of the house of *Austria*, as being her most natural and best ally against the *Turks*.

The trials of the counts *Osserman* and *Mamich*, baron *Mengden*, and their confederates, being over, the commission established for that purpose made their report to her *Russian* majesty, which was, that they all deserved death, by the laws of God and man, and by their own confessions. Accordingly, on the 7th of last month, these three gentlemen, together with count *Golofkin*, the grand marshal count *Louvenwold*, and a secretary, were brought from the citadel, to a place between the colleges, where a scaffold was erected, upon which, about ten o'clock, count *Osserman* was carried in a chair; when his charge was read to him, his excellency being all that time bare-headed, and with an attentive but firm countenance listening to it; after which, his sentence was pronounced, which was, to be broke upon the wheel. No preparations, however, had been made for so terrible an execution, but instead thereof, there were two blocks with axes upon them, and he being taken out of the chair, and carried forward by the soldiers, his head was laid on one of the blocks, when the executioner advanced, and unbuttoning the collar of his night-gown and shirt, laid bare his neck; but just as he was expecting the fatal stroke, his head was raised up, and it was declared to him, that the Empress had changed his capital punishment into perpetual banishment, whereupon he was lifted up by the soldiers, and replaced on his chair, without any perceptible change in his countenance during the whole time of this awful ceremony. The other five, who were standing round the scaffold below, had then their sentences read to them, that of the veldt marshal *Mamich* to be quartered, and the other four beheaded; but at the same time the change into banishment was declared to each. These last had all long beards; but the veldt marshal was clean shaven, well dressed, and with as erect, intrepid, and unconcerned a countenance, as when he was leading the victorious armies of *Russia* against the *Turks*, but a little more than three years before. As another instance of the sudden and great changes in the fortunes of men in this empire, *Abraham Petrovitz Anzoff*, a negro, was lately recalled from the banishment he had been in ever since *Pear II.*'s time, and her *Russian* majesty not only made him a major general, and

commandant at *Revel*, but gave him a present of an estate and 600 boers about *Pleskow*; for in *Russia* the boers are all a sort of slaves, or what the civilians call *Adscripti glebe*, being bought and sold with the land to which they belong. This negro was made a present of to *Pear* the Great, by the captain of an *English* ship; and in 1717, his Majesty left him at *Paris* to learn mathematics and engineering; and upon his return made him first a lieutenant in his guards, and then a captain of bombardiers.

Mar. 3. This day the centre arch of the new bridge at *Westminster* was finished, upon which occasion streamers were placed upon it, and several of the commissioners and other persons of note came to view it.

Mar. 5. A fire broke out at *Southam* in *Warwickshire*, which, in a few hours, consumed near forty houses, together with out-houses, barns, stables, and ricks of corn; by which means many poor families were reduced to the utmost extremity.

Several of our merchant ships were taken about this time by the *Spanish* privateers, and carried, some into *Bilbao*, some to *Vigo*, and others to *St. Sebastian*'s.

There were extraordinary rejoicings at most of the taverns about the Exchange, and elsewhere, among the merchants, on account of the great regard had to their petition in parliament, and the vigorous resolutions taken for the better protection of their trade and commerce for the future.

Pursuant to a late resolution, a number of the smallest men of war were appointed to cruize in the channel, and about the coasts, to protect our merchant-ships from the insults of the *Spanish* privateers.

Mar. 9. Lord *Limerick* moved in the House of Commons, and was seconded by Sir *John St. Aubin*, that a secret committee may be appointed to examine into the conduct of affairs for twenty years past, which was rejected, yeas 244, nays 242. The duke of *Argyle* resigned all his employments.

Mar. 11. A great number of the members of both houses met at the Fountain tavern in the *Strand*, as they had done several times, to consult about matters of the greatest importance in the present crisis of affairs.

Mar. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for granting his Majesty 1,000,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, towards the supply for the year 1742.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion

tion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters;

And to ten private bills.

Mar. 18. Was held a general court of the Bank of England, for the purpose of declaring a dividend, and other special affairs; and a dividend of two three-fourths per cent. for interest and profits for the half year ending at Lady-day next was proposed, and unanimously agreed to. The court then took into consideration the applying to Parliament for a prolongation of their charter, and it being intimated that the sum of 1,600,000*l.* was expected for an increase of twenty-one years to their present term, (which exists till August 1743) upon the question being put, the court agreed to advance the sum, and proposals to Parliament agreeable thereto were read and agreed to. By this proposal, an annuity of six per cent. on 1,600,000*l.* formerly lent the government, in king William's reign, was reduced to three per cent. as the nation was to have 3,200,000*l.* till the year 1764, for an annuity of 100,000*l.* per annum, which includes 4000*l.* per annum, allowed the bank for the charge of management.

Mar. 25. The lords read a second time and rejected the pension bill, as they had done formerly.

Content	39	Not content	65
Proxies	7	Proxies	11
	46		76

Mar. 26. The committee of enquiry was ballotted for in the House of Commons, and the scrutiny not concluded till three o'clock next day in the afternoon.

Lord James Cavendish, member for Derby, made auditor of the revenues in Ireland, in the room of lord Nassau Pawlet, deceased.

The duke of Ancaster, appointed lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.

The earl of Derby, lord lieutenant of Lancashire.

Captain Bing, of the Sutherland man of war, governor of Newfoundland.

Daniel earl of Winchelsea, John Cockburne, esq. lord Archibald Hamilton, Charles lord Baltimore, Philip Cavendish, esq. George Lee, L. L. D. and John Trevor, esq. lords of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir Charles Wager, lord viscount Glenorchy, lord Vere Beauclerk, lord Harry Powlett, Sir Thomas Frankland, John Campbell, and Edward Thompson, esqrs.

John earl of Stair, appointed field-mar-

shal of his Majesty's forces, and ambassador-plenipotentiary to the States General.

Charles Crawley, an eminent merchant at Messina, appointed the Turkey Company's consul at Smyrna, in the room of Thomas Carlton, esq. deceased.

The duke of Montague, made master-general of the ordnance.

The earl of Hertford, made colonel of his Majesty's royal regiment of horse-guards, blue. Both reinstated on the resignation of the duke of Argyle. The earl was likewise made governor of the island of Guernsey and castle of Cornet, in the room of the marquis of Montandre, deceased.

Sir Charles Wager, vice-admiral of England, in the room of Sir John Norris.

Philip Cavendish, admiral of the white.

John Balchen, admiral of the blue.

Commodore Matthews, vice-admiral of the red.

Edward Vernon, vice-admiral of the white.

Nicholas Haddock, vice-admiral of the blue.

Sir Chaloner Ogle, rear-admiral of the red.

Commodore Lestock, rear-admiral of the white.

Sir Charles Hardy, rear-admiral of the blue.

Commodore Brown, commissioner of Chatham dock, in the room of commodore Matthews.

Mr. Everard Sayer, appointed by the lords of the Admiralty, their procurator-general.

Colonel Knight, by the directors of the East-India company, governor of the seven forts on the coast of Bengal.

Captain Bateman of the first troop of guards, gentleman-usher to the princesses Amelia and Caroline, in the room of Mr. Herault, deceased.

William Strahan, L. L. D. advocate to the lords of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir Edmund Isham, who resigned.

Captain Thomas Chanley, of Mile-End, elected as elder brother of the Trinity-house.

Apr. 1. Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer presented to the House of Commons the following message from his Majesty.

GEORGE R.

It is always with the utmost reluctance that his Majesty asks any extraordinary supplies of his people; but as his faithful Commons, have, with the greatest zeal and unanimity,

nimity, expressed their concern for the support of the house of *Austria*, and for restoring the balance of power in *Europe*; and as the late events, in favour of the queen of *Hungary*, afford a reasonable prospect of success; his Majesty makes no doubt but this House will, readily grant him such a supply, as may enable him to concert proper measures, and form such alliances with other powers, as may be necessary for attaining these desirable ends, which they have in so particular a manner recommended to him.

Apr. 2. Lord *Cartaret* presented the following message from his Majesty to the House of Lords.

GEORGE R.

His Majesty received with the greatest satisfaction the assurances given him by this House, at the beginning of this session, of the just sense they have of the dangerous situation of affairs in *Europe*, arising from designs and enterprizes carrying on for the subversion of the house of *Austria*, and of their zeal and earnestness in promoting all just and necessary measures for the maintenance of the balance of power, and for the assistance of his allies. His Majesty firmly depends on their unalterable perseverance in the same sentiments; and as the late events in favour of the queen of *Hungary* afford a reasonable prospect of success, he makes no doubt, but that he shall have the ready concurrence and support of this House, in concerting such measures, and forming such alliances, with other powers, as may be most effectual for the preservation of the house of *Austria*, and for restoring the balance of power in *Europe*.

April 3. The earl of *Stair*, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the States General, embarked this day for *Holland*.

The right hon. the lord *Limerick*, member of parliament for *Tavistock*, was chosen chairman of the committee for inquiring into the conduct of the earl of *Orford* for ten years past.

Lord *Limerick* acquainted the House, that the solicitor of the treasury, having been examined upon oath, did refuse to answer the questions put to him by the committee; and it was moved, that he be committed to the custody of the serjeant at arms, and debarred the use of paper, pen and ink. On this motion a warm debate arose. On one side it was urged, that except the House was made acquainted with

the questions that had been proposed, it was impossible to judge whether they had been properly put or not, and therefore they could not judge of the offence, for it was possible that the questions were of such a nature as might involve himself, and no man was obliged to turn his own accuser.

On the other side it was argued, that if the House was to be made acquainted with every question that the committee might, in the course of their enquiry, propose, it was no longer a select committee, that its design was lost, and that as nothing was more ordinary than to examine and confine a man by a warrant from a single secretary of state, so it was not to be presumed that twenty-one gentlemen, whom the Commons of *Great-Britain* had reposed so much confidence in, would have less discretion, or propose any thing improper. On a division it was carried, yeas 196, noes 136, majority 61. As he persisted in his obstinacy, it was moved on the 14th, that he be committed to close confinement, in *Newgate*, which motion was carried, yeas 180, noes 128; majority 52. He was accused of being profuse of the public money, beyond example; and, of this, we are furnished with such glaring proofs, as cannot be aggravated on one hand, nor palliated on the other.

For example, we have the particulars of disbursements amounting to 50,077*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* (of which no less than 10,997*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was paid within four years only, to the celebrated *Francis Walsingham*, esq.) being the ten years standing charge of *Gazetteers*; and a lump of 127,532*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* more, under the head of bounties, to the said ingenious, and no less servicable persons.

We find one item of 30,119*l.* 4*s.* to a noble earl, for which no service at all is specified; though it is understood to signify a complication.

We find another to a noble duke, of 7000*l.* which, through their excess of candor and charity, our readers may account for as they please.

We find a third of 1500*l.* issued to the high bailiff of *Westminster*, notwithstanding he was then in custody of the serjeant at arms, for having acted at the general election in an illegal and arbitrary manner, in prejudice of the rights and liberties of the electors of the said city, and in manifest violation of the freedom of elections.

We find, moreover, that, two days before he resigned, viz. February 9th, 1746*l.*

was paid into his hands, by virtue of three warrants signed but the same day; which were pawned with the bank-officer, in order to raise that sum, before they had passed through the usual forms of the Exchequer; and till money came into that office, on account of the civil list, to redeem them.

And, lastly, we find, that whereas the whole amount of the expences, incurred under the head of secret services, &c. from the year 1707, to the year 1717, was no more than the sum of 279,444*l.* 1*s.* 7 ³/₄*d.* the ten years in question under his administration, under the said head, was swelled to 1,447,736*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

April 5. The House of Lords presented an address to his Majesty :

To return him the thanks of the House for the great care and concern which he was pleased to express, in this critical and dangerous conjuncture, for the preservation of the house of *Austria*, and for restoring the balance of power in Europe, wherein the honour, trade and safety of these kingdoms are so nearly interested : to declare their firm resolution to persevere in those principles of duty, fidelity and affection to his Majesty, and in that zeal for the common cause which that House hath so unfeignedly professed. And to give his Majesty the strongest assurances, that they will vigorously and cheerfully support his Majesty in concerting such measures, and forming such alliances with other powers, as may be most effectual for attaining those great and desirable ends expressed in his most gracious message.

His Majesty in his answer, thanked the House for this dutiful and affectionate address, and expressed the greatest satisfaction in their seasonable zeal for the support of the house of *Austria*, and of the balance of power in Europe.

The House of Lords adjourned to the 27th, and the House of Commons to the 26th, on account of the *Easter* holidays, but the committee of secrecy continued sitting.

The sum of 500,000*l.* was granted by parliament for the assistance of the queen of *Hungary*.

April 15. His Majesty came to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to an act for the land-tax.

A motion for the repeal of the septennial act was rejected by the House of Commons.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.

berland, who came of age the 15th, was introduced into the House of Peers between the dukes of *Dorset*, *Grafton*, *Ancaster*, and the deputy earl marshal, and having taken the oaths at the table, was placed in the chair on the left side of the throne.

April 17. This month the Czarina published a manifesto, for encouraging the states of *Finland* to throw off their subjection to the crown of *Sweden*, promising to assist them with her forces, and representing that *Finland*, having by these means established a form of government of its own, would serve as a barrier between *Russia* and *Sweden*. The king of *Sweden* sensible of the pernicious tendency of such a proposal, published an answer, persuading the *Finnlanders* to continue in their allegiance, and inveighing against the injustice of the *Russian* empress.

His Majesty, the Prince of *Wales*, and the Duke of *Cumberland*, reviewed on *Blackheath* the regiments that were to compose the first embarkation, who went on board the same day at *Woolwich* and *Deptford*.

The queen of *Hungary's* forces were computed to be 193,527 men, viz.

In *Moravia*, 38,305 ; *Bavaria*, 22,798 ; *Bohemia*, 16,107 ; *The Netherlands*, 26,935 ; *Italy*, 35,990 ; *Hungarians*, 53,392.

On the approach of the *Austrian* army under prince *Charles of Lorraine*, the *Prussians* abandoned *Olmütz* the 11th inst, and left behind them several pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of provisions. On the other hand the castle of *Glatz* in *Bohemia*, built on almost an inaccessible rock, surrendered to the *Prussians*; the garrison of 432 men being starved out, but allowed all the honours of war, and were conducted to the *Austrian* camp. His *Prussian* Majesty received in *Bohemia* a reinforcement of 23,000 men, under the command of the prince Regnant of *Anhalt Dessau*.

On the duke of *Modena's* refusing to declare for or against the queen of *Hungary*, in twenty-four hours, the *Austrians* invested *Mirandola*, and the forces of the king of *Sardinia* threatened *Modena* with a bombardment. The duke of *Montenap* advanced into the *Bolognese* with 20,000 men, to wait the arrival of the *Sicilian* auxiliaries.

May 1. His Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, and their Royal Highnesses the Princesses *Amelia*, *Caroline*

Caroline, and *Louisa*, went from *St. James's* to *Kensington* to reside there.

By letters from rear-admiral *Leftock*, dated on this day, on board the *Neptune*, off *Antibes*, there came advice, that vice-admiral *Haddock* having, upon account of his indisposition, been obliged to charge him the said Mr. *Leftock* with the command of his Majesty's *Mediterranean Squadron*, he had set sail therewith from *Port-Mabon* the 12th of *April*, in order to the execution of his Majesty's instructions, which he had received from Mr. *Haddock*, having first appointed cruizers in proper stations, for procuring intelligence and annoying the enemy, and that they had already had the good fortune to take and destroy several vessels, laden with provisions for the use of the *Spanish* forces, and prepared with proper accommodation for transporting their horse to *Italy*.

May 6. The general assembly of the church of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh*, the earl of *Leven* being his Majesty's commissioner.

The forces on the *British* establishment to go abroad, were 16,334 men.

The House of Commons granted 20,000*l.* towards finishing *Westminster-bridge*.

May 17. His Majesty, attended by his Royal Highness the duke of *Cumberland*, and several persons of quality went to *Kew-green*, and reviewed several regiments there, who marched directly to *Deptford* to go on board the transports.

The same day his Royal Highness the Duke was, by his Majesty's command, introduced into the privy council by the right hon. the earl of *Harrington*, Lord President, where his Royal Highness took his place at the upper-end of the board, on his Majesty's left hand.

May 25. The bill for indemnifying those who shall make discoveries, &c. miscarried in the House of Peers by a majority of 52. As did the insolvent bill in the House of Commons, by a majority of 8.

The following gentlemen were chosen, by ballot, in the House of Commons, as seven commissioners for stating the debts of the nation, viz. *Charles Hamilton*, esq. *Edward Hooper*, esq. *Sir George Myddleton*, bart. *George Grenville*, esq. *James West*, esq. *Sir Richard Corbet*, bart. and *John Bance*, esq.

May 27. A motion in the House of Commons, that the House of Lords not concurring in the bill of indemnity, &c.

is an obstruction to justice, passed in the negative, 245 to 193.

The following places suffered lately by fire, viz. *April* 22. The town of *Skip-wash*, in *Devonshire*. 30. At *Kimbury*, in *Berkshire*, nine houses burnt; and several at *Bradford*, in *Wiltshire*. May 4. The town of *Omagh*, in *Ireland*. 5. At *Gillingham*, in *Dorsetshire*, six houses. 6. At *Stony-Stratford*, 150 houses; also several at *Knapton*, in *Warwickshire*; and *Wardington*, in *Oxfordshire*. 11. In *Long lane*, *London*, two houses. 12. At *Wareham*, in *Dorsetshire*, nine houses. 13. At *Brightwell*, in *Berkshire*, twelve houses, and 23 many barns and stables.

David Mallet, esq. appointed under secretary to the Prince of *Wales*.

John Bosworth, esq. chamberlain of *London* made receiver-general of the land-tax for that city and *Middlesex*.

June 3. Both Houses of Parliament adjourned to the 10th instant.

June 4. After a long trial in the court of King's-bench, the jury found a gentleman guilty of the penalty of 2500*l.* for winning 500*l.* from another gentleman at hazard seven years before.

June 9. A court martial was held by admiral *Cavendish* on board the *St. George* at *Spithead*, to enquire into the conduct of *Sir Teluerton Peyton* of the *Hector*, and of capt. *Fanbaw* of the *Phoenix*, while they were stationed at *Virginia* and *South Carolina*; and the court adjudged the former to be dismissed from serving as a captain in his Majesty's royal navy, and the latter to be mulcted six months pay, for the use of the chest at *Chatbam*.

June 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

An act for granting 800,000*l.* on annuities.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices, allowing further time for that purpose.

An act for excluding certain officers from being members of the House of Commons.

An act for preventing frauds in gold and silver lace.

An act for empowering justices to commit offenders to the house correction.

An act for erecting hospitals and work-houses in *Colchester*.

An act for securing to *John Byrom*, M. A. the sole right of publishing a treatise on short hand invented by him.

An

An act for repairing the roads of *Ledbury, Portsmouth, Cirencester, and New-market* :
And twenty-two private bills.

June 23. The following gentlemen drank to by the Lord Mayor, paid their fines of 400*l.* and twenty marks into the chamber of *London*, to excuse the serving the office of sheriff, viz. *Thomas Longman*, esq. stationer, *Richard Symonds*, esq. fishmonger, *John Blois*, esq. haberdasher, *Charles Polbill*, esq. merchant-taylor, and *Sir Philip Hall*, knight, distiller; *Dezilers Carbonel*, esq. swore himself not worth 15,000*l.*

June 24. *Charles Eggleton* and *Stamp Brookbank*, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

A proclamation was issued for taking off the prohibition of *Spanish* wool and *barilla*, occasioned by a petition of several clothiers to the House of Commons, which was followed by an address of that House to his Majesty.

June 26. Died *Sir Robert Godscall*, knight, lord-mayor.

June 28. *George Heatcote*, esq. and *Robert Westly*, esq. were returned by the common-hall, and the court of aldermen chose the former to be lord mayor for the remaining part of the year. He was returned by the court of aldermen in the year 1740, but generously declined the honour in favour of *Sir Robert Godscall*, and was at last excused by the common council.

In levelling a place called the *Mount*, without *Micklegate-bar*, at *York*, a great quantity of human bones were dug up, which had been laid in two parallel ramps, from within two foot of the surface to about twenty deep, one *Roman* coin was discovered, which was of the middle brass of the emperor *Nerva*. *Coput Imperatoris Corona radiata*, IMP. NERVA CAES. AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. P. P. *Rivers*. *Figura, dextra Temoneum, sinistra, Cornucopias tenens*. *Inscriptio*, FORTUNA AVGVSTI S. C. *Nerva* came to the empire A. U. C. 850, or the 96th year of *Christ*. There were found also, two portable lamps of red clay, one of them having the figure of a man with the head of a swine, a falchion in one hand, and a round ball in the other. The head of a dart, about nine inches long, of iron; a *Roman fibula*, or buckler; two pieces of metal, one enamelled; an urn of blue clay, with burnt bones in it; two cannon bullets and a cross-bar shot, with some musket-balls.

Letters from *Hamburg* import, that the

court of *Denmark* had received 100,000 crowns, the first half yearly payment of the *French* subsidy, which was to continue five years.

From *Constantinople*; that *Mehomet Bassa*, the grand vizir, was deposed, and *All Pacha Ktkim Oglou*, was appointed in his room, whose disposition towards the Christian powers was not reckoned so favourable as that of his predecessor.

The duke of *Modena* not finding himself in any likelihood of receiving relief from his new friends the *Spaniards*, retired out of his dominions to *Venice* upon the 28th past, and next day both the city and citadel of *Modena* surrendered to the king of *Sardinia* and count *Travun*, the queen of *Hungary*'s general.

Thomas Blackmore, esq. appointed receiver-general of the land-tax for *Essex*, in the room of *John Bodicoot*, esq. who resigned.

— *Gage*, esq. son to lord *Gage*, equerry to the Prince, in the room of Mr. *Hammond*, deceased.

Richard Brodrib, esq. receiver-general of the land-tax for *Worcestershire*.

Dr. Edward Wilmes, physician to the household.

Dr. Benjamin Headley, physician in ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of *Dr. Telfer*, deceased.

John Turner, esq. and Mr. *Thirkle* of *Ipswich*, receivers of the taxes for *Suffolk*.

— *Appleyard*, esq. receiver-general of the land-tax for part of *Yorkshire*.

James Ward, esq. receiver-general of the land-tax for part of *Lincolnshire*, in the room of *Carr Brackenbury*, esq. deceased.

Lord Harry Pawlet, late a commissioner of the Admiralty, and member for *Hants*, deputy lieutenant of the Tower, in the room of *Sir Charles Wills*, deceased.

Mr. Samuel Seddon, treasurer to the new bridge, in the room of *Nathaniel Blackerby*, esq. deceased, 200*l.* per annum.

General Wade and *Thomas Clutterbuck*, esq. privy-counsellors.

Thomas Lafcelles, esq. chief engineer of *Great Britain*, in the room of general *Armstrong*, deceased.

The earl of *Hyndford* created a knight of the Thistle.

Thomas Robinson, esq. minister-plenipotentiary to the queen of *Hungary*, a knight of the Bath.

General George Wade, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, in the room of *Sir Charles Wills*.

Dr. *Willes*, dean of *Lincoln*, bishop of *St. David's*, in the room of Dr. *Clagget*.

Dr. *Clagget*, bishop of *Exeter*, in the room of Dr. *Welson*, deceased.

The preliminary articles of peace were settled between their *Hungarian* and *Polish* Majesties; whereby the queen of *Hungary* ceded to the king of *Poland* some districts in *Bohemia*, and the King guaranteed to the Queen the rest of *Bohemia*, and all her other dominions; promised to accede to the treaty of *Breslaw* within a certain term, and engaged to assist her with 22,000 men when required. The *Saxon* troops had retired from *Bohemia* the 28th.

By an express from general *Oglethorpe* we had advice, that on *Monday* the 5th instant, a *Spanish* fleet of thirty-two sail, consisting of three ships of twenty guns, two large snows, three schooners, four sloops, the rest half galleys, after having hovered about the bar for seven days, and having then a strong easterly wind, came into *Jehyl* sound, and that having stood the fire of 150 shots from the eighteen pounders at *St. Simon's* fort, and from the ships and vessels that lay under that fort, they passed through the sound without once attempting to board any of our vessels, but firing very smartly, proceeded up the river out of the reach of the guns, a little below *Cassaigne's*, where they landed their forces, to the number of near 3000 men, at the same time hoisting a red flag at the mizen-top-mast-head of one of the largest ships: whereupon the general having done all he could to annoy the enemy as they landed, and having nailed up the guns, burst the bombs, the cohorns, &c. and was at last obliged to retire with his troops from the camp at *St. Simon's* to *Frederica*, seven miles up the river.

July 8. At a general court of the Bank of *England* it was agreed (in order to raise money for the payment of 1,600,000*l.* to be advanced by them to the public) to increase their present capital, by taking in a subscription for 840,004*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* stock, at 140*l.* per cent, to be paid at six monthly payments; the four first of 25*l.* each, and the two last of 20*l.* each; the first payment to be made on the 20th of this month. The subscribers to be intitled to the dividend, which became due at Michaelmas.

£ s. d.

The present capital of the			
Bank amounts to	8,959,995	14	8
The new subscription	840,004	5	4
	9,800,000	0	0

A subscription for 840,004*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* at 140*l.* per cent, will raise 1,176,005*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*

July 10. By letters from vice-admiral *Matthews*, dated *June 14*, in *Villa Franca* harbour, and brought by captain *Callis*, commander of the *Duke* fireship, there was advice, that captain *Norris*, upon his cruise between *Cape Roux* and *Villa Franca*, having had notice of five *Spanish* gallees being sailed from *St. Margaretta* to *St. Tropez*, he immediately followed them thither with his Majesty's ships under his command, in order to detain them there, till he should receive orders from the Admiral concerning them: but that the said *Spanish* gallees having began to fire upon the King's ships, and thereby broken the rules which are usually observed in a neutral port, captain *Norris* immediately gave orders to the *Duke* fireship to set fire to them, which being accordingly executed by the said capt. *Callis*, they were all immediately destroyed.

July 12. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, in foreign gold, was delivered out of the Bank, to be sent abroad, for the service of her *Hungarian* Majesty.

We took on *Easter-Sunday*, a-breach of *Toulon*, seven sail; and since that time, twenty-four *French*, *Spanish* and *Dutch*, some of them of great value; one *Dutchman* mounting twenty-six guns, had three chests of money, and other valuable goods, and a *Frenchman* was laden with cloaths for *Don Philip*; the rest with military stores for the *Spanish* camp.

July 15. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

An act for laying a duty on foreign cambricks, and allowing a bounty on *British* and *Irish* linen exported.

An act relating to the importation of rum from the *British* sugar plantations.

An act to prevent the counterfeiting the current coin of this kingdom.

An act to prevent woollen cloth being stolen from the rack or testers.

An act for the more effectual preventing the stealing sheep and other cattle.

An act for farther regulating the plantation trade, and for merchants importing prize-goods from *America*.

An act for the encouragement of making sail-cloth in *Great Britain*.

An act for preventing the keeping large quantities of gun-powder in or near the cities of *London* and *Windsor*.

An act to prevent the marriage of lunatics.

The

The Westminster-bridge act.

An act for the punishment of persons destroying turnpikes, locks, or other works erected by authority of Parliament;

And to four private bills.

His Majesty afterwards made the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"This session of Parliament has been drawn out into so unusual a length, and the season of the year is so far advanced, that I am persuaded you are all very desirous of a recess.

"I acquainted you at the beginning of the session, with my endeavours to bring about an accommodation between those princes, whose union was most necessary in this critical conjuncture. The treaty lately concluded between the queen of Hungary and the king of Prussia, under my mediation, and so highly to the honour of Great Britain must undoubtedly produce the best consequences to the common cause.

"The successes which have attended the Austrian arms in Germany; the conjunction of the king of Sardinia's forces with those of the queen of Hungary in Italy; the present favourable disposition of the States General, and of other great powers, are, under God, chiefly owing to the generous assistance, afforded by this nation; to its ancient and natural allies.

"These happy events cannot fail to give encouragement to our friends, and to establish the reputation of our strength, and our just influence abroad.

"If, for the further support and defence of the queen of Hungary, and to restore and secure the balance of power, so particularly recommended to me by my Parliament, it should become necessary for me to contract new engagements, or to enter into further measures, I rely upon your zeal and perseverance in so just a cause, to enable me to make them good.

"In the midst of these extensive transactions, I have been, and shall continue to be, attentive to the prosecution of the war against Spain with the utmost vigour, which is of the greatest importance to the trade and navigation of my subjects; the encouragement and protection whereof shall be one of my principal cares.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The zeal, unanimity, and dispatch, with which you have given such large supplies for the service of the current year demand my particular thanks, and are fresh proofs of your duty to me, and of your con-

cern for the true interest of your country. The success with which these supplies have been raised, must convince all the world of the established credit of this nation.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have the justest confidence in the affections of my people, which I shall not fail to cultivate, by a constant care of their rights and liberties, and by promoting their prosperity and happiness. Let it be your endeavour, in your respective counties, to make these my good intentions rightly understood; to calm and heal all animosities and divisions; to support my authority and government; and to preserve the peace and good order of the kingdom."

Then the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament to *Thursday, Sept. 16, next.*

July 30. Stamp Brookbank, esq. having refused serving the office of sheriff, *Robert Evans, esq.* citizen and plumber, was on the 8th instant chosen by the liverymen in his room. The next day he paid his fine, and on the 20th *John Coggs, esq.* citizen and goldsmith (who had been nominated by the Lord Mayor, but by mistake was styled stationer) was elected, but he refusing to serve the office, *Henry Neale, esq.* citizen and cooper, was chosen at a court of hustings the 19th, and paid his fine this day.

July 31. A considerable number of ships were taken from the Spaniards during this month, and their privateers (or rather the French) took above twenty prizes even on our coasts; no less than six one day off *Yarmouth*: besides two Turkey ships.

Preparations were making for his Majesty's going over sea, in order to have an interview with the king of Prussia.

By letters of the 19th and 24th of May, brought by the *Vesuvius* fireship, captain *Thomson*, from *Jamaica*, there was advice of the return of his Majesty's land and sea forces from *Porto Bello* to that island, excepting some few of the transports which were not yet arrived; and by the same letters there was an account, that commodore *Anson*, after having plundered *Peyta*, upon the coast of *Pernu*, and *Resloja* on that of *Mexico*, taken many prizes, and got a booty of near two millions of pieces of eight, was supposed to be gone to *Acapulco*; and that five Spanish ships, which were sent in pursuit of them, were returned to *Panama*.

A fire broke out in the house of a Jew at *Smyrna*, which not only burnt it to the ground, but several of the edifices adjacent. The flames at last took hold of the Turkish tribunal, so that in a short time the whole western

western side of the city was in flames; but they were at last extinguished. In the mean time the wind shifting, drove the fire with such violence towards the N. N. E. that on the 20th the *Yewish* quarter was again in flames, and every house of it destroyed: from thence the fire communicated itself to the *Greek* quarter, and destroyed all the magazines of the *Alexandrian* traders, and even pushed its conquest to the *Dutch* burying-ground. It run also along the corn and wood markets, till it came to that which is called *Menassali-Ghan*, and even half of that was consumed before the *Dutch* could bring their engine to play, which preserved their factory. The *French* also plied theirs with so great diligence, that they saved their quarters. The distress brought upon them by it was inexpressible. The *European* christians had the good luck to carry off their best effects in time on board the ships in the harbour.

The earl of *Northesk*, captain of his Majesty's ship the *Loo*, being on a cruise off Cape *Finisferre*, and the parts adjacent, received intelligence of a small privateer being at *Porto Nova*, upon which he stood in there on the 30th of *June*; but the privateer discovering him, got higher up the river than the *Loo* could venture, and it falling calm, lord *Northesk* was obliged to anchor close by the towns of *Porto Nova* and *St. Jago*, into which he fired a few shot, then landed some men, and dismounted four guns, which were on a battery at *Porto Nova*, and set fire to several houses at *St. Jago*. On *July 7*, lord *Northesk* met with his Majesty's ship the *Dealcastle*, commanded by captain *Elton*, and receiving intelligence that some vessels being at *Vigo*, they run up the river and anchored before that town, where they made prizes of four vessels, two of which they set on fire, being light, and not having sails on board to bring them out. They fired several shot into the town, to cover the boats while they cut away the vessels, there being a pretty smart fire at them with small arms from the shore. On *July 19*, upon intelligence that the privateer was still about the river of *Porto Nova*, the *Loo* run in, and anchored under the island of *Blydones*, where lord *Northesk* put a lieutenant and sixty men, with two of the ship's six pounders, into a sloop taken at *Vigo*, and sent her up the river in quest of the privateer; the sloop could see nothing of her, but in her return chased a bark on shore, and set her on fire; and lord

Northesk landed some men, and burnt a village of about forty houses.

Lord *Harry Pawlet*, was made lieutenant of the *Tower*, in the room of *Hutton Compton*, esq.

John lord *Gower*, was made keeper of his Majesty's privy-seal in the room of *John* lord *Hervey* who resigned, and *custos rotularum* of *Staffordshire*, in the room of the earl of *Ferrers*, deceased.

Allen lord *Batburf*, was appointed captain of his Majesty's band of pensioners in the room of

Charles duke of *Bolton*, governor and captain of the *Isle of Wight*; governor, constable, and door-keeper of the castle of *Carisbrook*, and steward, surveyor, receiver and bailiff of all manors, lands, tenements, woods, hereditaments and other revenues within the said island: also lord-lieutenant and *custos rotularum* of the town and county of *Southampton*: likewise warden and keeper of the new forest *Hants*, and the duckoy there, and also the manor and park of *Lindburf* and the hundred of *Rudbergh*, in the room of *John* viscount *Lymington*.

William *Finch*, esq. vice-chamberlain of the household in the room of lord *Sydney Beauclerk*.

Edward *Finch*, esq. was made groom of the bed-chamber to his Majesty.

Colonel *Amand de la Bassée*, was made governor of *Carisbrook*, castle in the *Isle of Wight*, in the room of *Adam* *Williamson*.

Pattee viscount *Torrington*, and *Henry* *Vane*, esq. received a grant from the King of the office or offices of vice treasurer and receiver general and paymaster general of all the revenues in *Ireland*, and likewise the office of treasurer at war within the said kingdom.

Edward *Hooper*, esq. was appointed paymaster of the pensioners in the room of *William* *Stuart*, esq.

Sir *Charles* *Gilmour*, bart. was appointed paymaster general of his Majesty's works, in the room of Sir *Robert* *Brown*, bart.

Henry *Furnese*, esq. was made joint secretary of the Treasury with *John* *Scroop*, esq. in the room of

Henry *Logge*, esq. who was made surveyor of all his Majesty's woods, parks, &c. on both sides the river *Trout*, in the room of *Francis* *Whitworth*, esq. deceased.

James *Hamilton*, esq. son of *James* lord viscount *Limerick* has received a reversionary grant of the office of chief remembrancer of the court of Exchequer in *Ireland*, now in

in the possession of *James viscount Palmerston*.

John lord Delawar, was appointed master forester of the bailiwick of *Fritban* in new forest *Hants*.

Daniel Boone, esq. was made commissary general of the musters and chief muster-master of the forces in *Britain*, in the room of *George Huxley*, esq.

Francis Eyles, esq. was made superintendent of his Majesty's founderies in the room of *Ja. Tistle*, esq.

Nathaniel Gundry, esq. one of his Majesty's council learned in the law.

Viscount Cobham, field marshal of his Majesty's forces, also captain and colonel of the first troop of horse grenadier guards in the room of general *Dormer*.

Henry earl of Lincoln, lieutenant and custos rotulorum of *Cambridgeshire*, in the room of lord *Montford*.

Dr. Willmet was made physician in ordinary to the King.

Dr. Hoadley, was made physician in ordinary to the household.

William Wood, esq. was made secretary to the commissioners of the customs, in the room of *John Manley*, esq. deceased, worth 500*l.* per annum.

Erasmus James Phillips, esq. was made commissary of stores at *Annapolis Royal*.

John Lemon, esq. was made commissary of stores, and fort major at *Canso*.

George Selwocke, esq. was made secretary to the postmaster general, in the room of *John David Barbutt*, esq.

August. We have an account from *Barcelona*, that the *British* Squadron upon that coast had presented itself before *Mataro* and *Palamos*, and had thrown into both these towns a great many bombs and red hot bullets, by which great part of both was destroyed, and many of the inhabitants buried under the ruins of their houses.

Aug. 17. A pardon passed the great Seal to *Robert Knight*, esq. late cashier of the *South Sea* company, of all felonies, crimes, offences, &c. inflicted on him by act of Parliament in the reign of king *George I*.

Aug. 19. N. S. A Squadron of his Majesty's ships, consisting of the *Ipswich*, captain *William Martin*, commodore; the *Panther*, captain *Gideon*; the *Oxford*, captain *Pawlett*; the *Feverham*, captain *Hugbs*; and the *Dursley Galley*, captain *De l'Angle*, four bomb-vessels, and four tenders, appeared in the bay of *Naples*; and some hours before they came to an anchor before the town, which was about four of the

clock in the afternoon, the duke of *Monteallegre* sent to his Majesty's consul, to desire him to go on board the commodore, to know whether they came as friends or enemies, the appearance seeming, as he said, hostile, but that his *Sicilian* Majesty would be glad to receive them as friends, desiring nothing more than the amity of his *Britannic* Majesty. The Consul, upon that, went on board the Commodore, who communicated to him the purport of the orders he had received from the vice-admiral *Marbrows*, and a message to be delivered in the King's name to his *Sicilian* Majesty, which was, that his *Britannic* Majesty being in alliance with the queen of *Hungary* and the king of *Sardinia*, and the king of the *Two Sicilies* having joined his forces with those of *Spain*, in declared war with *England*, to invade the queen of *Hungary's* dominions, contrary to all treaties, &c. the Commodore, was sent to demand, that the king of the *Two Sicilies* should not only forthwith withdraw his troops from acting in conjunction with those of *Spain*, but that his *Sicilian* Majesty should promise not to give them any further assistance of any kind whatever. Captain *De l'Angle*, of the *Dursley Galley*, was charged with this message, and the Commodore desired the Consul to accompany the Captain to be his interpreter. They went to the secretary's office at five of the clock. The King was then at church, and was not to return till six. But the duke of *Monteallegre* received the message, and told them, that when the King returned he would give the answer. Accordingly at eight the duke of *Monteallegre* came down from the King in council, and told them the demand would be complied with, and in writing, as required; but desired to have some answer also in writing, importing, that upon the said compliance no hostilities should be committed on their side. They then returned on board with general *Bourke*, who was sent from his *Sicilian* Majesty to desire this of the Commodore; but he said his orders were absolute, and did not authorize him to give any answer, but that he expected a compliance in half an hour's time, or at farthest, an hour, after the Consul and Captain's being on shore. The duke of *Monteallegre* then desired that he might insert in his letter, that upon the Consul and Captain's assurances by word of mouth that no hostilities should be committed, his *Sicilian* Majesty did promise, &c. Captain *De l'Angle* desired the Consul to tell the Duke, that he

he apprehended the Commodore would not be satisfied with that condition; upon which the Duke desired the Consul to assure the Commodore, that if he objected to it, it should be left out, and that the substance of the letter being fully what was required, he hoped it would be sufficient for that night. It was two hours past midnight when the Consul returned on board, and the Commodore was so far satisfied, as to promise he would not commence any hostilities, upon the assurances given him by the Consul, that any thing he objected to in the form would be altered; and accordingly in the morning, another letter was wrote in the exact words required, and upon the receipt of it, the Commodore ordered all the ships to prepare for sailing, and they were under sail before night, and out of sight the next morning, the 21st. N. S. having been only twenty-four hours at anchor in the bay. The whole city was in the greatest alarm and consternation imaginable during the said negotiation.

The following is a translation of the letter above-mentioned, written by the duke of Montcallegre to commodore Martin.

"Sir, Naples, Aug. 20, N. S.

The King had already resolved, and given orders, that his troops, which are joined with those of Spain, should withdraw, in order to the defence of his own dominions. His Majesty commands me to promise you, in his name, that he will forthwith repeat his orders, that his troops, withdrawing from the *Romagna*, where they are at present, shall immediately return into this kingdom, and that he will not, in any manner whatsoever, either aid or assist those of Spain any more in the present war in Italy.

Signed,

The marq. of Salas.
D. of Montcallegre.

To Captain William Martin,
Commander of the English
Squadron.

Aug. 19. At a court-martial held on board the *St. George* at *Spithead*, by admiral *Cawendish*, the late captain of the *Superbe* was cashiered, and rendered incapable of serving in the royal navy, for his ill-treatment of his officers and cruelty to his men; the first lieutenant *John Hardy*, was honourably acquitted.

Aug. 28. His excellency the earl of *Stair*, arrived in town from *Holland*, and waited on his Majesty.

Aug. 31. Great damage was done to

the pastures in the country, particularly about *Bristol*, by swarms of grasshoppers; the like happened in *Perthshire*, to a surprising degree.

There was lately a plot discovered at *Moscow*, for overturning the government of that vast empire, and restoring the young prince *Ivan* to the throne.

Letters from *Jamaica* relate, that commodore *Anson*, when he arrived at *Fernandez*, a Portuguese settlement, had but fifty men left, that the Spanish Squadron in quest of him sailed thence but three days before his arrival in that weak condition; that he there procured 200 hands, and sailed for the *East-Indies* with the *Centurion* and *Gloveser* only, having 2,000,000 pieces of eight on board. The other ships were left for want of men.

Richard Hall, esq. appointed one of the commissioners of the victualling-office.

John Lockman, esq. commissary general at *Rhode Island*, &c.

John Barnard, esq. son of Sir *John Barnard*, made a commissioner of the stamp duties.

Mr. *Robert Dundas*, junior, of *Arnisfoun*, advocate, appointed solicitor general for Scotland.

Sept. 3. Early this morning the earl of *Stair* set out on his return to the *Hague*.

Both Houses of Parliament met and were further prorogued to October 19.

On the foundation stone of the building in *Lamb's Conduit Field* was put this inscription "The foundation of this hospital for exposed and deserted young children, was laid 16 September, 16 George II, 1742."

Sept. 18. A proclamation was issued appointing November 10 next, to be observed as a general fast throughout Great-Britain.

Sept. 25. This morning an express arrived from *Holland*, with advice, that the right honourable the lord *Carteret*, who embarked on board the packet boat at *Harwich* on Monday last at three in the afternoon, landed on Thursday last, and was preparing for the *Hague*.

Sept. 26. A fire broke out before morning service in the vestry room of the church of *St. John the Evangelist, Westminster*, entirely consumed the roof with the wood-work, and damaged the stone-work.

The baggage of his Majesty and the duke of *Cumberland* were, with 200 horses, ordered to be shipped at *Gravesend* for *Flanders*. The furniture of his Majesty's sumpter horse cost 560 guineas, and his travelling charges

charges have been computed at 3000*l.* per diem.

Sept. 27. *Alexander Maister*, esq. having sworn off from serving the office of sheriff, on the 20th, a court of huffings was held for chusing another, when alderman *Benn* was declared.

Sept. 29. *Robert Willimott*, esq. alderman of *Lime-street* ward, was chosen Lord Mayor of London for the year ensuing.

The *Hampshire* having carried a *Dutch* ship into *Gibraltar*, took out of her 60,000*l.* in gold, done up in casks and consigned for the *Spanish* army in *Italy*.

Two valuable prizes were taken by the *Ruffel*, captain *Long*, in the *Mediterranean*.

Were entered at the custom-house 4330 pounds of raw-silk, from *Petersburgh*, being the first imported from thence since the commencement of the act for settling a trade with *Persia* through *Russia*. And this month advice came, that the ship, Emperor of *Russia*, which was built in the river *Volga*, and was the first employed by the *British* merchants in that trade, had crossed the *Caspian* sea, and was arrived in *Persia* richly laden.

Samuel Mead, esq. made a commissioner of the customs.

Josbua Churchill, esq. made a commissioner of the salt duties.

Alexander Arbuthnot, esq. made a commissioner of the customs, and duties on salt, &c. in *Scotland*.

Alexander Udery, esq. made a commissioner of the excise in *Scotland*, in the room of *Gilbert Burnet*, esq. deceased.

Richard Hall, esq. appointed a commissioner for victualling the navy, in the room of *Fr. Eyles*, esq.

George Metcalf, esq. made solicitor to the commissioners of the customs, in the room of *Thomas Bryan*, esq.

Edmund Bull, esq. receiver general of the land-tax for *Norib-Wales*.

John Lockman, esq. commissary general at *Rhode Island*.

Henry Fane, esq. one of the four chief clerks of the treasury, in the room of *Christopher Tilson*, deceased.

Cardonnel, esq. a commissioner of the revenue in *Scotland*.

October. His Majesty's journey to *Flanders*, for which the most magnificent preparations were made, was on a sudden laid aside, and the furniture and baggage which was shipped, and horses which were sent to *Gravelend*, were brought back again.

Great damage was done by the storm on
Vez. II.

the 2d and 3d, near *Cardiff*, the sea broke in and destroyed 700 sheep, and many vessels were cast away.

Oct. 10. In the time of worship the roof of the church of *Fearn* in *Ross-shire, Scotland*, fell suddenly in, and sixty people were killed, besides the wounded. The gentry whose seats were in the niches, and the preacher, falling under the sounding board, were preserved.

Oct. 19. Both Houses of Parliament met, and were further prorogued to *November 16*, when they were to sit for the dispatch of business, pursuant to his Majesty's proclamation.

Oct. 29. The right honourable *Robert Willimott*, esq. the new Lord Mayor of *London*, was with the usual solemnity sworn into that high and honourable office at *Westminster*, for the year ensuing. It is remarkable, that notwithstanding the common notion that a Lord Mayor must be free of one of the twelve companies, his lordship broke through that custom, upon the advice of council that there is no law for it. His lordship was of the *Cooper's* company, and would have been translated to the *Clothworkers*, which is one of the twelve; but his admission being carried but by a small majority, and they having at the same time refused him the use of their hall, he was resolved to give them no farther trouble: and this gave occasion to the present alteration, which perhaps the twelve companies may repent. It seems, all that is necessary is, that the Lord Mayor for the time being should be free of one of the twelve companies, in order to be president of the *Irish* committee.

The *Hanoverians* and *Hessians* being arrived in *Flanders*, the forces there amounted to, *British*, 20,000; *Hanoverians*, 16,000; *Hessians*, 6,000, and *Austrians* drawn from the garrisons, 12,000.

The marquis of *Carnarvon* made groom of the stole; and the earls of *Halifax* and *Darney*, lords of the bedchamber to the prince of *Wales*.

Mr. *Hays*, a clerk of the Exchequer, 200*l.* per annum, in the room of Mr. *Parkhurst*, deceased.

Thomas Hawes, esq. under secretary to the commissioners of the Admiralty in the room of

Thomas Corbett, esq. chief secretary, in the room of *Josiah Burchett*, esq. who enjoyed the post fifty-four years, and was allowed 800*l.* per annum.

Dr. *Rundle*, bishop of *Derry*, translated
O o to

to the archbishopric of *Dublin*, in the room of *Dr. John Hoadley*.

Dr. John Hoadley, to the archbishopric of *Armagh*, in the room of *Dr. Boulter*, deceased.

Dr. Hugh Boulter, archbishop of *Armagh*, was ten times one of the lords justices of *Ireland*. In 1727 and 1728, two years of dearth, he distributed great quantities of corn to the poor throughout *Ireland*, for which the House of Commons, of that kingdom passed a vote of public thanks to him; he also ordered all the vagrant poor to be received into the poor-houses of *Dublin*, where they were maintained at his private expence. In the scarce years of 1739 and 1740, he, at his own charge, supported the poor, from all parts, without distinction of religion, in the work-house of *Dublin*. He gave 1000*l.* to build a market-house at *Armagh*; and also 1000*l.* towards rebuilding the Blue-coat hospital at *Dublin*. Besides these and many other public donations, his private acts of charity were innumerable; for he took the pains to enquire after those persons in distress, whose modesty and former condition in the world, made them ashamed to apply for relief; and his charities for the kingdom of *Ireland* alone are computed at above 40,000*l.* He died without issue, and, except a few inconsiderable legacies, and a proper provision for his lady during her life, bequeathed all his fortune (above 30,000*l.*) to charitable uses, and appointed the archbishop of *Dublin*, the bishop of *Kildare*, and *Mr. Thomas Morgan* his executors. This unbounded generosity was attended with no manner of pride; he was easy of access, affable and polite, and remarkable for a peculiar cheerfulness and sweetness of temper.

Nov. 3. The *Endeavour*, captain *Lea*, arrived at *Portsmouth* from *Madrid*, and brought letters from thence, importing, that his Majesty's ship the *Launceston*, captain *Warren*, had taken among the *Canary* islands, a very rich *French* ship from *La Vera Cruz*, bound to *Cadiz*, with a large quantity of money on board, and had also the valuable service of plate belonging to the general of the *Canaries*, which he had put on board for *Old Spain*. Captain *Warren* took his prize with him to *New York*, where he was stationed.

Nov. 12. The fourth general fast was observed on account of the war.

Nov. 10. A waggon load of silver brought over from *Jamaica* by the *Sheerness* man of war, was carried to the Bank, guarded by

a body of sailors belonging to the *fast* ship.

Nov. 16. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the second session of that Parliament, with the following speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The present important conjuncture of affairs will, I am persuaded, be thought a sufficient reason for calling you thus early together.

"I have, in pursuance of the repeated advice of my Parliament, taken such a part as appeared to me most conducive to the support of the house of *Austria*, and to the restoring and securing of the balance of power. In this view, I ordered a considerable body of troops to be sent from hence into *Flanders*; and at the close of the last session, I foresaw, and pointed out to you, that it might be incumbent upon me to enter into further measures for the same great and desirable ends. The augmentation of our strength in the low countries became a necessary step; for which purpose I sent, in concert with my allies, sixteen thousand of my electoral troops thither, with the *Hessians* in the *British* pay, in order to form such a force, in conjunction with the *Austrian* troops, as might be of service to the common cause in all events; and I doubt not, but I shall have your assistance in the support of these necessary measures.

"The magnanimity and firmness of the queen of *Hungary*, notwithstanding so many numerous armies sent against her; the resolute conduct of the king of *Sardinia*, and his strict adherence to his engagements, though attacked in his own dominions; the stop which has been hitherto put to the ambitious designs of the court of *Spain*, in *Italy* (to which the operations of my fleet in the *Mediterranean* have so visibly contributed) the change of affairs in the north, which has appeared by the public requisition made by *Sweden*, of my good offices, for procuring a peace between *Russia* and that crown; and the defensive alliances agreed upon, not only between me and the *Czarina*, but also between me and the king of *Prussia*, are events which could not have been expected, if *Great Britain* had not shewn a seasonable spirit and vigour in the defence and assistance of its ancient allies; and in the maintenance of the liberties of *Europe*, as well as of its own true and lasting interest.

"Gentlemen,

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the proper estimates for the service of the ensuing year to be prepared, and laid before you; and also an account of the expence of those particular services, which I have already mentioned, and which you will find to have been concerted in as frugal a manner as the nature of them would admit. I am persuaded, that you will readily grant me such supplies, as shall be found necessary for the security and welfare of the nation; requisite for the support of the common cause, and adequate to the present emergency.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The importance of your deliberations at this time is so evident, that I will say nothing to enforce it. The honour and interest of my crown and kingdoms; the success of the war, wherein I am engaged against Spain, and the re-establishment of the balance and tranquility of Europe, will greatly depend on the prudence and vigour of your resolutions. Let it be your care to avoid every thing that may either delay or weaken them; and convince the world, that you are determined to make a right use of the present opportunity."

Nov. 17. The right honourable the House of Lords presented their address of thanks for his Majesty's speech.

Nov. 18. The honourable House of Commons waited on his Majesty with their address on the same occasion.

The address of the Upper House passed without a division, that of the lower was carried by 259 against 150. A supply was voted, 40,000 seamen, and a land-tax 4s. in the pound. Eight new regiments of marines, and some others, were ordered to be raised.

Nov. 18. This day was signed at *White-hall* by the plenipotentiaries appointed by his Majesty, with M. Andrie, minister and plenipotentiary from the king of Prussia, a treaty of mutual defence and guarantee, between the King and his Prussian majesty.

The honourable William Murray, esq. made his Majesty's solicitor general, in the room of Sir John Strange, knight, who resigned.

As some labourers were digging up the foundation of the old tower, which formerly stood near the castle-gate, Dublin, they found two small images of silver, about three inches in height, representing men

in armour, with very high helmets on their heads, and ruffs round their necks, and standing on a pedestal of silver, holding a small golden spear in their hands. One of the figures was perfect and very beautiful, the face remarkably fine, and the proportions just; the other somewhat defaced; part of the helmet being broke off; they also found near them an iron ball of twelve ounces weight. Some time ago, a fine spring was discovered near the same place; also some diamond rings, a crown and other marks of regalia, thought to have belonged to the ancient kings of Leinster. The images must be of great antiquity, the tower having been built above 600 years.

Dec. 10. The Commons, in a grand committee on the supply, resolved that 265,191, 6s. 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. be granted for defraying the charge of 5513 horse and 10,755 foot of the troops of Hanover (together with the general officers and the train of artillery) in the pay of Great-Britain, from August 31 to December 25, 1742, inclusive. On this occasion there was a long debate.

The question was carried by 67, the ayes being 260; noes 193.

This affair was again debated with vehemence upon the report on Monday, December 13, 1742, upon a question, whether the levy money should stand part of the general question; which was carried by 53; ayes 230, noes 177.

Dec. 13. The frost having continued near three weeks, the streets, in some parts of the city, though there had been no snow, were rendered very incommodious, and several accidents happened. Most of the merchant ships in the river, unloaded, were hawled on shore, to prevent any damage they might receive from the vast floats of ice, and crossing in wherries was become almost impracticable. On the 16th at night, two boats, one with four women and a waterman, and the other with a waterman only, were jammed in by the ice at Westminster, and the passengers got not to land till nine next morning at Fulham; having lost the use of their limbs.

Arrived here a messenger from the right honourable the earl of Hyndford, his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary at the court of Berlin, with the king of Prussia's ratification of the treaty of defensive alliance, concluded at Westminster, the 18th day of November last, between his Majesty and that Prince.

Dec. 21. His Majesty went to the House
Q o 2

House of Peers, and made the following most gracious Speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am very glad of the occasion, which my coming hither, at this time, gives me, of expressing to you the great satisfaction I take, in seeing so good a progress already made in the business of this session.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"The readiness, and dispatch, with which you have thus early provided so considerable a part of the supplies, for the ensuing year, deserve my particular thanks: and I make no doubt, but the same zeal for the common cause, will induce you to enable me to concert proper measures, and to enter into, or make good, such alliances, and engagements with other powers, as may be necessary for the support of the queen of Hungary, and restoring the balance of power.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I look upon this good beginning, as a sure pledge of your steadiness, in pursuing the true interest of Great-Britain, which is, and ever shall be, my only view."

His Majesty at the same time gave the royal assent to the land and malt-tax bills.

Forty thousand seamen are granted for the ensuing year, and 4s. in the pound laid upon land. The motion to revive the secret committee was carried in the negative by 253 against 186; as was likewise the motion for a place-bill by 221 against 196: and it was resolved to continue the Hanoverian and Hessian troops in the British pay, by 260 against 193.

Since the commencement of the war, it appears, that the Spaniards had taken 450 ships within the channel and soundings of the British coast.

The marquis of Carnarvon made groom of the stole to the Prince of Wales.

The archbishop of Armagh made one of the Lords Justices and Lord Almoner of Ireland.

Sir Thomas Parker, knight, one of the judges of the Common-pleas, made lord chief baron of the Exchequer, in the room of judge Probyn, deceased.

John Jefferies, esq. made joint secretary of the treasury, in the room of Henry Furness, esq.

Edward Falkingham, esq. made one of the commissioners, in quality of a principal officer of the navy, for the naval affairs in the Mediterranean.

Sir Charles Wager, made treasurer of the navy, in the room of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. deceased.

A general bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from the 15th of December 1741, to the 14th of December 1742.

Christened,		Buried,	
Males	7048	Males	13565
Females	6703	Females	13918
In all	13751	In all	27483

Decreased in the burials this year, 4686.

Died,	
Under two years of age	9030
Between two and five	2642
Five and ten	1035
Ten and twenty	893
Twenty and thirty	2203
Thirty and forty	2813
Forty and fifty	2959
Fifty and sixty	2333
Sixty and seventy	1634
Seventy and eighty	1250
Eighty and ninety	582
Ninety and one hundred	100
A hundred	1
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	2
A hundred and four	2
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and seven	1
A hundred and ten	1

Abstract of the National Debt.

The amount of the national debt on Dec.	£.	s.	d.
31, 1740, was	45,943,946	3	3½
Increased between Dec. 31, 1740, and Dec. 31, 1741	1,200,000	0	0
Paid off within the said time	187,800	0	0

The amount of the national debt on Dec.	£.	s.	d.
31, 1741, was	46,956,146	3	5½
Increased between Dec. 31, 1741, and Dec. 31, 1742	2,400,000	0	0
Paid off within the said time	441,098	6	8

The amount of the national debt on Dec.	£.	s.	d.
31, 1742, was	48,915,047	26	9½

A short

A short state of the king of France's revenues in the year 1742.

	<i>Livres.</i>
Demefnes and forefts —	1,840,000
Tailles in the countries of elect. —	36,100,000
Ditto — — — — — eftates	7,000,000
Ditto in the conquered countries — — —	6,800,000
Capitation in the countries of elect. — — —	12,600,000
Ditto — — — — — eftates	2,200,000
Ditto in the conquered countries — — —	4,300,000
Capitation of the city of <i>Paris</i> — — —	4,600,000
Particular capitations — — —	1,720,000
Free gifts of the clergy of <i>France</i> — — —	2,400,000
Tenths and capitations of do. — — —	12,200,000
Ditto of the clergy of <i>Alface, Perpignan, Metz, Toul and Verdun</i> — — —	752,000
Free gifts of the faid clergy — — —	400,000
	<hr/> 95,912,000
Free gifts of <i>Burgundy</i> — — —	1,300,000
<i>Languedoc</i> — — —	2,200,000
<i>Bretagne</i> — — —	1,800,000
<i>Provence</i> — — —	2,000,000
	<hr/> 6,300,000
The revenues of colonies, all charges deducted — — —	1,512,000
Tenth penny on the eftates of the kingdom in general, not including the clergy — — —	21,784,914
Compofition for ditto of the clergy of <i>France</i> at nine millions, but on account of the loffes of incumbents by the floods in 1740 reduced to — — —	6,750,000
Compofition of the clergy of <i>Cambray, Arras, St. Omer, Metz, Toul, Verdun, Strasbourg, and Perpignan</i> — — —	1,125,534
Tenth penny on falaries and penfions — — —	2,417,682
Farms general united — — —	14,000,000
of tobacco — — —	11,000,000
of pofts and carriers — — —	4,200,000
of coaches and royal tolls — — —	2,400,000
Cafual revenues — — —	215,000
Carry over	<hr/> 167,617,130

Livres.

Brought over 167,617,130

Free gifts extraordinary of the clergy of <i>France</i> — — —	12,000,000
Ditto of the frontier churches — — —	1,240,000
Tax on induftry — — —	12,066,469
Remainder of <i>Lewis XVth's</i> happy acceffion to the crown — — —	2,000,000

Total of the king's revenue in 1742 — — — 194,913,530

The clear annual revenues of *France*, the exchange being at twelve-pence per livre, amounts to upwards of thirteen millions fterling; or ten millions fterling, without the taille, which is not levied when *France* is at peace.

1742-3, Jan. 27. At a general court of the *South-Sea* company, a dividend of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was declared. Afterwards an application from Mr. *Knight* was laid before the court, to be difcharged from any demand from the faid company, on the payment of 10,000*l.* within three months, which being put to the queftion, was carried by a very great majority.

The electrefs Dowager Palatine left by her will two ftrings of oriental pearl, worth 60,000 crowns, to prince *Ottavia de Medici*, and 100,000 crowns in money, befidcs fome rich effects to fignor *Nicolo de Medici*. She alfo left a jewel, worth 100,000 crowns, to the king of *Spain*, and another of like value to the king of the *Two Sicilies*. All the filver plate marked with the arms of the family, and a certain quantity of jewels, amounting in the whole to 200,000 crowns, to the elector Palatine.

Jan. 31. Admiral *Vernon*, in the *Boone*, on the 27th paft, made *St. David's-head* at feven in the morning, where the vefel ftruck upon a bed of rocks, but got clear off at noon, and arrived fafe in *Kingroad, Briftol*. As admiral in chief for the *West-Indies*, there was a neceffary form for his coming on fcore, to be fent from the Lords of the Admiralty, and he did not land till the 6th inft. at *Briftol*, where he went directly to the Mayor's, and was received with loud acclamations by the people. On the 12th he arrived in *London*, and was the next day gracioufly received by his Majesty. On the 19th feveral aldermen waited on him, and prefented him with the freedom of the city in a gold box, finely embellifhed with his arm,

arms, &c. value 100 guineas. The admiral expressed his gratitude for the honour done him, and the great regard he should always have for the trade and prosperity of this city. The next day he received the compliments of several of the principal merchants. On the 24th he went to Guildhall, and took up his freedom of the city, and of the Merchant-taylor's company, at the same time leaving 100 guineas to be distributed among poor citizens.

The following gentlemen were appointed by his Majesty to be sheriffs for the present year, viz. for

Berks. John Blandy, of Kingston Bagpuze, esq.
Bedford. John Miller, jun. of Dunstable, esq.
Bucks. Cha. Price, of Aston Sandford, esq.
Cumberland. Hum. Senhouse, of Netter-Hall, esq.
Chester. Philip Egerton, of Oulton, esq.
Cambr. and Huntingdon. Sir Tho. Peyton, of Great Ravely, bart.
Cornwall. Nicholas Glynn, esq.
Devonshire. John Pollexfen, of Motcombe, esq.
Dorsetshire. Ja. Forster, of Blandford St. Mary, esq.
Derbyshire. Wm. Browne, of Stretton, esq.
Essex. Edw. Stevenson, of Barnfield, esq.
Gloucestershire. William Taylor, esq.
Hertford. Tho. Ansell, of Ickleford, esq.
Heresfordshire. John Simmonds, of the Mynd, esq.
Kent. Tho. Whitacre, of Troisefliffe, esq.
Leicestershire. James Wilton, esq.
Lincolnshire. John Chumley, esq.
Monmouthshire. Edw. Perkins, of Pilstone, esq.
Northumb. Cha. Lorain, of Stanton, esq.
Northamptonshire. Valentine Knightley, esq.
Norfolk. Edw. Atkins, of Kateringham, esq.
Nottinghamshire. Lancelot Rolleston, esq.
Oxfordshire. Joseph Taylor, of Sandford, esq.
Rutlandshire. John Cooke, esq.
Sherbrooke. Tho. Langley, of Goulding, esq.
Somersetshire. William Sandford, of Nine-dead, esq.
Staffordshire. Sir Robert Lawley, bart.
Suffolk. Sir John Barker, of Sproughton, bart.
Southampton. Edw. Hooker, of Worthy, esq.
Surrey. Isaac Eeles, of Lambeth, esq.
Sussex. John Drennet, of Balney, esq.
Warwickshire. Bourne Eabourne, esq.

Worcesters. James Newnham, esq.
Wiltshire. William Hippely, of Stanton, esq.

Yorkshire. Ralph Bell, of Thirsk, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecon. Peter Saunders, of Brecon, esq.
Carmarthen. John Philips, of Allgicadno, esq.
Cardiganshire. David Lloyd, of Althyrudin, esq.
Glamorganshire. Matthew Decre, of Apsall, esq.
Pembroke. David Paynter, of Dale, esq.
Radnorshire. Peter Rickards, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey. Hugh Williams, of Pentir, esq.
Carnarvonshire. Edward Philip Pugh, of Penrhyn, esq.
Denbighshire. Aquila Wyke, of Marchwyel, esq.
Flinshire. Hugh Hughes, of Coed y Braine, esq.
Merionethshire. Maurice Jones, of Ddal, esq.
Montgomeryshire. Rees Lloyd, of Clochfaen, esq.

William Adair, esq. appointed secretary of Virginia, in room of *John Cartier, esq.* deceased.

John Barnaby, esq. minister to the Swiss cantons.

Thomas Durell, esq. viscount of the isle of Jersey, to hold it by himself or his deputies.

Mr. Ackworth, made a clerk of the Exchequer, in the room of *Abram Ball, esq.* deceased.

Lord Berkeley, of Stratton, capt. of the yeomen of the guards.

The earl of *Lincoln,* a lord of the bed-chamber, both in the room of the earl of *Essex,* deceased.

Mr. serjeant Leeds, a judge of the court of Common-pleas, in the room of

Mr. justice Parker, chief baron of the Exchequer.

James Leslie, esq. solicitor to the Exchequer in Scotland, in the room of *James Bogle, esq.* deceased.

Capt. Hilley, gentleman usher to the Princess of Wales.

John Wynn, esq. deputy cofferer, in the room of *Mr. Sloper,* deceased.

James Gregory, of St. Kitts, collector of Antigua in the room of *Mr. Arbutnot,* deceased.

Feb.

Feb. 1. The order of the day being read, for taking into consideration the several estimates of the charge of the forces in the pay of *Great Britain*.

It was moved to resolve, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to beseech and advise his Majesty, that considering the extensive and grievous expences, incurred by the great number of foreign troops, now in the pay of *Great-Britain* (expences so encreased by the extraordinary manner, as we apprehend, of making the estimates relating thereunto, and which do not appear to us, conducive to the end proposed) his Majesty will be graciously pleased, in compassion to his people, loaded already with such numerous and heavy taxes, such large and growing debts, and greater annual expences than this nation, at anytime, ever before sustained; to exonerate his subjects of the charge and burthen of those mercenaries who were taken into our service last year, without the advice or consent of parliament."

After long debates thereupon, the question was put upon the said motion, and it was resolved in the negative.

Contents 35.

Not Contents 90.

Dissentient

Chesterfield	Denbigh
Rockingham	Craven
Westmorland	Abingdon
Beaufort	Bedford
Haversham	Oxford & Mortim.
Hereford	Northampton
Talbot	Aylesbury
Coventry	Shaftesbury
Stanhope	St. John
Bridgwater	Montjoy
Sandwich	Aylesford
Litchfield	Foley.

Then it was moved to resolve, "That in the unsettled and dangerous situation of affairs in Europe, the sending a considerable body of *British* forces into the *Austrian Netherlands*, and augmenting the same with 16,000 of his Majesty's electoral troops, and the *Hessians* in the *British* pay, and thereby in conjunction with the queen of *Hungary*'s troops in the low countries, forming a great army for the service of the common cause, was a wise, useful, and necessary measure, manifestly tending to the support and encouragement of his Majesty's allies, the real and effectual assistance of the queen of *Hungary*, and the restoring and maintaining the balance of power, and has already produced very advantageous con-

sequences. Which being objected to, the question was put thereupon, and was resolved in the affirmative.

Contents 78.

Not Contents 35.

Dissentient

Signed by the same Lords (except *Stanhope*.)

Feb. 4. Mr. *Henry Potts*, assistant to the clerk of the *Chester* road, appointed comptroller of the general Post-office; and *Charles Clarke*, esq. one of the barons of the Exchequer, in the room of

Sir *Thomas Abney*, kn. one of the justices of the court of Common-pleas, in the room of

Sir *Thomas Parker*, kn. lord chief baron of the Exchequer.

William Yorke, of the Inner Temple, esq. one of the judges of the court of Common-pleas in Ireland.

William Cottrel, doctor of divinity and dean of *Raploe*, promoted to the bishoprick of *Leighlin* and *Ferns*, in the room of

Dr. *George Stone*, translated to the bishoprick of *Kildare*, &c. in the room of

Dr. *Charles Cobbe*, translated to the archbishoprick of *Dublin*, with the bishoprick of *Glandelagh*, united thereunto, &c. &c. &c. in the room of

Dr. *Hoadley*, translated to the archbishoprick of *Armagh*.

Feb. 9. An edict of king *Theodore*, dated *January 30*, at *Balgagne*, in *Corsica*, where the chiefs of the island met him. By this edict he recalls, under pain of confiscation of their estates, all the *Corsicans* in foreign service, except that of the queen of *Hungary* and the grand duke of *Tuscany*; he pardons the *Corsicans* who served against him, provided they join him in twenty-four hours, and those in *Genoa*, if in eight days. He had plenty of money, and expected two ships with ammunition, and all other necessities.

Feb. 17. Don *Philip* having given a grand entertainment in the castle of *Chamberry* to the ladies and gentlemen of the place, on *Sbroue Tuesday*, the night after a fire broke out so suddenly that he had been consumed in his bed, had not he been awakened by the barking of a little dog in his room; and was obliged to escape in his shirt only, and leave to the flames his chest of money and all his fine jewels. The best part of the castle was destroyed.

Feb. 18. Commodore *Knowles* attacked *La Guerre*, and *Porta Cavello*, in the *West-Indies*, which he took.

Feb. 23. A *Spanish* vessel was taken and carried

carried into *Gibraltar*, by the *Romney* man of war, which was valued at 120,000*l*.

The great *Kouli Kan*, who had so long kept *Asia* in terror, began to discover that no human happiness was certain, having been defeated in a late expedition against the *Lezgibis*, whom he attacked with 52,000 of his best troops, of which he carried back only 22,195, having lost great numbers, both in skirmishes, and in his retreat.

Feb. 25. Read a third time, a bill entitled, An act for repealing certain duties on spirituous liquors, and on licences for retailing the same, and for laying other duties on spirituous liquors, and on licences to retail the said liquors.

After debate the question was put, whether the bill should pass. It was resolved in the affirmative.

Content	59	Not Content	38
Proxies	23	Proxies	17
	82		55

Dissenters'

John Cant.	Thomas Oxford
Edmund London	Matthias Chichester
N. Exon	Stanhope
Maac Ataph	Romney
Thomas Norwich	Aylesford
M. Gloucester	Beaufort
John Bristol	Gower.
Thomas Sarem	

March 15. Was a numerous meeting of the members of parliament in the *British* interest, at the Fountain Tavern in the Strand, who solemnly engaged to give and promote an early and constant attendance in the next session, to support the constitution and true interest of his Majesty's *British* dominions.

March 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to

An act for repealing certain duties on spirituous liquors and on licences for retailing the same, and for laying other duties on spirituous liquors, and on licences to retail the said liquors.

An act for repealing the several rates and duties upon victuallers and retailers of beer and ale within the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and the weekly bills of mortality, and for transferring the Exchequer bills, unsatisfied thereupon, to the duties for licences to sell spirituous liquors and strong waters by retail; and also for enabling his Majesty to raise a certain sum of money for

the service of the year 1743, to be further charged on the said duties for licences.

An act for raising by annuities and a lottery, in the manner therein mentioned, the sum of 1,800,000*l*. at three *per cent.* *per ann.* for the service of the year 1743.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

An act for the more easy and effectual conviction of offenders found at large within the kingdom of *Great-Britain*, after they have been ordered for transportation.

An act to empower justices of the peace to act in certain cases, relating to parishes and places to the rates and taxes of which they are rated or chargeable.

An act to explain and amend the laws touching the elections of members to serve for the Commons in Parliament, for that part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, and to restrain the partiality and regulate the conduct of returning officers. For restoring to the duke of *Buccleugh*, the title of earl of *Doncaster*, and baron *Scot of Tindal*.

Also to fourteen public bills relating to roads, &c. and to twenty-seven private bills.

1743, March 17. The duke of *Newcastle* declared to M. *Guastalai*, minister from the Republic of *Genoa*, that the King was no way privy to the schemes of baron *Newboff*; that if the baron boasted of the protection of *England*, it was upon very ill grounds, and probably to procure himself more credit among the *Corsicans*; that as to the rest, it was not in one of his Majesty's ships that he sailed to *Lisbon* in his way to *Corsica*, and therefore it must be a merchantman that carried him thither; that the King would not be concerned in any thing relating to baron *Newboff*, and that his Majesty was ever ready to give the Republic proofs of his friendship.

Thomas Smith, esq. appointed governor of *Newfoundland*, in the room of *John Byng*, esq.

The *Spanish* army had retreated into the Pope's dominions, where they seemed to be received with that coldness, which distress commonly experiences. The Pope had however ordered that they should be furnished with provisions, lest they should, as they had already done in some places, take it by force. The numbers reported to have deserted are scarce credible; 125 officers and 2000 soldiers having left them in their march from *Bologna*.

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The *Sardinian* army was said to consist of 45,000 men, but expected a reinforcement of 12,000 *Swiss* in *British* pay, and some troops from count *Trann*. The *Spanish* forces were computed at 22,000, who likewise expected to be joined by ten battalions. It did not appear why the *Sardinians* should wait for assistance; in order to rescue their own country from the ravages of an army not half so numerous as their own.

Marshal *Breglio* had formed about *Amberg* a body of 20,000 men, as an army of observation. It was said that the *French* forces in *Germany* amounted to near 80,000, that the count *Seckendorff* was already at the head of 35,000, and that levies were carried on in *Bavaria* by the most rigorous compulsion, every fifth man among the unmarried, and every sixth among the married men being obliged to take arms; yet the *Austrians* continued a body of troops near *Egra*, though that garrison had received a reinforcement, and appeared to set their enemies at defiance, however numerous or determined.

April 1. There was a violent storm of wind about six o'clock this morning, which did great damage among the shipping on the coast, particularly northward.

April 2. The new bill for regulating the sale of gin, passed the House of Lords, 59 to 38. There had been long and warm debates on it for several days, and the reverend bench apprehending very pernicious consequences from it, spoke, voted, and some of them protested against it.

April 8. The corpse of the late dutchess of *Buckingham* was carried from her house in *St. James's-Park*, to be interred near the remains of the dukes, her husband and son, in king *Henry VII's* chapel in *Westminster*, in a very magnificent manner; her effigy in wax (which she had by her, ever since the Duke her son's funeral) dressed up in her coronation robes, was placed under a canopy of state, with two ladies of her bed-chamber at her head and feet, drawn by six horses covered with black velvet. There were twelve mourning coaches with six horses each, beside several coaches with six, belonging to the prime nobility of the kingdom. The pall was supported by the dukes of *Cleveland*, *Norfolk*, *Portland*, and *Richmond*; the lady *Phipps*, daughter to the right honourable the lord *Harvey*, and grand daughter to her Grace, was chief mourner.

April 11. Seventy-three chests of silver

from on board the *St. Peter* and *Joseph*, taken by his Majesty's ship the *Squirrel*, were brought to the bank in three waggons under a strong guard of sailors, with musick playing and colours displayed; and in clearing the ship several caskets of jewels concealed in the ballast were found.

The king of *Prussia*, not inclining to forget any of his pretensions, made a demand of nine millions of florins upon the bishoprick of *Warmia*, which had from time immemorial belonged to the republic of *Poland*.

April 21. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following acts, viz.

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of 1,000,000*l.* out of the sinking fund.

An act for continuing several laws, viz. relating to the allowance upon the exportation of *British* made gun-powder; to the importation of naval stores, from *British* colonies; to the additional number of one hundred hackney-chairs, and to regulating hackney-coaches and chairs; for punishing the venders of unstamped news-papers; for allowing the importation of hemp or flax manufactured in *Ireland*.

An act for rectifying mistakes in the names of the commissioners for the land-tax.

An act to indemnify persons who had omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose; and also for attending so much of an act made in the 25th year of the reign of king *Charles II.* intitled, an act for preventing dangers which may happen from popish recusants, as relates to the time for receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, now limited by the said act.

An act for allowing further time for inrollments of deeds and wills made by papists, and for relief of protestant purchasers.

An act for further punishment of persons, who shall aid prisoners to attempt to escape.

An act for allowing carts to be drawn with four horses.

An act to continue an act to prevent the committing of frauds by bankrupts.

An act to make the hamlet of *Beabnalgreen*, in the parish of *St. Duffan*, *Stenney*, in the county of *Middlesex*, a separate and distinct parish; and for erecting a parish church therein;

And to three private bills.

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His Majesty then made the following Speech.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" The zeal, prudence, and dispatch, with which you have carried on the public business, during the course of this session, give me the greatest satisfaction.

" That this nation and the common cause, may reap the most beneficial fruits of your vigorous resolutions, I have, at the requisition of the queen of *Hungary*, ordered my army, in conjunction with the *Austrian* troops, to pass the *Rhine*, as auxiliaries to her *Hungarian* Majesty, and for her support and assistance; and to oppose any dangerous measures, that might affect the balance and liberties of Europe, or hinder the re-establishment of the public tranquillity, upon just and solid foundations. I have continued a strong squadron in the *Mediterranean*, and another in the *West-Indies*, in order to carry on the great work of distressing our enemies, the *Spaniards*, and reducing them to safe and honourable terms of peace; as well as of maintaining the rights of navigation and commerce belonging to my subjects: and from the former of these squadrons, my allies in *Italy* have found, and still continue to receive, a most useful and advantageous support.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I return you my hearty thanks for the ample supplies, which you have granted for the service of the current year, and which, you may be assured, shall be applied to those great ends, for which they were given.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I have a firm confidence in your good affections; and it is the fixed purpose of my heart, to promote the true interest and happiness of my kingdoms. In return for this, I expect, on your part, that you will exert your best endeavours, in your respective stations, to render my government easy, and to preserve the peace and quiet of the nation."

Then the parliament was prorogued to *Tuesday* the 7th day of *June*.

April 27. Between four and five o'clock in the morning his Majesty and the Duke of *Cumberland* set out from *St. James's* for *Gravesend*, where they embarked for *Holland*.

The regency appointed to transact the

business of this kingdom, during his Majesty's absence, were as follows.

Abp. of <i>Canterbury</i>	Marquiss of <i>Tweeddale</i>
Lord Chancellor	Duke of <i>Montague</i>
Duke of <i>Grafton</i>	Duke of <i>Richmond</i>
Duke of <i>Dorset</i>	Earl of <i>Pembroke</i>
Duke of <i>Devonshire</i>	Earl of <i>Winchelsea</i>
Duke of <i>Newcastle</i>	Earl of <i>Islay</i>
Duke of <i>Bolton</i>	Lord <i>Gower</i>
Earl of <i>Harrington</i>	Lord <i>Carteret</i>
Earl of <i>Bath</i>	Henry <i>Pelham</i> , Esq.
Earl of <i>Wilmington</i>	

April 30. His Majesty, who was driven back the 27th, was detained at *Sheerness* by the wind.

Dr. Herring, bishop of *Bangor*, appointed archbishop of *York*.

Dr. Sherlock, bishop of *Salisbury*, high almoner, in the room of the late archbishop of *York*.

The rev. and Hon. *Mr. Hay*, prebend of *Westminster*, in the room of

Dr. Hutton, chaplain to his Majesty, bishop of *Bangor*.

Dr. John Ryder, bishop of *Killaloe*, translated to the united bishopricks of *Droms* and *Connor*, in the room of

Dr. Carrow Reynel, translated to that of *Derry*.

Richard Hamersly, esq. deputy secretary to the tax-office, in the room of

George Payne, esq. head secretary, in the room of *Frances Sorrel*, esq. deceased.

The earl of *Effingham*, deputy earl marshal of *England*.

Thomas Browne, esq. *Lancaster* herald at arms, in the room of *Charles Greene*, esq. deceased.

Thomas Jones, esq. *custos rotulorum* for *Cardiganshire*.

May 2. His Majesty landed safely at *Helvoetsluys*, and next morning proceeded on his journey for *Hanover*.

May 3. Was held a general council, when the Lords Regent opened their commission.

In digging an old foundation in *Coleman-street*, a cellar was discovered filled with earthen ware, supposed to have lain ever since the fire of *London*, and for that reason it was eagerly bought up.

May 4. Two carts laden with silver were brought to the bank, from the *Stratford* man of war, lately arrived from *Jamaica*.

May 11. Several hundred weight of leaden pipes of a large bore, were dug up in *Fleet-street*, which were laid anno 1471;

to convey water from the standard and cistern in the said place to a cistern at *Fleet-bridge*.

The *English* and allied army were within a few leagues of the *French* forces, commanded by marshal *Noailles*, but since the irresistible progress of the *Austrians*, these last were in inexpressible confusion. Thirty-four waggons laden with provisions, &c. they sent on the 22d instant to *Worms* from *Heidelberg*, and on the 25th fetched them back again.

Several rich *Spanish* prizes were taken during the course of this month.

June. *Brannau* was taken sword in hand by the *Austrians*, the 1st of *June*, N. S. and between four and five thousand *French* killed or taken.

June 16. This day a desperate battle was fought between a body of the forces commanded by his Majesty in *Germany*, and another of *French* commanded by M. *Noailles*, near *Dettingen*, when victory declared in favour of the *Hessians* and *Hanoverians*. His Majesty was all the time in the heat of the fire; but in perfect health. The duke of *Cumberland* received a shot in the leg which pierced the calf; but the bone was not hurt.

The *French* army, amounting to near 30,000 men, was drawn up in two lines and an arriere guard; it was commanded by the duke de *Noailles*, the duke de *Charres*, and several other princes of the blood were present; and the household troops made the centre, supported by the infantry.

The King having given his orders to the respective generals of the army, with the greatest calmness and resolution, placed himself on the right wing, at the head of the *British* infantry, on foot, sword in hand.

The *British* troops, and all the forces of the allied army, who were engaged in this action, behaved with the utmost resolution, bravery, and intrepidity.

The *Hanoverian* artillery had a very considerable share in this victory. The battle began at ten in the morning and lasted to four, when the enemy repassed the *Main* with precipitation.

The *French* had 3000 men killed on the spot, besides a great number made prisoners; amongst whom there were some lieutenant-generals, and abundance of field-officers. The household suffered the most; they having lost ten pieces of cannon, with several colours and standards. The allies had near 1500 killed, and amongst them general *Clayton*, who was very much regretted. Their

army passed the night under arms in the field of battle, and continued their march next day towards *Hanau*; the *French* did the same on the other side the *Main*, towards *Offenbach*.

June 23. Universal rejoicings were shewn in all parts of the city, for his Majesty's success in *Germany*, the great guns were fired, the streets were illuminated, bonfires lighted, &c.

His *Prussian* Majesty remitted 500,000 crowns to pay off so much of the seven per cent. loan to the late Emperor.

June 24. At Guildhall the honourable *Horatio Townshend*, and *William Cbesfelden*, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs of this city; but the latter swore off. Mr. *Cuttis*, Mr. *Quilter*, and Mr. *Walker* paid the fine.

William Williams, esq. was appointed receiver-general of *Monmouthshire*, in the room of Mr. *Clifford*, who resigned.

Peter Haugh, esq. was appointed receiver-general of *Cumberland*, in the room of Mr. *Fletcher*, who resigned.

Sir *John Rushout*, bart. was made high steward of *Malmesbury*, *Wils.*

Colonel *Charles Fitzroy*, was made groom porter, of which he had a reverfionary grant.

The plague continued to rage at *Messina*, in a most dreadful manner, so that the confusion and terror of the people were not to be described; the dead bodies lay in the streets mangled by the dogs for want of people to bury them. The *Galley* slaves who were set at liberty for that purpose, sickned and died; no servants, surgeons, nor chaplains were left in the hospitals to attend the sick.

By the treaty concluded between the empress of *Russia* and *Great Britain* for fifteen years, it was stipulated, that the Empress should furnish his *Britannic* Majesty, as soon as required, with a body of 12,000 troops, to be employed according to the exigency of affairs; and that *Great Britain*, should furnish *Russia* with twelve men of war on the first notice, in case either of them were attacked by an enemy, and demanded such succour.

There was an engagement between the *Russian* and *Swedish* fleets, and both sides claimed the advantage.

July 5. *Horatio Townshend*, esq. paid the fine, to be excused serving the office of sheriff.

A proclamation was issued by the regency for a general thanksgiving on the 17th, for the late victory at *Dettingen*.

DUTIES paid on SPIRITS, BEER, and ALE.

An account of the produce of Low Wines and Spirits, extracted from foreign materials from Midsummer 1732, to Midsummer 1743.

Gallons, at 6d.				Gallons, at 1d.			
Low Wines.		£.	s. d.	Spirits.		£.	s. d.
1733	1334094	33352	7 0	889396	11117	9 0	
1734	1614674	40366	17 0	1076449	13455	12 3	
1735	1415022½	35375	11 1½	943348	11791	17 0	
1736	1495882½	37397	1 4½	997254	12465	13 6	
1737	932876½	23321	18 6	621917	7773	19 5	
1738	1028370	25709	5 0	685580	8569	15 0	
1739	1308779	32719	9 6	872119	10906	9 9	
1740	1337729	33443	4 6	891819	11147	14 9	
1741	1366123	34153	1 6	910748	11384	7 0	
1742	1176258	29409	9 0	784172	9802	3 0	
13009808½		325245	4 6	8673202	108415	0 6	

An account of the quantities and produce of Low Wines and Spirits, extracted from malt & corn, from Midsummer 1732, to Midsummer 1742.

Gallons, at 1d.				Gallons, at 3d.			
Low Wines.		£.	s. d.	Spirits.		£.	s. d.
1733	6558063	27325	5 3	3934837	49185	9 3	
1734	8245858	34357	13 2	4947502	61843	15 6	
1735	8991372	37464	1 0	5394823	67435	5 9	
1736	8476271	35317	15 11	5085762	63572	0 6	
1737	6018592	25077	9 0	3611155	45139	8 9	
1738	7860538	32752	4 10	4716322	58954	0 6	
1739	8151876	33966	3 0	4891125	61139	1 3	
1740	9596126	39983	17 2	5757675	71970	18 9	
1741	10879921	45333	0 1	6527952	81599	8 0	
1742	11935813	49732	11 1	7161437	89518	11 9	
86714410		361310	0 6	52028640	650358	0 9	

An account of the gross and neat produce of the duties on Beer and Ale, from Midsummer 1735, to Midsummer 1742.

Gross.				Neat.			
£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
1736	1028792	17	0½	929148	1	7½	
1737	1041337	18	0½	935130	1	10½	
1738	1017136	9	1½	912796	5	0	
1739	1039666	3	6	935185	6	8½	
1740	1017795	6	4	916340	3	1½	
1741	956144	19	10½	852550	15	6½	
1742	1002165	1	2½	895122	1	6	
7103038 15 1½				6376274 15 4½			

Account of Rum and foreign Brandy imported in said years.

Brandy Gallons.	Rum Gallons.	Duty 4s. per Gallon.
428537½	332215½	
312892½	390715	
422312½	192739½	
361111½	328746	
416046½	416897½	
369873½	320367	
512001½	469899½	

Besides as much Brandy purchased each year.

The above tables illustrate the arguments on altering the laws concerning distilled spirituous liquors. The decrease of them in 1737, and of rum in 1738, as coming a long voyage, shows what effect the former act made at first. The consumption of beer and ale increased in 1735, but diminished every year after, except 1739, though not in proportion as that of spirits was increased.

July 7. *Thomas Lockyer*, and *Stephen Daubuz*, esqrs. being elected sheriffs; the former refused to serve that office, being a Dissenter, and the latter swore off.

July 13. *James Danfe*, and *James Brace*, esqrs. were elected sheriffs; but the former paid the fine, and the latter swore off.

The increase of the excise in the London brewery from Midsummer 1742, to Midsummer 1743, was upwards of 60,000*l.* more than the last year; the decrease in the distillery being in proportion.

July 14. A proclamation was published by the lords of the regency to oblige vessels coming from infected places, as *Sicily* and the *Levant*, to perform quarantine in the creek below *Gravesend*.

Both Houses of Parliament met, according to their prorogation, and were further prorogued.

July 15. Hailstones fell about *Enfield* as big as nutmegs, broke the windows, and laid the corn for several miles round: a boy and two horses were struck dead by lightning. There fell at *Leicester* pieces of ice near five inches in length, and hailstones two inches in circumference, which killed some hundreds of small birds. The streets were so flooded, that almost all the houses had water in them several feet, and many waggon loads of ice were gathered in heaps: This storm was compared there to the breaking of water-spouts.

July 20. Admiral *Matthews* sailed from the isle of *Hiers* with six ships of the line, and three bomb ketches, having left admiral *Leffock* with the remainder of the fleet to cruize off *Toulon*, and arriving before *Genoa*, demanded fifteen xebecques or barks, which were in that port, with ammunition for the *Spanish* army, should be sequestered, which was immediately complied with.

July 26. Aldermen *Ladbroke* and *Calvert* were chosen sheriffs of *London*.

Captain *Grant*, colonel of a company in the first regiment of foot guards, in the room of

The honourable *Henry Pelham*, esq. first commissioner of the Treasury, in the room of the earl of *Wilmington*, deceased.

General *Honeywood*, and lieutenant-generals *Campbell*, *Cope*, and *Ligonier*, were invested knights of the Bath by his Majesty, at the head of the army.

August. A list of admirals as appointed the 9th instant.

Sir *John Norris*, vice admiral of England, the union flag.

John Balchen, esq. admiral of the white. *Thomas Matthews*, esq. admiral of the blue.

Edward Vernon, esq. vice admiral of the red.

Nicholas Haddock, esq. vice admiral of the white.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, knt. vice admiral of the blue.

James Stewart, esq. rear admiral of the red.

Richard Leffock, esq. rear admiral of the white.

Sir *Charles Hardy*, knt. rear admiral of the blue.

Aug. 11. The Parliament was prorogued to October 13.

The Lords Justices issued out an order to oblige all ships from the *Mediterranean*, bound to the river *Thames* or *Medway*, to perform quarantine in *Standgate-creek* only.

The Parliament of *Ireland* was prorogued from the 23d instant, to the 4th of October next.

Aug. 12. A fire happened at *Crediton* in *Devonshire*, which consumed about 1000 houses, and destroyed several people. The loss was computed at 50,000*l.* of which, near half was insured.

Aug. 18. A general court of the Bank of *England* agreed to circulate Exchequer bills to the amount of 500,000*l.* at three per cent.

A very unusual storm of hail, with thunder and lightning, did much damage in the north west part of the kingdom. The hail-stones were as big as hen's eggs, and broke the church and other windows in *Teutonsbury* to the value of 1000*l.* struck off the ears of the corn, and killed several pigeons. The storm was felt almost with the same violence as far as *Chester*, so that in some places little of the wheat could be reaped, and they were obliged to turn their hogs out, to eat up the rest.

Aug. 20. The confederate army was near *Worms* and *Reichbaufen* in the camp which the *French* lately had, and was to advance to *Spire* and *Frankendale*, which the elector Palatine's troops had quitted, to make room for them. The king of *Great Britain's* quarters were in the bishop's palace at *Worms*, near 100 miles from prince *Charles's* army, which was at the same time near *Mullen*, four leagues above *Brisca*, not far from *Swinzerland*, and the *Dutch* troops were then got as far as *Frankfort*, within eight leagues of *Worms*.

The Emperor, though dispossessed of his hereditary

hereditary dominions, and obliged to take sanctuary in a neutral town for the security of his person, remained steady in his alliance with *France*, and was confirmed in his adherence, by the remittance of one hundred sixty thousand florins; a sum which might support for some time the splendor of his court, and exempt him from the necessity of living by plunder, but could not enable him to re-enter his own country, or make any considerable effort to assist his ally.

The *Spaniards* still attempted to force a passage into *Piedmont*, and were still repulsed wherever they endeavoured it; having lately been mortified with a defeat, which in attacking one of the passes, they received from the peasants of the country.

The plague which ceased at *Messina*, as it appears, only because there remained no more to be destroyed, still continued in *Calabria*, and threatened the adjacent provinces. The dread of this horrible invader produced a kind of truce in this country: so is the balance of nature supported; a pestilence puts a stop to the devastations of a war.

Aug. 24. After the highland regiment left *Scotland*, the gentlemen of *Argyleshire* were obliged, at their own expence, to raise a company of thirty men to protect their cattle, &c. from the inroads of the neighbouring clans.

The *French* and *Spanish* fleets blocked up in *Toulon*, the former consisting of eighteen ships, and the latter of sixteen, well equipped, though not fully manned.

The fortifications on the coasts of both *France* and *England*, were put in order, to prevent hostilities.

Sept. 1. *John Elliot* and *Francis Hale*, esqrs. justices in *Finsbury* division, *Middlesex*, having sat during the time of *Welsh* fair to put the laws in execution against vagrants, &c. it was reduced to three days, during which time no disorder was suffered; for which piece of public service the thanks of the county were given the said justices at their general meeting.

Sept. 2. About 150 debtors from the several prisons in the county of *Middlesex*, were cleared at *Hick's-Hall*, as were also at the quarter sessions at *Guildhall*, several others from the *Fleet* prison, *Ludgate*, and two *Compters*, pursuant to the late act of parliament for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Sept. 8. By order of the justices of *Southwark*, the bell-man cried down the *Borough-fair*, setting forth, that all persons who

should offer any interludes, &c. should be taken up as vagrants, and punished accordingly.

It having been a custom for many years for those who kept booths for interludes at *Southwark* fair, to make a collection for the debtors in the *Marshalsea* prison; but the fair this year being for three days only, they could not afford it; which the debtors resenting, got together a large quantity of stones and flung over the prison-wall upon the bowling-green, whereby a child was killed in a woman's arms, and several people wounded and bruised.

Sept. 19. At a court martial held at *Portsmouth*, admiral *Stewart*, president, a captain of one of his Majesty's ships of war being acquitted of cowardise, was found guilty of neglect of his duty in the late expedition to *La Guira* in the *West-Indies*, and dismissed from his command.

This month several ships of the *Jamaica* fleet suffered in a hurricane at sea.

Sept. 21. The lords justices ordered all the silk which was on board the *Mermaid* from *Messina*, (notwithstanding their performing quarantine) to be burnt, and the merchants to be paid the value by the public.

The new exchange at *Bristol*, was opened in a very grand and pompous manner. The morning being ushered in with ringing of bells, and firing of canon from *Brandon Hill*, about eleven o'clock the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, met at the *Guildhall* in their scarlet robes, from whence, being attended by the master, wardens, assistants, and society of merchants, &c. they proceeded in the following manner. 1. French horns. 2. *Colson's* hospital boys, preceded by their master. 3. *Queen Elizabeth's* hospital boys preceded by their master. 4. The trading companies in their formalities. 5. The city music. 6. The corporation officers, 7. The mayor, aldermen, and common-council, accompanied by the honourable *Edward Southwell*, esq. 8. The master, wardens, assistants, and society of merchants. In this manner they proceeded from the *Guildhall* up *Broad-street*, down *Higb-street*, along the back, into *King-street*, *Queen's-square*, *Prince's-street*, along the key, and up *Small-street* to the *Exchange*, where being entered, counsellor *Stephens*, steward of the sheriff's court, made a speech upon the occasion, addressing himself to the master and society of merchants, and to the other trading companies.

From the *Exchange* the company proceeded

ceeded to the council-house, where they were regaled with wine, &c. and from thence to the merchants-hall to an elegant dinner, provided by Sir *Abraham Elton*, mayor, for the entertainment of the corporation and merchants. The other trading companies retiring to the like repast, at their own halls, were likewise presented with wine at the mayor's expence. And to complete the general joy, the inferior workmen, concerned in building the Exchange, had twenty-five guineas given them, to treat themselves in their own way.

This day was ratified by the lords justices the treaty lately made between his Majesty, the queen of *Hungary* and the king of *Sardinia*.

Sept. 22. On board his Majesty's ship *Squirrel*, an experiment was tried in *Deptford* dock, a quantity of brimstone, straw, and other combustibles being laid upon the ballast (the ship having in it nothing else) and set on fire, the air-holes were immediately stopped, and being soon after opened, upwards of 500 rats were found suffocated in the hold.

Sept. 23. Alderman *Ladbroke* and alderman *Calvert* were sworn in sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex*.

Sept. 29. Came on the election of a Lord Mayor of *London*, when alderman *Wesley*, was chosen.

Protections were granted to such sailors as should be engaged by the merchants for a little fleet of six privateer ships, the biggest the *Spanish* ship *St. Joseph* of fifty-two guns, and 350 men.

Dr. *Edward Wiles*, bishop of *St. David's*, translated to the see of *Bath* and *Wells*, in the room of Dr. *John Wynne*, deceased.

Jemmet Browne, M. A. dean of *Roske*, promoted to the bishopric of *Killaloe*, *Ireland*, in the room of

Dr. *John Ryder*, to that of *Down* and *Connor*.

Oct. 11. A proclamation was issued for proroguing the Parliament to the 22d of *November* next.

Oct. 12. Being the birth-day of king *Edward I.* the Confessor, a great number of Roman Catholics were prevented from paying their devotions at his shrine, as usual; orders having been given that the tombs in *Henry the Seventh's* chapel, in *Westminster*-abbey should not be shewn that day.

Oct. 13. At the Sessions-house in the *Old-Bailey* a special verdict was found against *William Chetwynd*, a young gentleman, for

the murder of Mr. *Thomas Rickets*, his school-fellow.

Oct. 14. Ended the Sessions at the *Old Bailey*, when *Christopher Smith*, a *German*, for a robbery, received sentence of death, eight to be transported, and twelve acquitted.

Oct. 19. This morning her royal highness the princess *Louisa*, set out from *St. James's*, and embarked at *Greenwich* for *Holland*. She arrived at *Hanover* on the 27th, and was espoused to the duke of *Cumberland*, as proxy for the prince royal of *Denmark*, and then proceeded to *Allena* to meet him.

Oct. 29. Was sworn in at *Westminster*, *Robert Wesley*, esq. Lord Mayor of *London*, who made his progress through the city with a coach and six horses.

Nov. 1. The lords justices ordered all ships that arrive from *Smyrna*, or any other places infected with the plague, to perform quarantine.

In searching the hold of the *Pierre Joseph*, taken by his Majesty's ship the *Squirrel*, for diamonds supposed to be hid, were found dollars to the amount of above 1000*l.* so that each foremast-man's share of this prize was 150*l.*

Nov. 2. By a violent storm in *New England*, several warehouses were destroyed, and others laid under water; twelve ships drove from their anchors and lost; great damage done to his Majesty's ship the *Rose*, and several merchant ships.

The princess of *Wales* was delivered of a prince.

Nov. 15. His Majesty and the duke of *Cumberland*, arrived at *Gravesend*, in the evening, came through the city, which was illuminated.

Nov. 17. At a council at *St. James's*, the lords of the regency surrendered their commission, which was cancelled.

At a common council holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of *London*, on *Thursday, November 17, 1743*, a motion was made, and the question put, that a committee be appointed to prepare an address to his Majesty on his happy return to these kingdoms, on the birth of another prince, on the safe delivery of her royal highness the princess of *Wales*, and on the happy marriage between the princess *Louisa* and the prince royal of *Denmark*, the same was resolved in the affirmative; whereupon the court then nominated and appointed. *George Heatcote*, *Robert Willmots*, *Richard Hoare*, and *Edward Gibbon*, esqrs. aldermen, Mr. deputy *Joseph Ayliffe*, Mr. deputy *Thomas*

Thomas Sandford, Mr. Henry Siffon, Robert Eijhop, esq. Mr. James Heywood, Mr. James Hodges, Mr. Thomas Harrison, and Crispe Gascoyne, esq. commoners, to withdraw immediately, and, with the assistance of Mr. Recorder and Mr. Common Serjeant, to prepare the address for the purpose aforesaid; and the said committee withdrew accordingly, and being returned, presented to the court an address by them prepared pursuant to the said resolution, which being read twice, was agreed to without any amendment in the words following, nemine contradicente.

" Most gracious Sovereign,

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of London, in common-council assembled, most humbly approach your throne with hearts full of the sincerest wishes for the honour and prosperity of your sacred person and government, and beg leave to offer our most hearty congratulations upon your safe return to these your British dominions.

" Permit us, royal Sir, at the same time to express our joy, that your happy arrival hath been blessed with the safe delivery of her royal highness the princess of Wales of a prince: an auspicious omen and further pledge of our future happiness by the increase of your royal progeny, to defend our religion, laws, and liberties, and protect our trade and commerce, always confiding that a race of princes descended from your Majesty, will be ever mindful to preserve these blessings to our latest posterity.

" We futher beg leave to congratulate your Majesty upon the marriage of your royal daughter the princess Louisa to the prince royal of Denmark, by which alliance we have reason to hope, that the Protestant interest in Europe will be more firmly united.

" We shall ever think it our indispensable duty to pray, that the hearts and affections of your loyal subjects may be the just and grateful reward of your paternal care and protection; that your Majesty's reign may be long and glorious over a free, dutiful, and united people; and that the sceptre of these realms may always remain in your royal family."

Nov. 19. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council of the city of London, waited on his Majesty with their address.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

" I thank you for this address, and for the expressions of your duty and affection to me and my family. The city of London may always depend upon my favour and protection."

The twelve standards, &c. taken at the battle of Dettingen, which were brought to lord Carteret's, were removed to St. James's, packed in large wooden cases.

The Parliament was prorogued to the 1st of December.

Prince Sherbatow, minister plenipotentiary from the Czarina had a private audience of the prince of Wales, and of the princesses Amelia and Carolina.

Nov. 22. There was a very splendid appearance at St. James's, being the day appointed to celebrate his Majesty's birth day, and at night the ball was opened by the prince of Wales and the princess Amelia. The duke of Cumberland danced several minuets and country dances.

Addresses were also presented from Bristol, Salisbury, and Norwich, on his Majesty's return, and the birth of a prince.

Lord Tyrawley, appointed ambassador extraordinary to the court of Russia.

Lieutenant general William Hargrave, governor of Gibraltar, in the room of lieutenant general Clayton, deceased.

Stephen Penny, esq. comptroller of excise in Scotland.

Thomas Winnington, esq. pay-master of the forces, in the room of Henry Pelham, esq.

Mr. Stone, inspector of the customs, in Scotland.

Henry Pulteney, esq. governor of Kingston upon Hull.

Dr. John Thomas, dean of Peterborough, made bishop of St. Asaph, in the room of Dr. Maddox, translated to Worcester.

Dec. 1. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the sessions of parliament with the following speech from the throne.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" Since your last meeting, I have, pursuant to your advice, and in consequence of your support, exerted my endeavours for the preservation of the House of Austria, and the maintenance of the balance and liberties of Europe. It has pleased God to give success to our arms, in conjunction with those of the queen of Hungary, and as her auxiliaries. The dominions of that princefs have been entirely evacuated by her enemies; and the powerful armies, which

had

had marched to their assistance, have been obliged to retire out of the empire. In this conjuncture it is a great satisfaction to me to-acquaint you, that I have been joined by a body of troops of my good friends and allies the States General.

"In further prosecution of these measures, the definitive treaty between me, the queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*, has been happily concluded, which shall be laid before you. The advantages, which cannot fail to result from this alliance, to the common cause, are apparent; and it will be particularly conducive to the interests of my kingdoms, by disappointing the ambitious views of the crown of *Spain*, with which we are engaged in so just and necessary a war. As I make no doubt, but you will proceed upon these foundations with firmness and constancy, we may reasonably hope to see the public tranquillity re-established, and a general and honourable peace obtained. These are my views, to which my utmost attention and resolution shall not be wanting: But, in order to bring about these great ends, measures of vigour are necessary; and to enable me to concert and carry on such measures, I do, with a just confidence, rely on your zealous, cheerful, and effectual support.

"The marriage of my youngest daughter with the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, cannot but give satisfaction to all my good subjects, as it tends to cement and strengthen the protestant interest in *Europe*.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I have ordered the estimates to be laid before you, for the service of the ensuing year; and desire you to grant me such supplies, as shall be requisite for the honour and security of the nation, and adequate to the exigencies of the public.

"In doing this, let me particularly recommend it to you, to enable me to concert proper measures, and to enter into, and make good such alliances and engagements with other powers, as may be necessary for the support of the queen of *Hungary*, and restoring the balance of power.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have had such experience of your duty and affection to me, and of your zeal for the good of your country, that it would be superfluous to add any thing to press these important considerations upon you. Union and harmony amongst ourselves, and vigour and dispatch in your proceedings,

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are indispensably necessary in such conjunctures. Let nothing obstruct or divert your steadiness and application to the great ends which I have laid before you; and be assured, that nothing can ever divert me from pursuing your true and lasting interest."

Dec. 2. The Lords waited on his Majesty at St. James's with the following address.

"Most gracious Sovereign;

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled; beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the Throne.

"The anxious concern which filled the breasts of all your faithful subjects, upon the dangers to which your sacred person has been exposed, redoubles our joy on your safe and happy return into this kingdom. Our first thanks are due to Almighty God, for the preservation of your invaluable life; our next to your Majesty, to whose magnanimity, and unwearied labours for the good of the common cause, we stand so highly indebted. On this occasion, permit us to offer our sincere congratulations to your Majesty on the success of your arms, in the support of the house of *Austria*, and the defence of the liberties of *Europe*.

"A strict union between your Majesty, the queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*, is so necessary in the present posture of affairs, that we take great satisfaction in seeing it established; and we beg your Majesty to accept our thanks for communicating to us the conclusion of the definitive treaty for that purpose. The just and necessary war, in which your Majesty is engaged against *Spain*, is of so great importance, that the disappointment of the ambitious designs of that crown, cannot but be particularly advantageous to these kingdoms.

"We acknowledge with the utmost gratitude, your Majesty's goodness, in declaring to your Parliament your wife and salutary views to bring about a general and honourable peace by vigorous measures. In so glorious a cause, animated by so great an example, the arms and the hearts of *Great-Britain* will always attend upon you; and we do, with a resolution and firmness becoming your House of Peers, assure your Majesty of our zealous and cheerful concurrence and support, in the necessary means to this great and desirable end."

Q

"We

"We beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the auspicious marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess *Louisa* with the Prince Royal of *Denmark*; and on the increase of your Royal Family by the birth of a Prince. Every event which adds Strength to your illustrious House, is an addition of security to your kingdoms; since on the stability of the Protestant succession, the continuance of our religion, laws, and liberties, does under God depend.

"The gracious manner in which your Majesty has recommended to us union and harmony at home, is a fresh instance of your paternal tenderness towards your people. It shall be our constant endeavour, in all our proceedings, to promote and augment these good dispositions, which are so peculiarly necessary in this conjuncture; and we beseech your Majesty, to accept the strongest assurances of our inviolable duty and fidelity to your Majesty; and that we will steadfastly pursue such measures, as may most effectually conduce to the honour and safety of your Majesty, the security and prosperity of your country, and the maintenance of the balance and liberties of *Europe*."

His Majesty's answer.

"My Lords,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this dutiful and affectionate address. The assurances you give me of your vigorous support will have the best effect abroad: and you may depend on my making use of that confidence which you repose in me, for the honour and true interest of my crown and kingdom."

Dec. 3. The Commons waited on his Majesty with the following address.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble thanks for your Majesty's most gracious speech from the Throne.

"We beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on your safe and happy return into this kingdom; and with hearts full of gratitude, we acknowledge the goodness of Divine Providence to this nation in protecting your Majesty's sacred person amidst the imminent dangers to which your invaluable life has been exposed, in defence of the common cause, and of the liberties of *Europe*. Your Majesty's regard and at-

tention to the advice of your parliament in exerting your endeavours for the preservation of the house of *Austria*, require our warmest acknowledgements; and it is with the highest satisfaction we reflect on the success of your Majesty's arms in the prosecution of this great and necessary work, with so much glory to your Majesty, and honour to this nation.

"As the interests of this kingdom, and those of the United Provinces are inseparable, nothing could be more welcome to your Majesty's faithful Commons, than your Majesty's having been joined by a body of the troops of the States General.

"We beg leave to declare our satisfaction in your Majesty's having concluded a definitive treaty between your Majesty, the queen of *Hungary*, and the king of *Sardinia*; an alliance, which must naturally contribute to the advantage of the common cause, and to the disappointing and distressing the crown of *Spain*, with which this nation is engaged in so just and necessary a war.

"It is with the sincerest joy, that we congratulate your Majesty on the happy marriage of the Princess *Louisa* with the Prince Royal of *Denmark*, which tends to unite and strengthen the Protestant interest in *Europe*.

"We likewise beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the increase of your royal family, by the birth of a Prince, as it is an additional pledge and security for the continuance of the Protestant succession in your royal house.

"Your faithful Commons beg leave to assure your Majesty, that they will, with the greatest zeal, unanimity and dispatch, grant to your Majesty such effectual supplies, as shall be found requisite for the honour and security of this nation, and as may enable your Majesty to concert such alliances, and pursue with vigour such measures, as may be necessary for the re-establishing the public tranquillity, and procuring a safe and honourable peace."

To which his Majesty was pleased to give the following answer:

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my thanks for this dutiful and affectionate address. The unanimous support of my faithful Commons will add great weight to my endeavours for the public service, and be the surest means to bring the great work, which by your advice I am engaged in, to an honourable and happy conclusion."

Each

Each House sent a message to congratulate their Royal Highnesses on the birth of a Prince, and received their thanks.

The Lords address passed unanimously, the earl of *Chesterfield* only making some animadversions on it, which were answered by lord *Carteret*. That of the Commons, after a long debate, was carried by 278 to 149. But a motion for discontinuing the *Hanoverian* forces, was supported with equal warmth in both Houses, but carried in the negative. In the lower House near 40 spoke on both sides, and thus divided 231 to 181. In the Upper House about 20 spoke, and 71 divided against 36. On which a strong protest was entered by 26 Lords, the duke of *Marlborough* at the head of them.

A motion was also made in the Commons to address his Majesty, not to engage this nation any farther on the continent, without first entering into an alliance with the States General on certain stipulated proportions of force and expence, as in the late war, but after long debate passed in the negative 209 to 132.

Dec. 10. Forty thousand seamen were voted for the year 1744.

Dec. 17. A surprising phenomenon was observed at *Carthagena*, in old *Spain*, about five in the evening, on the side of mount *Orlando*, some leagues west of that city. There first appeared a vast stream of light resembling a river of fire falling in a cascade, then it formed a sheet of flame, extending several leagues to the east giving so bright a light, as dazzled the eyes of the beholders. Afterwards appeared a great globe of fire beneath it, which in the space of some minutes, broke into four lesser balls, which flew off towards the four cardinal points. This explosion was attended with a clap of thunder, so loud, that it astonished the inhabitants for several leagues round. The four lesser balls broke each, but with a clap not so loud. It was remarkable, during the whole time, the sky was serene, and the stars shone very bright.

Dec. 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers and gave the royal assent to the land-tax bill 4s. and to one naturalization bill.

The success of the privateers of both nations was very considerable, but the balance greatly in favour of the *English*.

Sir *Charles Hardy*, knt. and John *Phil-*

lipson, esq. appointed commissioners of the admiralty, in the room of admiral *Covendish* and John *Morley Trevor*, esq. deceased.

Henry Pelham, esq. chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer, in the room of Lord *Sandys*, baron of *Ombesley*, *Worcestershire*, made cofferer to his Majesty.

Thomas Winnington, esq. pay-master of the forces.

Thomas Dowers and the hon. *George Clinton*, esqrs. rear-admirals of the red.

William Rowley, esq. rear-admiral of the white.

William Martin, esq. rear-admiral of the blue.

General *Wade*, esq. a field-marshal.

Lord *Edgecombe*, chancellor of the duchy of *Lancaster*, in the room of

The earl of *Chomondale*, keeper of his Majesty's privy-seal, in the room of Lord *Gower*, resigned.

Denzil Onslow, esq. pay-master of the works, in the room of

Sir *Charles Gilmour*, bart. a commissioner for trade and plantations.

William Corbett, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

Sir *John Rushout*, bart. treasurer of the navy.

Henry Arthur Herbert of *Oakley-park*, esq. a peer of *Great-Britain*, by the title of baron *Herbert* of *Chebury*, *Salop*.

The hon. *Henry Finch*, esq. surveyor of his Majesty's works, in the room of *Henry Fox*, esq. a lord of the Treasury.

The hon. *Charles Hamilton*, esq. receiver-general of *Minorca*.

Robert Penny, esq. attorney-general of *Jamaica*.

Charles Sackville, esq. called earl of *Middlesex*, a commissioner of the treasury.

Mr. *John Pine*, bluemantle, in the room of

Mr. *Thomas Brown*, *Lancaster* herald.

Mr. *Shepley* accomptant for the port of *London*, and clerk of the country seizures, in the room of *Stephen Penny*.

Mr. *Whitmore*, a chief clerk in the annuity pell-office, in the room of Mr. *Sherman*, deceased.

The earl of *Waldgrave*, a lord of the bed-chamber, in the room of the duke of *Marlborough*, who resigned.

James Wist, esq. secretary to the chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of

Robert Ord, esq. deputy-cofferer.

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood December 31, 1742, and December 31, 1743.

EXCHEQUER.

	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1742.	Increased between Dec. 31, 1742 and Dec. 31, 1743.	Paid off within that Time.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1743.
	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company	1836275 17 10½			1836275 17 10½
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 0 0			108100 0 0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	107447 8 2½		2300	105147 8 2½
Ditto on plate act, 6 Geo. I. Regis	312000 0 0			312000 0 0
Ditto for Newis and St. Christopher's debentures, at 3l. per cent. per an.	37821 5 1½			37821 5 1½
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000 0 0			400000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000 0 0			600000 0 0
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000 0 0			300000 0 0
Duties on salt continued 1735	228000 0 0		188000	40000 0 0
Ditto further continued 1741	1200000 0 0			1200000 0 0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills exchanged	2200 0 0			2200 0 0
Ditto charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600 0 0			499600 0 0
Ditto on victuallers act 1726 *	481400			
Ditto on licences for retailing spirituous liquors 1743	518600	518600		1000000 0 0
	1000000			
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By two acts of parliaments 9 W. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I. Regis	500000 0 0			500000 0 0
Purchased of the S. S. company	4000000 0 0			4000000 0 0
Annuities at 4l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-day 1719	1750000 0 0			1750000 0 0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 0 0			1250000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000 0 0			800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000 0 0			800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. for lottery 1743, charged on additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters		800000		800000 0 0
Ditto at 3 per c. 1743, charged on dit.		1000000		1000000 0
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. Regis	27302203 5 6½			27302203 * 5 6½

£. 48915047 16 9½ 2318600 190300 51040347 16 9½

* Memorand. The duty on victuallers being determined at Midsummer 1743, the above sum of 481400l. was from that time transferred to the said duty on licences.

Anno 1743. GEORGE II.

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An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1743, and to the Payment of what Debts contracted before December 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.			Per Contra Cr.		
The Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on December 31, 1741			By money issued between Dec. 31, 1742, and Dec. 31, 1743.		
183946 13 12 ² / ₇			In further payment of 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> granted for the service of the year 1742		
To the produce of the sinking fund, between December 31, 1742, and December 31, 1743.			In part of 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> granted for the service of the year 1743		
Surplus of the Aggregate fund } 163284 4 0 ¹ / ₂			To pay the annuities at 3 per cent. on 600,000 <i>l.</i> granted anno 1736, for one year due at Christmas 1743		
General fund } 486612 2 1 ¹ / ₂			To pay the annuities at 3 per cent. on 300,000 <i>l.</i> granted anno 1738, for one year due at Michaelmas 1743		
S. Sea comp. fund. } 413485 2 0 ¹ / ₂			To make good the deficiency of annuities granted 1720, on the plate-act at Lady-day 1743		
£. 1247328 1 4 ² / ₇			To make good the deficiency of the lottery annuities, anno 1731, at Christmas 1742		
			To the bank of England, to make good the premiums for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duty on victuals, anno 1726, at Midsummer 1743		
			To the bank of England, to make good the premiums for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets, anno 1737, to July 24, 1743		
			To pay interest on the loans charged on the duties on salt continued anno 1741, for twelve months due November 5, 1743		
			To pay annuities at 3 per cent. on 800,000 <i>l.</i> granted anno 1742, and charges of management for twelve months, due at Christmas 1743		
			Balance in cash Dec. 31, 1743		
			£. 1247328 1 4 ² / ₇		

N. B. The land-taxes and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in the annexed account, nor 1,000,000*l.* charged upon the deductions for 6*d.* per *xl.* on pensions, &c.

Money granted to his Majesty for the Year 1744.

	£.	s.	d.
For the charge of 40,000 seamen, granted Dec. 9, 1743	2080000	0	0
For maintaining 21,358 British forces in Flanders. Jan. 11.	634344	11	4
For maintaining 19,028 land forces, (including 1815 invalids) for guards and garrisons; ditto	561794	5	5½
For maintaining 11,550 marines, ditto	206806	10	0
For maintaining 16,268 Hanoverian troops, being 5513 horse, and 10,755 foot, granted Jan. 18	393773	6	1
Granted to the king of Sardinia, Feb. 1	200000	0	0
To the queen of Hungary, ditto	300000	0	0
For charge of the office of ordnance for land service, ditto	165428	14	7
For ditto not provided for by Parliament	73924	7	7
For a marriage portion to the princess Louisa	40000	0	0
For the ordinary of the navy, including half-pay to sea officers	492834	10	9
For Greenwich hospital, granted Feb. 8	10000	0	0
For the deficiency of the general fund	55827	16	3½
For Westminster-abbey	4000	0	0
For repairing St. John's church, Westminster	4000	0	0
For Westminster-bridge	25000	0	0
For one year's interest of 1,200,000 <i>l.</i> lent on the salt duties	42000	0	0
For deficiency of additional stamp duties	4392	19	5
For ditto of the pot duty upon victuallers	8295	9	1
For ditto of the duty on sweets	13870	7	0
For ditto of the last year's grants	119934	4	4½
For the extra charges of the troops in Flanders, incurred in 1742 and 1743, granted March 19	524023	8	3
To the duke of Ardenberg to put the Austrian troops in motion, An. 1742	40000	0	0
For maintaining forces and garrisons in the plantations of Minorca and Gibraltar, and for provisions for the garrisons of Annapolis Royal, Chisò, Placentia, Providence, Gibraltar, Georgia and Rattan, for 1744, not exceeding	278830	17	3½
Extraordinary services in Georgia, from Sept. 22, 1738, to Sept. 29, 1743	66109	13	10
For the charge of two troops of rangers, one Highland company, with the charge of half galleys, sailors, and boatmen, to be employed in Georgia, Anno 1744, not exceeding	19168	18	4
For the pay and forage of general and staff officers, and likewise pay of the officers of the hospital attending the forces in Flanders, An. 1744	37703	17	7½
For providing the 331 horses lost at the battle of Dettingen	5460	0	0
For extraordinary expences of land forces in Great Britain, Minorca, Gibraltar, and the plantations, Anno 1743, not provided for by Parliament	20959	4	5½
For pay of artillery people, stores, and building fortifications at Rattan, Anno 1744	12102	0	2
For reduced officers of land forces and marines, 1744	31695	12	0
For pensions to ditto widows (married before Dec. 25, 1716) for 1744	3812	0	0
For freight of transports between Jan. 1, 1742, and Dec. 31, 1743	20474	17	7
For expence of victuals for the land forces, ditto	10970	2	5½
For extraordinary charge of forage, waggon-money, &c. for 1744	100000	0	0
For maintenance of British forts, &c. on the coast of Africa, for 1744	20000	0	0

Ways and Means for raising the above Grants.

The land-tax for the year 1744; at four shillings in the pound	2000000	0	0
Duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry, in Great Britain	750000	0	0
Surplus of the duties on spirituous liquors			
Annuities at 3 per cent per annum	1200000	0	0
A lottery at ditto for	600000	0	0
Imprest money in the Exchequer for the coinage duty	36000	0	0
Out of the sinking fund	1000000	0	0
Advantaged by the East-India company	1000000	0	0

Agent.

*A general bill of Christianings and Burials, with-
in the bills of mortality, from December,
14, 1742, to December 13, 1743.*

<i>Christianed.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males	7726	Males	12181
Females	7324	Females	13019
In all	15050	In all	25200

Increased in the burials this year 2283.

Whereof have died.

Under two years of age	8621
Between two and five	1955
Five and ten	947
Ten and twenty	813
Twenty and thirty	1935
Thirty and forty	2342
Forty and fifty	2611
Fifty and sixty	2004
Sixty and seventy	1729
Seventy and eighty	1507
Eighty and ninety	629
Ninety and a hundred	93
A hundred	3
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and two	1
A hundred and three	3
A hundred and four	3
A hundred and five	2
A hundred and six	1

1743-4, Jan. 2. The Italian merchants presented admiral Haddock with a gold cup, for the services he did them in protecting their trade.

Jan. 5. At the conclusion of drawing the lottery at Guildhall, number 11,053 as the last drawn ticket, was declared to be entitled to the 1000*l.* and was so printed in the paper of benefits by order of the commissioners; it was besides a prize of 100*l.* but the wheels being carried back to Whitehall, and opened, the ticket number 72,248 was found sticking in a crevice, and was advertised by the commissioners order, as entitled to the 1000*l.*

Jan. 9. An order was issued at the war office for draughting 3000 men, to be sent to Flanders.

Jan. 11. Upwards of 500 members were in the House of Commons, and 34,000 men were voted for land service.

A fleet was ordered to rendezvous at Spithead, to consist of three ships of one hundred guns each, four of ninety, six of seventy, six of fifty, four of forty, and six of twenty, besides bomb-vessels, fire-ships, &c. and as it was said, to be commanded by admiral Vernon. To man this fleet ex-

peditionously, sixteen tenders were employed in impressing men out of the homeward bound ships, and the greatest hurry in all the yards to expedite it.

Baron Haflang, minister plenipotentiary from the Emperor, who landed at Gravesend on the 10th, had a private audience at his Majesty.

There was this month so great a fog at the Hague, that at mid-day they were forced to carry torches before the coaches, and the coachmen to lead their horses to prevent accidents. The people in the churches were obliged to continue till it cleared up, before they could return home.

Prince Theodore of Bavaria, was chosen bishop and prince of Liege. On the other hand, the Austrians got elected baron de Ring, bishop of Basil and prince of Porentrui.

A list of the sheriffs appointed for this year.

For England.

Berkshire, Thomas Head, esq.
Bedfordshire, Croffe, esq.
Buckingham, Risley Risley, esq.
Cumberland, Gerom Tullie, esq.
Chebire, Sir Peter Warburton, bart.
Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Watfon Ward, esq.
Devonshire, Francis Fulford, esq.
Dorsetshire, James Frampton, esq.
Derbyshire, William Roberts, esq.
Essex, Thomas Ashurt, esq.
Gloucestershire, Thomas Snell, esq.
Hertfordshire, Richard Chase, esq.
Herefordshire, William Bridges, esq.
Kent, Thomas Hoddson, esq.
Leicestershire, John Ayre, esq.
Lincolnshire, James Pennyman, esq.
Monmouthshire, James Tudor Morgan, esq.
Northamptonshire, John De Val, esq.
Northumberland, James Carr, esq.
Norfolk, Peter Baret, esq.
Nottinghamshire, John Lindley, esq.
Oxfordshire, Rowland Lacy, esq.
Rutlandshire, Thomas Davie, esq.
Shropshire, William Tayleur, esq.
Somersetshire, Edward Clark, esq.
Staffordshire, Thomas Webb, esq.
Suffolk, Robert Lemon, esq.
Southampton, Edward Worley, esq.
Surrey, Elias Bird, esq.
Sussex, John Edwards, esq.
Warwickshire, Sir Theophilus Biddulph, bart.
Worcestershire, George Nash, esq.
Wiltshire, Fulk Greville, esq.
Yorkshire, Godfrey Copley, esq.

For

For *South Wales*.

Brecknock, Roderick Prytherch, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Lewis Price, esq.
Cardiganhire, Charles Gwyne, esq.
Glamorganhire, Henry Lucas, esq.
Pembrokeshire, William Jones, esq.
Radnorshire, William Wynter, esq.

For *North Wales*.

Anglesey, Richard Hughes, esq.
Caernarvon, William Brynker, jun. esq.
Denbighshire, Edward Jones, esq.
Flintshire, Robert Davies, esq.
Merionethshire, William Lewis, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Foulkes, esq.

Appointed by the prince of *Wales*.

Cornwall, John Hiches, esq.

Jan. 24. Mr. *Wesley* beginning to preach to a very numerous auditory in the court of the Three Cups inn at *Taunton*, had scarce named his text, when the Mayor came in formality, and ordered the proclamation to be read, which immediately silenced the preacher.

The following address from the county of *Surrey* was presented to his Majesty by *William Richardson*, esq. chairman of the bench (who was then knighted) and Sir *Abraham Sbard*.

"Most Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lord lieutenant and *custos rotulorum*, high sheriff, justices of the peace, gentlemen and clergy of the county of *Surrey*, assembled at the general quarter sessions of the peace holden at *Southwark*, in and for the said county, gladly embrace this our first opportunity of congratulating your Majesty, on your safe arrival in your *British* dominions, and on the recovery of his royal highness the Duke.

"An arrival, after the fatigues of a campaign, so opportunely undertook in support of the queen of *Hungary* and the liberties of *Europe*, against the ambitious views and unjust attempts of their common enemy; fatigues attended with the great and victorious battle of *Dettingen*; the success of which, (under Providence) must be attributed to your Majesty's conduct and courage, so gloriously exerted, and so bravely imitated by your royal son.

"We must also beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the marriage of the princess *Louisa* to the prince royal of *Denmark*, and on the addition to your royal family by the birth of a prince.

"Events which must be agreeable to every true *Briton*, as giving not only the pleasing prospect of better securing the Protestant interest in *Europe* to future ages, but also the promising hopes of continuing our rights and liberties to the latest posterity, those most invaluable blessings we now so fully enjoy under your most sacred Majesty; blessings to which all subjects but your own are strangers.

"Permit us, therefore, Great Sir, with sincerity to assure you, that we most ardently wish your Majesty's reign over us may be long, easy, and prosperous, and that we will, with the utmost of our power, contribute thereto."

Besides the addresses to his Majesty before-mentioned, there were presented above thirty more, nearly in the same strain with the above.

Sir *John Rushout*, bart. made a privy-counsellor.

Miss *Drax* and Miss *Chudleigh* appointed maids of honour to the princess of *Wales*.

Dr. *Samuel Lisle* made bishop of *St. Asaph*, in the room of

Dr. *John Thomas*, bishop elect, bishop of *Lincoln*, in the room of Dr. *Reynolds*, deceased.

Dr. *Richard Trevor*, bishop of *St. David's*, in the room of Dr. *Willes*, translated.

Feb. 2. Came an express, that the *French* squadrons from *Brest*, *St. Malo*, *Rochefort*, and *St. Pol*, had sailed, to the number of twenty-three sail, and lay between *Ushant* and *Scilly*.

Feb. 3. At a general court of the *East-India* company, it was resolved to lend the government one million, at 3 per cent, as an equivalent for prolonging their charter fourteen years.

Lord viscount *Netterville* was tried by his peers at *Dublin* for murder, (lord *Newport* officiating as high steward) and after a trial of fifteen hours acquitted.

This morning came back his Majesty's ship the *Kinsale*, captain *Young*, who was sent to convoy the *Jamaica* store-ship. On seeing the *Brest* squadron, captain *Young* bore away for this port, leaving the fleet under the *Biddesford* man of war. Also put back the *Atlas* *Cole*, one of the said fleet, who was brought to by a *French* man of war of sixty guns, who ordered him to fall under the Admiral's stern, which he did, and was ordered by the Admiral to follow him, but night coming on he bore away. The *French* fleet consisted of twenty-one sail.

fast, large ships, the *Lizard* bearing N. and by E. distance twenty-three leagues.

Feb. 4. An express sent from *Bristol* informed the lords of the Admiralty that the *Brest* fleet of twenty-one sail were joined on Sunday morning last, about eleven o'clock, by ten ships from *Rochefort*, and that the whole fleet immediately steered S. This junction was made about mid-channel, between *Ushant* and the land's end.

Sir *John Norris* set out for *Portsmouth* to take upon him the command of the fleet rendezvousing at *Spithead*; and orders were sent to several regiments to march towards the southern coasts. Stocks fell sixteen per cent.

Feb. 5. In *Merionethshire, Wales*, the people were terribly alarmed with several shocks of an earthquake.

Feb. 6. At *Dunkirk* all vessels were stopped, where were twenty transports full of soldiers, and a twenty gun ship.

Feb. 7. A grant passed the great seal, incorporating the nineteen fellowships and fourteen scholarships of *Worcester* college, at *Oxford*, into one body, by that name, and enabling them to hold 500*l.* per annum, in mortmain for ever.

Feb. 10. An order was issued from the board of ordnance to the storekeeper at the Tower for 4000 muskets and 1000 pair of pistols, with a largetrain of artillery, to be sent to *Flanders*.

Feb. 11. In the evening was an extraordinary council.

Feb. 12. Two extraordinary councils were held at St. *James's*, at which plate and the Tower a double guard mounted.

Orders were sent to the commanding officers of the several regiments; and lieutenant general *Cope*, colonel *Lascaux*, and several other officers set out post for *Scotland*.

Sixteen sail of *French* men of war were seen by captain *Glover*, from *Virginia*, five leagues S. S. W. off the *Edifone*, and among them two white flags, who enquired of him what ships he saw that day, and how they stood; at the same time told him, they were out on a cruise.

Feb. 13. The *French* fleet was seen off *Torbay*, beating to the east.

Part of the *Brest* Squadron arrived in *Dunkirk* road on the 12th, and an embargo was laid in all the ports of *France*.

Sir *John Norris* sailed from St. *Helen's* for the *Downs*.

Feb. 10. The regiment of marines quartered at *Canterbury*, had orders to march to Vol. II.

Sheerness, to reinforce that garrison. The troops at *Rochester, Gravesend, &c.* were ordered to *Tilbury* fort, and the *Kent* militia were directed to be ready to guard the coast on the first notice.

The people at *Woolwich-Warren* worked incessantly day and night, *Sundays* not excepted, to supply the present large and immediate demand for warlike stores.

Feb. 15. The House of Lords received the following message from his Majesty.

“GEORGE R.

“His Majesty having received undoubted intelligence, that the eldest son of the Pretender to his crown is arrived in *France*; and that preparations are making there to invade this kingdom, in concert with disaffected persons here; and that such invasion is to be supported by the squadron of *French* men of war, which has been cruising several days in the *British* channel: his Majesty has judged it proper to acquaint the House of Lords with an intelligence of such high importance to his crown, and to the peace and security of these kingdoms; and his Majesty doubts not, from the experienced zeal, duty, and affection of the House of Lords, that they will strengthen his hands, and concur in all such measures as shall be necessary for disappointing and defeating so dangerous an attempt, and for the security of his person and government, and the religion, laws, and liberties of these kingdoms.”

The same day the House of Commons received a message from his Majesty to the same effect.

Feb. 16. At a court of common council held at Guildhall, it was moved by Sir *John Bernard*, to address his Majesty on the present crisis, and agreed to, *nem. con.*

General *Wentworth* set out for *Holland*, as it was said, with a commission to solicit the 6000 men the *Dutch* was bound to furnish us with in case of an invasion.

Feb. 17. Eighteen *French* ships were off the isle of *Wight*.

The money raised by licensing retailers of spirituous liquors in *England* since the commencement of the late act, amounted to 123,486*l.* And on distillers for the additional duty to 75,227*l.*

Feb. 18. Both Houses waited on his Majesty with the following address.

“Most gracious Sovereign,

“We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks

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thanks for having been graciously pleased to acquaint us, that you have received undoubted intelligence of the Pretender's eldest son being arrived in *France*, and of the preparations which are making there to invade this kingdom, in concert with disaffected persons here.

"As this mark of your Majesty's just confidence in us demands our most grateful acknowledgments, so we cannot but look upon such a design with the utmost indignation and abhorrence.

"Loyalty, duty, and affection to your Majesty, concern for ourselves and posterity, every interest and every motion that can warm or engage the hearts of *Britons* and *Protestants*, calls upon us, on this important occasion, to exert our utmost endeavours, that, by the blessing of God, your enemies may be put to confusion; and we do, with the greatest sincerity and firmness, give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that we will, with the warmest zeal and unanimity, take the most effectual measures to enable your Majesty to frustrate and defeat so desperate and insolent an attempt, and to secure and preserve your royal person and government, and the religion, laws, and liberties of these kingdoms.

"And we beg leave to declare to your Majesty, and to the whole world, that it is the fixed resolution and purpose of our hearts, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, to support and defend your Majesty, and your undoubted right and title to the crown of these realms, and the Protestant succession in your royal house, in opposition to, and defiance of the Pretender and his adherents, and all other your Majesty's enemies."

To which address his Majesty was pleased to give the following answer.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I thank you heartily for this zealous and affectionate address. I make no doubt, but the vigour and unanimity which you have expressed on this occasion, will, by the blessing of God, enable me to defeat the evil designs of our enemies; and you may be assured, that no care or precaution has been or shall be wanting on my part, for the defence and welfare of my kingdoms."

Feb. 18. Sir *John Norris* arrived about two o'clock in the afternoon, in the *Downs*, with his Majesty's squadron under his command.

The lords of the Admiralty ordered the

men in his Majesty's yards to have arms and accoutrements, and to be exercised every morning.

The right honourable the Lord Mayor, court of aldermen and common council, waited on his Majesty at *St. James's* with the following address.

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, having heard that attempts are forming by the common disturbers of the peace and tranquility of *Europe*, in favour of a Popish Pretender, to interrupt that happiness we thankfully enjoy under your Majesty's government, humbly beg leave to take this first opportunity to express our greatest concern for, and abhorrence of this indignity intended against your Majesty and these kingdoms.

"We have no reason to doubt but that by the blessing of God on your Majesty's arms, our enemies will be disappointed in their expectations, as your Majesty's subjects must be too sensible of the blessings of liberty, property, and the free exercise of their religion, which they enjoy under your most auspicious reign, to exchange them for a certain arbitrary, and tyrannical government; so the loyalty and unanimity of your faithful subjects will greatly tend to discourage these desperate endeavours to destroy and subvert our excellent constitution. We therefore beg leave most humbly to assure your Majesty, of our firm and sincerest attachment to your sacred person and government, and our present happy establishment in church and state; and that no endeavours of ours shall, even at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, be wanting to frustrate these attempts, to the prejudice of both, and to secure the laws and liberties of this country, and the Protestant succession in your Majesty's most illustrious House, to the latest generations."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I take very kindly this seasonable mark of your duty and affection to me. The city of *London* may always depend upon my protection and favour; and I have the firmest confidence, that you will exert your authority upon this occasion for the security of the city, and the preservation of the public peace, and for the support of my government."

After which they had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand, and his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the right honourable *Robert Walsley*, esq.

esq. lord mayor, Mr. serjeant *Simon Urling*, recorder, Mr. aldermen *Lambert* and *Williamot*, and Mr. sheriffs *Ladbroke* and *Calvert*.

An embargo was laid in *Ireland*, on all ships laden and loading with provisions.

Feb. 19. A general embargo was laid on the shipping on the *French* coast, and all communication on their part cut off.

The *French* court stopped all the packets and passengers on the frontiers of *Flanders*.

There were ten sail of *French* transports in *Dunkirk* harbour, and seventeen sail in that road, and a body of forces between twenty and thirty thousand was in the town.

Feb. 20. The design of taxing sugars was laid aside by the House of Commons.

Feb. 21. The court of lieutenancy waited on his Majesty with their addresses, when *William Smith*, *Charles Egleton*, and *James Creed*, esqrs. were knighted.

The duke of *Marlborough* and the earl of *Stair* waited on his Majesty at *St. James's* to offer their services, who were graciously received; and the latter was made commander in chief of the forces in *South Britain*.

Feb. 23. A very loyal address from the city of *Westminster*, was presented to his Majesty.

Orders were sent for repairing and fortifying *Upnor* castle, and *Gillingham* fort on the river *Medway*.

Fourteen sail of *French* men of war, were on the 22d in the morning off *Brightbelmsfont* in *Sussex*, steering to the eastward. At five in the afternoon they passed by *Rye*, steering eastward; and anchored that night under *Dungeness*.

A person, who found means to get away from *Calais* the 22d, brought certain advice, that he saw the Pretender's eldest son there, also count *Saxe*, with three lieutenant generals: that they had been very busy in embarking troops for several days past, and that 4000 men were actually on board: that there had been an engagement between admiral *Matthews's* squadron and the combined fleets off *Toulon*, to the advantage of the former.

Feb. 24. A loyal address from the city of *Bristol* was presented to his Majesty;

As were several others, among whom were those of the two universities; and were most graciously received.

This day Sir *John Norris*, with his fleet came round the *South Foreland*, and was off *Foulness*, in sight of the *French* fleet at *Dungeness*, but in the evening a storm

arising at north-east, the latter split away to the westward, leaving several anchors and cables behind them, which were afterwards taken up.

His Majesty sent a message to both Houses of Parliament; to communicate some letters received from Mr. *Thompson*, his minister at the *French* court, and the information of captain *Ridley*, which papers were immediately read, and the House of Commons resolved, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, "That he would be graciously pleased, in this dangerous and critical conjuncture of affairs, when this nation is threatened with an invasion by a *French* power, in favour of a Popish Pretender to this crown, to augment his forces by sea and land, in such manner as he shall think proper and necessary; and to assure his Majesty, that this House will make good all such expences as his Majesty shall be at, for the defence of his sacred person, and for the security of these kingdoms."

And his Majesty was pleased to send this most gracious answer.

"His Majesty thanks his faithful Commons for their dutiful and affectionate address: the best return he can make them for the confidence they repose in him, is to assure them, that no further expence shall be brought upon his people on this occasion, than what shall be found absolutely necessary for the defence and security of these kingdoms, and for the preservation of our happy constitution."

The House of Lords on perusing the said papers, ordered an humble address to be presented to his Majesty.

"To return his Majesty the thanks of this House, for communicating to us the intelligence which he has lately received, relating to the invasion of this kingdom, designed to be made by *France*, in favour of a Popish Pretender, and to express the utmost indignation of this House, at the evasive and presumptuous answer which has been returned by the court of *France* to the representation made in his Majesty's name by his minister at *Paris*, upon this occasion; and to give his Majesty the strongest assurances, that this House will, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, stand by and support his Majesty against *France*, and any other power whatsoever, that shall presume to assist or countenance the Pretender, or any of his descendants, or adherents; or to invade, or commit any hostilities against his Majesty's kingdoms; this House not doubting, that so desperate

and daring an attempt against his Majesty's crown, and the religion, laws, and liberties of this nation, will create the highest detestation in all his Majesty's subjects, and raise a truly *British* spirit in defence of his Majesty's sacred person, and in maintenance of those invaluable rights; against *France*, or any other power that shall presume to attack or disturb these kingdoms, in the quiet possession of the many blessings we enjoy under his Majesty's auspicious government."

Which address being presented by the Lords with white staves, they reported the answer, that

"His Majesty thanked the House of Lords for the repeated assurances of their unalterable zeal, duty and affection to his Majesty on this occasion, and has the utmost confidence in their vigorous support."

Feb. 25. A proclamation was issued for a general fast to be kept upon *Wednesday* the 11th of *April* next.

A proclamation was also published to require the justices, &c. to put the laws in execution against Papists, Non-jurors, and for commanding all Papists and reputed Papists, to depart from the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and from within ten miles of the same by the 2d of *March*; and for confining Papists and reputed Papists to their habitations; and for seizing the arms and horses of such as refuse to take the oaths, &c. and for putting the laws in execution against riots and rioters.

Feb. 27. At six this morning, the earl of *Barrymore* was taken into custody by a messenger, at his house in *Henrietta-street*, *Cavendish-square*, and a file of musqueteers was posted in it. Several others were also apprehended, and *William* colonel *Cecil*, esq. having been examined by a committee of the privy council, was committed prisoner to the Tower for high treason.

The House of Commons granted 4000*l.* for the repairs of *Westminster-abbey*, and also the like sum for rebuilding the church of *St. John* the Evangelist near the *Horse-ferry*, which was burnt some time ago, and 1500*l.* for finishing the new bridge at *Westminster*.

The merchants of the city of *London* waited on his Majesty with the following address.

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the merchants of your city of *London*, having observed, by your Majesty's most gracious message to your Parliament, that designs are carrying on by your Majes-

ty's enemies, in favour of a *Papish Pretender*, to disturb the peace and quiet of these your Majesty's kingdoms, think it our indispensable duty, not to omit this opportunity of expressing our just resentment and indignation at so rash an attempt.

"We have too lively a sense of the happiness we enjoy in our religion and liberties under your Majesty's mild and auspicious reign, and of the flourishing condition of our trade and commerce, even in the midst of war, under your paternal care and vigilance, not to give your Majesty the strongest assurances of our highest gratitude for such invaluable blessings; nor can we doubt, but by the blessing of God upon your Majesty's arms, and the unanimous support of your faithful subjects, the attempts of your enemies will recoil upon themselves, and end in their own confusion.

"We therefore humbly beg leave to declare to your Majesty our unshaken resolution, that we will, on this critical conjuncture, exert our utmost endeavours for the support of public credit, and at all times hazard our lives and fortunes in defence of your Majesty's sacred person and government, and for the security of the Protestant succession in your royal family."

Adair William	Beachcroft Matthews
Adair Patrick	Beardley Peter
Adams John	Beawes Wyndham
Adams Joseph	Beck Justis Denis
Albert Jacob	Belin Allard
Allen Thomas	Bennet Claude
Allen Robert	Berckenhout B.
Allix Gilbert	Bercheré James Lewis
Alvaringa Benjamin	Berens Herman
Alvauder William	Bernal Jac. jun.
Amyand George	Bethell S.
Arbovin Francis	Bifferts Mar.
Ashley Solomon	Billon John David
Asgill Charles	Black William
Athawes Edward	Blackall John
Aubert Claude	Blaquiere John
Aufrere George	Blaquiere John Peter
Aurial J.	Blommart Henry
Backer John	Blount Richard
Baker William	Blount Samuel
Baker Richard	Blydesteyn John
Baker Samuel	Blydesteyn Abraham
Ball Benjamin	Boddicott R.
Bance John	Boehm Edm.
Barclay George	Boehm Charles
Barker Edward	Boehm Thomas
Barrow Christopher	Boittier John
Barrow Maurice	Bolwerk Ger.
Barwell Richard	Bond Benjamin
Bassnett Nathaniel	Bosquet Samuel

Boucher

Bowcher John	Da Costa Jacob Mendes	Fivey James	Hammond William
Bowden William	sen.	Flower Peter	Hanbury J.
Bouhaus Samuel	Da Costa Moses Men-Foley Dudley		Hanbury John
Bowles Leonard	des	Fonnereau Abel	Handley Samuel
Bourdieu James	Da Costa Jacob Men-Fonnereau Zac. Phil.	Handley William	
Boyd Augustus and John	des	Forman and Lang	Hanger William
Braund William	Da Costa Jacob Men-Foster Thomas		Hare Did. Jacob
Briflow John	des	Foster Peter	Harris Richard
Brogden James	Da Costa Benj. Mendes	Foster Samuel	Hart Moses
Brown John	Da Costa Anthony	Franco Joseph	Hafwell Samuel
Brushail Ph.	Dafoncell Abraham	Franco Abraham	Hatchet Wilkett
Bucks Thomas	Davisme Peter	Franco Jacob	Haydon Richard
Bullock Josiah	De Gabay Isaac Fiput	Franco David	Hays James
Bulfinch Isaac	De Limage Gab.	Franks Abraham	Hayter William
Burdett Francis	Demetrius Abraham	Franks Aaron	Hayward Thomas
Burrell Peter	De Neufville, Ph. Ja-	Frazer William	Heames Thomas
Burrell Merrick	cob	Fries John Fred.	Henckell James
Burton Richard	De Ponthieu Joseph	Frye Charles	Henckell Abraham
Burton Bartho.	De Puffer Henry	Frye Row	Henniker John
Busfield Thomas	Des Champs Peter	Frye Samuel	Hewer Robert
Butler William	Desmaretz C.	Fryer George	Hewitt Thomas
Cabibel Stephen	Devisme Andrew	Furly John	Heylyn Edward
Callises Peter	Devisme Philip	Garland Nathaniel	Hoare William
Cartens Henning	Dick Alexander	Garland Nathaniel, jun.	Hodges Thomas
Caulet James	Dineley Thomas	Gascoyne John	Hollier William
Charlie James	Dingley Charles	Gaußen Peter	Hollis Timothy
Channing Joshua	Dingley Robert	Gaußen Francis	Homer Edm. Wm.
Charlton John	Dobree William	Gaultier James	Hooper Silas
Chase Thomas	Dorrien John	Gideon Samson	Hope John
Chauncy Richard	Dorrien Libert	Gignoux J.	Horne Samuel
Chiffwell R. jun.	Dover William	Gildard R. jun.	Hughes Isaac
Chitty B.	Douglas Henry	Gnaden Vincent	Hulls William
Chitty Thomas	Douglas James George	Goddard John	Hunt William
Chitty Jacob	Douglas James	Godfrey John	Hyde John
Chitty Joseph	Drake Roger	Godfrey Thomas	Jackson Richard
Chitty Josiah	Du Cane Peter	Godins James	Jacobs Herman
Clarke William	Ducare Ad. Coltee	Gohl John Christopher	Jacobson Theod.
Clarmont Matthew	Dutresnay Samuel	Gore J.	Jalabert If.
Cockshull Timothy	Dulamont J.	Gore John, jun.	Jamineau John
Coggs John	Duncalf Humphrey	Gonsales Jacob	Janffen Stephen
Collett John	Dunster William	Grahame David	Theodore
Colley Arthur	Durell Henry	Gronhoff Matthew An-	Jeffries David
Collyer Jonath. jun.	Duroure Charles	derfon	Johnson John
Combauld Honorius	Edwards John	Grote Andrew	Irwin Thomas
Conningham James	Edwards John, jun.	Qualtier Benjamin	Jullian John
Conway Mich. Wilkins	Edwards Eleazer	Guiguer G. T.	Kemp John
Couffrat Peter	Ellis John	Guinand Joseph	Ker David
Craghead Samuel	Elmes John	Guinand Henry	Kerby Thomas
Cramond Robert	Emmot Christopher	Guion Stephen	Kerfeman William
Craitefeyn Francis	Engel Samuel	Gulston Joseph, sen.	Kirkpatrick Abr.
Creed John	Eynard Alexander	Gulston Joseph, jun.	Kirkpatrick John
Creed James	Eyre Henry Samuel	Gurnell Jonathan	King Richard
Crespin Daniel	Fawconer John	Gwilt John	Knight James
Crisp Samuel	Fawkenor Kennelm	Hagen Godhard	Knox R.
Cruickshank John	Fauquier William	Hales James	Kops William Isaac
Cruickshank George	Faure An.	Hall Eze	Kraguelius John
Curson John	Fernandes Isaac Dias	Hall Thomas	Lewis
Cutter Charles	Ferrand Benjamin	Hall Joseph	Kruger George
	Fisher Brice	Halfey Charles	Lamego Moses

Lamotte John Lagiere	Muilman H.	Rider William	Stiles Thomas
Lang Conrad	Muilman Peter	Rigail Phillp	Stirling John
Lafcelles Henry	Murison Jacob Hoff ham	Roberts Christopher	Stonehewer B.
Lawton Henry	Myre W.	Rogers Tho.	Storke Samuel
Lefebure P.	Myre Robert	Ron Hugh	Storke Samuel, jun.
Le Blanc Thomas	Nesle Edward	Rondeau Cypre	Streetfield George
Le Blon Charles	Nesle Henry	Rooke G.	Snafo Francis Lopes
Leglize Gideon	Nesbitt Arnold	Rooke John	Sweet John
Le Heldt John	Nettleton Robert	Rous Thomas	Swinten Samuel
Le Maistre Cæf.	Nevill Parn.	Ruffel Samuel	Teiffier Stephen
Le Quesne David	Newland George	Sadlier John	Teftas Matth.
Levitonfimo Na.	Newnham Nathan, jun.	Salomons Joseph	Teuff Frederick
Levy Elias	Noguier Francis	Salomons Levy	Theobald James
Light Thomas	Norman Robert	Salter Thomas	Thomas Peter
Liawood Nicholas	Norris Henry	Salvador Joseph	Thomas Thomas
Lock James	Nouaille Peter	Salvador Isaac	Thomlinfon John
Lock John	Nunes Jacob Fernandes	Salvador Francis	Thompson John
Long Beeston	Orr Alexander	Salvador Jacob	Thompson Ste.
Long Thomas	Oforio Abraham	Salubury Robert	Thompson Peter
Longuet Benjamin	Owen John	Salway T.	Thompson Edward
Longuet Samuel	Owen Salem	Salwey Richard	Thornton John
Loubier John Lewis	Pakenham Geo. Edw.	Savage Charles	Thornton Robert
Loubier Henry	Palmer Eliak.	Savill Thomas	Thornton Godf.
Loubier Charles	Palmer Henry	Scawen William	Tittner Noah
Loubier Jo. L.	Parish Edward Clarke	Schaffer Albert	Tooke Lethieulier
Loubier J. Ant.	Pawfon William	Schreve Godfrey	Trotter William
Luard Peter	Pereira G. Jac.	Schroder John Ad.	Trueman Thomas
Lutkens Anthony	Perrier Francis	Scott Thomas	Tryon Thomas
Lutycus Barth. Chrif.	Perris John	Scrimshire John	Turner John -
Mainwaring R.	Pettitt Pearson	Sellak Leon.	Van Aftendelft If.
Mainwaring Charles	Pettitt John	Sellon G.	VandenEndenLewis
Malcher Anthony	Phillips John	Selwin William	VanderMeulenFred.
Malcher Gilbert	Phillips Charles	Serra Jacob Gomez.	Van de Waal Corn.
Manthip John	Philpot John	Shaw Robert	Vane Walter
March Thomas	Pickard William	Sheafe Alexander	Van Harthals Evert
March Henry	Pincke Edward	Sheldon Richard	Van Hemert John
Marshall Thomas	Pinaheiro Gabriel Lopes	Siefken John	Van Neck Ger.
Marques Joseph, jun.	Plumer Thomas	Sikes Thomas	Van Neck Joshua
Martins Theod.	Pohlman Herm.	Sikes Robert	Van Notten C.
Martin Samuel	Pole Cha.	Simond Pr.	Van Rixtel John
Martin Odwin	Pond William	Smith Thomas	Vaffmer JohnHenry
Maxwell G.	Porten James	Smith Thomas	Vazeille Anth.
Mayors Nicholas	Porter John	Smith Thomas	Vernezobre Dan.
Mee Benjamin	Porter Joseph	Smith Jere.	Vernon James
Mende Benjamin	Poschon Joseph	Smith Samuel	Vialers Daniel
Mendes Lewis	Poynts William	Smith S.	Vianna Isaac
Mendes Ja. and Moses	Prescott George, jun.	Sommers Edw.	Vianna Daniel
Mendes da Costa John	Preston Charles Geo.	Sparrow John	Vigne Thomas
Mendes Lewis, jun.	Pringle Andrew	Spellerberg John Lod.	Vigor William
Merry Richard	Randall James	Sperling Henry	Voghf Henry
Metaner Fred.	Raper Mat.	Sperling James	Voguel Henry
Meyer Peter	Raper Geo.	Spicker John	Voogel Nathan.
Mills Matthew	Raser James	Spilman James	Unwin Gent
Minet William	Redhead Robert	Stainbank Thomas	Unwin Thomas
Mecatta Abraham	Reeffen John	Stainforth George	Wainhoufe Richard
Moore Edward	Reeve Richard	Stanton Samuel	Waldo Peter
Murin William	Reid Andrew	Stead William	Wale Thomas
Mourgue Pulcrand	Reynolds John	Steinman Lucas	Walton John

Walton Thomas	Wilkinson Pinckney
Walton Bouchair	Williams Law.
Warkman Edm.	Willie William
Watson Joseph	Wilmer John
Well N. Lewis	Wilson Thomas
Weyland John	Winthrop Stephen
Whately Thomas	Wolters Libert
Whitaker William	Wood John
Whitmore John	Woodworth Joseph
Whitechurch Ja. jun.	Wright William
Wilberforce Wm. jun.	Wright Thomas.

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"I thank you very heartily for this dutiful and affectionate address. This seasonable mark of zeal and attachment to my person and government, from so considerable a body of my trading subjects, cannot but be most agreeable to me, and must, at this time, greatly conduce to support the public credit, which I shall always use my utmost endeavours to preserve and maintain."

They were very graciously received, and all had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand.

Feb. 28. A commission passed the great seal, appointing *William Baker*, esq. alderman of London, *William Fawcener*, *Ezekiel Hall*, *John Hyde*, *Robert Jackson*, and *John Case*, esqrs. commissioners for the distribution of all prizes taken from the king of Spain and his subjects by his Majesty's ships of war.

A mob of nailers, consisting of several thousands, having got together in *Staffordshire*, in order to raise their wages, and having proceeded to plunder houses, the mayor of *Walsall* assembled the populace of that town, led them out, and entirely defeated the other mob; after which he took away their plunder, and made proclamation, that people might have their goods again.

Feb. 29. His Majesty having acquainted the House of Commons, that he had been obliged to secure the earl of *Barrymore*, one of their body, for treasonable practices; the House presented an address to thank his Majesty for communicating it to them, and to desire that every suspected person may be secured.

Upwards of 26,000*l.* was brought into the revenue, by excise and custom-house seizures, from *January 1742 to 1743*.

The 9th day of last month having been appointed for the journey of the Pretender's sons from *Rome* to *Cisterna*, the eldest set out accordingly in his post chaise with his

usual servants, at ten hours in the morning, leaving behind him his youngest brother, on pretence of his delicate constitution, who was to follow. The keys of the gate of *Rome*, called *St. John*, were by a previous order left there for this purpose the night before. At his arrival at the gate, it was opened for him, and shut again. A small distance from the gate, he ordered his chaise to be stopped, telling his governor, who was with him in the chaise, that he would go on horse-back, and by way of *Albano*, in order to arrive the sooner at *Cisterna*; to which end, three of his own saddle horses and a groom were ready, as he himself had ordered the day before, with the most rigorous injunctions of secrecy, that it should not be known to his father or brother, lest he might be prevented going post. The governor, who was acquainted with all this, seemingly opposed the design, and spoke aloud, sometimes in *English*, and sometimes in *Italian*, entreating him in the strongest manner not to expose himself to the danger of catching cold, and the accidents of riding post so far in such bad roads and bad weather, with which his father would be highly offended. But the governor at last yielded to his entreaties, and the young man being on horseback, attended by one person and a groom only, went full gallop towards *Albano*: the governor apparently afflicted, before he got into the chaise again, fell on purpose into a ditch to divert his postillion and people from observing which way the Pretender's son went. About half a mile out of the gate, the Pretender's son quitted the great road, turning by a cross way that leads to *Frascati*; where being out of sight of his own people, and being too early for any passengers, he changed his wig and hat, and every thing that could discover him, and put on another wig and a courier's cap. The French groom likewise changed his cloaths. The other person who was with them went on by *Frascati* to *Albano*, with the cloaths the young man and the servant had quitted, and according to his instructions went from thence to *Cisterna* the same evening, to acquaint the younger brother with the reason of the elder's not coming, pretending that he had fallen from his horse and hurt himself a little, which obliged him to stay at *Albano*, entreating him in the strongest manner, not to mention the accident to alarm their father. He asked for two of the young man's shirts, with which he returned immediately to *Albano*. The Pretender's eldest son, after having changed his

cloaths, returned by the way of *Frascati*, towards *Rome*, and going round the walls, proceeded to *Caprarola* cardinal *Acquaviva's* house, with his own horses, stopping only an hour at *Monte Rosso* to refresh them. He arrived there at nineteen hours, his servant personating an officer in the *Spanish* service, and he a *Spanish* courier from *Civita Castellana*. Cardinal *Acquaviva* had caused two post horses to be ready for him, with which he proceeded post with the greatest dispatch, notwithstanding the great snows that fell that day, and the extreme difficulties he met with in the night passing the mountain of *Radicefani*. He was provided with a badge of a *Spanish* courier, and passports, which cardinal *Acquaviva* had obtained from the foreign ministers at *Rome* in the name of marquis *Spinelli*, a relation of his, which passports were to be made use of in *Tuscany*, and to facilitate his being readily furnished with horses on the cross roads. Travelling in this manner night and day, he arrived in the afternoon of the 11th at *Massa*, whence he wrote the first letter to his father. After a short rest at *Massa*, he continued his journey towards *Genoa*, where he arrived the 13th in the morning, addressing himself to the *Spanish* post-master there, to whom he had been previously recommended by cardinal *Acquaviva*, as an officer and a courier with dispatches of the last consequence. There he went to bed for the first time, and took half a day's rest. From *Genoa* he was to proceed post to *Finale*, where an embarkation was ready to convey him to *Antibes*. To conceal his departure, the duke *Genovani* continually wrote letters from *Cisterna* to his acquaintance in *Rome*, to inform them, that both the Pretender's sons were in good health, and diverted themselves extremely well, having plenty of game, large quantities of which were several times sent to *Rome* to divers people. These accounts also said, he was joined at *Genoa* by an *Englishman*, and that from thence he went to *Savona*, where he was obliged to stay three days on account of the bad weather: from thence he embarked for *Antibes*, where he arrived in good health.

Letters from *Madrid* mentioned, that the *French* minister there, the bishop of *Rennes*, had received an express from his court, upon which he had immediately an audience of his Catholic majesty to acquaint him, that the eldest son of the Chevalier de *St. George* landed at *Antibes*, January 27, and was embarked on board the *Brest* square

dron, in which he was to be transported to *Scotland*.

March 1. A fire broke out in the town of *Debenham, Suffolk*, which, in a short time, burnt down thirty-eight houses.

March 2. General *Wade's* regiment of horse went through the city, for the *Kentish* coast.

March 3. A very loyal address was presented from the archbishops, bishops, &c. and another from the dissenters, which were most graciously received, as was also the quakers.

Orders were sent to *Flanders* for the return of 6000 *British* troops, on the first notice of a *French* invasion.

The cannon of *Tilbury* fort were ordered to be mounted, and the tankard filled with water, and a regiment of foot ordered thither for its defence.

The duke of *Newcastle*, lord lieutenant, &c. of *Middlesex*, ordered the commanding officers of the *Westminster* militia to be ready upon any emergency, on a day's notice.

His Majesty came to the House of Peers with the usual solemnity, and gave the royal assent to the following acts.

An act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry in *England*, and for granting certain duties upon the same in *Scotland*, for the service of the year 1744.

An act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government.

An act to amend laws relating to rogues, vagabonds, and other idle and disorderly persons, and to houses of correction.

An act to oblige overseers of the poor to give public notice of rates, and to produce the same.

An act for taking affidavits in any of the courts of the county palatine of *Lancaster*.

An act to prevent abuses in weighing and packing butter in the town of *New-Malton, Yorkshire*.

An act for raising and establishing a fund for a provision for the widows and children of the ministers of the church of *Scotland*, and of the heads, principals, and masters of the universities of *St. Andrews, Glasgow, and Edinburgh*.

To fix road-bills and to eleven private bills, one of which was to dissolve the marriage of the duke of *Beaufort*.

March 4. Three hundred horses were fitted at the tower with harnesses, &c. to draw

draw a train of artillery of 150 pieces designed for the *English* coast.

Was seized at the *Bell-savage* inn, on *Ludgate-hill*, a large chest of basket-hilted swords and a cask of skull-caps, which came from *Birmingham*, and were to be sent to *Dorsetshire*.

Lord *Mark Ker's* dragoons were ordered to *Maidstone*.

Several messengers were dispatched to the seats of the earl of *Barrymore* in *Chester* to seize all his papers.

The secretary at war, sent orders to the several regiments of horse and foot in *Kent*, to ease the inns by quartering no more than six at a house.

A fire supposed to have been maliciously kindled, at *Hasey*, in the isle of *Axbolme*, *Lincolnshire*, burnt down fifty-six houses, and a hundred and nineteen barns, out-houses, &c. the damage computed at 10,000*l*.

March 5. General *Bowle's* regiment of horse landed at *Park-gate*, from *Dublin*; they had so bad a passage in the late storm, that upwards of fifty of the horses died.

A proclamation was issued by the Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, offering a reward of 1000*l*. for the first person who shall be discovered and convicted for enlisting any of his Majesty's subjects, for foreign service, 300*l*. for each of the next six persons, 100*l*. for every other person and a pardon, and a reward of 50*l*. for any person concerned in the said offences, who shall discover any of his accomplices within two years after the date hereof.

March 7. Captains *O'Brien* and *O'Hara*, of the *Irish* troops in the *French* service, coming to *Harwich* in order to go in the packet to *Holland*, were, by order of Lord *Carteret*, apprehended and carried to town in custody of two messengers.

The city of *Dublin* unanimously agreed to array their militia, and provide necessities for three regiments of foot and one of horse, and offered a reward of 6000*l*. for apprehending the Pretender, or his son, either alive or dead, should they attempt to land in that kingdom, and sixty thousand fire-arms and other accoutrements, were seized in suspected houses in the southernmost part of *Ireland*.

In the town of *Hutbersfield*, *Yorkshire*, was discovered the foundations of a Roman Temple, where were several beautiful Roman bricks, and an altar entire, with a kind of *Patera* at the top, on one side a *Cornucopia*, and on the other an augural

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staff: it was dedicated to the goddess *Fortune* by one *Antonius Modestus*, or *Modestinus*, for there were only the two first syllables, of the sixth conquering legion.

March 10. By an order from the war office, 10,000 skull caps, and 10,000 breast-plates, with axes, saws, &c. were shipped at the Tower, for the use of his Majesty's forces in *Germany*: also 1000 barrels of gunpowder, 1000 cartouches, 1000 belts, 5000 muskets and 40 tons of balls.

About 500 *Swiss* in and about *London* and *Windsor*, offered to form a regiment and enter into the King's service, in case of an invasion: their regimental cloaths were ordered to be made, and to be grey turned up with red.

The reluctance of the *French* soldiers at *Dunkirk*, to go on board their transports, was so great, that it was found necessary to execute one of them upon the strand, to strike terror into the rest.

March 14. Several noblemen and gentlemen, waited on the King at court, and voluntarily offered to raise whole regiments, both horse and foot, in the defence of his Majesty's sacred person and the rights of his crown against the *French*, or any other power who should espouse the cause of a *Popish Pretender*, by invading these kingdoms.

Upwards of 20 *British* ships were seized at *Dunkirk*, and the captains with their crews made prisoners.

An embargo was laid on all *French* vessels in the river *Thames*.

March 17. Landed at *Graveland*, three regiments of *Dutch* troops, viz. *Lindeman's*, *Eck van Pantalion's* and *Glinstra's*, commanded by major-general *Rompf*.

March 19. A great number of papists took the oaths before the justices at *Westminster*.

March 20. The *French* declared war against *England*, the declaration was as follows:

"By the King.

"Upon the breaking out of the troubles after the death of the emperor *Charles VI.* the King took all opportunities of shewing, that his Majesty desired nothing more earnestly than to see them speedily concluded, by an equitable accommodation between the parties in war.

"The conduct which his Majesty has ever since observed, has sufficiently demonstrated, that he constantly persisted in the same dispositions; and his Majesty, not being desirous of forming any pretensions

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for himself which might in the least obstruct the re-establishment of tranquillity in Europe, had no notion of being obliged to take part in the war, otherwise than in supplying his allies, with the succours which he was engaged to give them.

"Such disinterested views would soon have restored peace, if the court of London had thought with as much equity and moderation, and if it had consulted nothing but the welfare and advantage of the *English* nation; but the king of *England*, elector of *Hanover*, had very opposite intentions, which, as it was soon perceived, aimed at nothing less than kindling a general war. Not satisfied with dissuading the court of *Vienna* from entertaining any notion of a reconciliation, and with nourishing its animosity by the most violent councils, it has taken all opportunities of irritating *France*, by every where disturbing her maritime commerce, in contempt of the law of nations, and the most solemn treaties.

"The convention of *Hanover* in *October* 1741, seemed at least to have assured his Majesty of the discontinuance of such excesses. The king of *England*, during the stay he made in his *German* dominions, appeared to listen to the complaints which were made to him on this occasion, and to perceive the justice of them; he gave his royal word that he would cause them to cease, and he formally engaged himself not to disturb the allies of the King in the pursuit of their rights; but scarce was he returned to *London*, before he forgot all his promises; and as soon as he was certain that the King's army had entirely quitted *Westphalia*, he caused it to be declared by his ministers, that the convention no longer subsisted, and that he looked upon himself as disengaged from it.

"He then thought there was no longer necessity to act with circumspection: being himself a personal enemy of *France*, he seemed to have no other views than to raise up such every where against her: this became the principal point in the instructions of his ministers in all the courts of Europe. The piracies of the *English* men of war increased with cruelty and barbarity; even the ports of the kingdom were no longer an asylum against their insults. The *English* have at length dared to block up the port of *Toulon*, to stop all ships, to seize upon the merchandize which they carried, and to take even the recruits and ammunition which his Majesty was sending into his strong places.

"So many repeated injuries and outrages have at last tired the patience of his Majesty, who can no longer bear with them, without failing in the protection which he owes his own subjects, and the assistance he owes his allies, in the defence of himself, his honour and glory. These are the just motives that no longer permit his Majesty to keep within the bounds of moderation which he had prescribed to himself, and which constrain him to declare war, as he does by these presents, against the king of *England*, elector of *Hanover*, both by sea and land.

"His Majesty ordains and enjoins all his subjects, vassals and servants, to fall upon the subjects of the king of *England*, elector of *Hanover*; forbids them in the most express manner from hereafter having any communication, commerce, or intelligence with them, on pain of death; and consequently his Majesty hath from henceforward revoked, and does revoke all permissions, passports, safe-guards, and safe-conducts, which may have been given by himself, or by his lieutenant-generals, and other his officers, contrary to these presents, and hath declared them, and does declare them null, void, and of no effect, forbidding all persons from having any regard thereto.

"His Majesty orders and commands the duke de *Penthièvre*, admiral of *France*, the marshals of *France*, the governors and lieutenant-generals, for his Majesty in his provinces and armies, camp-m Marshals, colonels, captains, heads and conductors of his military people, as well horse as foot, *French* and foreigners, and all other his officers whom it shall concern, that they, and each of them, cause the purport of these presents to be executed, in the extent of their powers and jurisdictions, for such is the will of his Majesty. He wills and intends that these presents shall be published and fixed up in all the cities, as well maritime as others, and in all the ports, harbours, and other places of his kingdom and territories under his obedience, where it shall be needful, that none may pretend ignorance thereof.

"Done at *Verfailles*, *March* 15, (4th) 1744.

Signed, LOUIS.

And underneath, AMELOT.

March 21. The duke of *Newcastle* sent for the Lord Mayor, sheriffs, and representatives of *London*, and acquainted them, that an express was arrived from Mr. *Thompson*, our ambassador at *Paris*, with

an account, that the said ambassador was sent for by M. *Amelot* to *Verfailles*, who acquainted him in the name of the King his master, that things were come to such a pass, that a declaration of war must soon ensue, on their part; upon which Mr. *Thompson* replied, that his nation was thoroughly prepared to take the proper measures. And Sir *William Calvert* and Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, acquainted the merchants and traders therewith, that they might act accordingly.

March 22. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

An act for raising by annuities and a lottery 1,800,000*l.* at 3 per cent. per ann. for the service of the year 1744.

An act for granting to his Majesty the surplus of the monies arisen, or to arise by the duties on spirituous liquors, granted by an act of last session, and for explaining the said act, in relation to the retailers of such liquors, and for establishing an agreement with the *East-India* company.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the more effectual recruiting his Majesty's land forces and marines.

And to several road and private bills; after which both Houses adjourned to *Tuesday April 3.*

The subscription for 1,200,000*l.* by 3 per cent. annuities, and 600,000*l.* by a lottery for the current service, was full in one day. A substantial proof of the readiness of the merchants of *London* to support their King and country against the intended invasion.

March 23. The remainder of the 6000 *Dutch* troops arrived at *Gravesend* from *Holland.*

March 25. Count *Buffy's* chapel was shut up, and his baggage packing for *France.*

March 27. The magistrates of *Edin-burgh* published a proclamation, offering a reward of 6000*l.* to any who shall apprehend the Pretender and his eldest son, or either of them, dead or alive, if they, or either of them, land or attempt to land in *Scotland*; which proclamation was to continue in force for twelve months.

Several *French* ships arrived in *Dublin* harbour and were immediately seized by order of government.

His Majesty in council was pleased to order that a commission should be passed

forthwith under the great seal, to empower the Lords of the Admiralty to grant letters of marque to privateers, for the seizing and taking the ships, vessels and goods belonging to *France* or the *French* king, or others inhabiting within any of his countries, territories or dominions, and such other ships, vessels and goods as are or shall be liable to confiscation, pursuant to the respective treaties between his Majesty and other princes, states and potentates.

A proclamation was likewise issued for the encouragement of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers.

March 31. War was declared against *France* in *London* and *Westminster.* The declaration was as follows:

"The troubles which broke out in *Germany*, on account of the succession of the late emperor *Charles* the Sixth, having been begun and carried on by the instigation, assistance, and support of the *French* king, with a view to overturn the balance of power in *Europe*, and to extend the dangerous influence of that crown, in direct violation of the solemn guaranty of the Pragmatic sanction, given by him in the year 1738, in consideration of the cession of *Lorraine*; and we having on our part executed our engagements for maintaining the Pragmatic sanction, with that good faith which is inseparable from us; and having opposed the attempts made against the dominions of the queen of *Hungary*, we are not surprised that our conduct in this respect should have drawn upon us the resentment of the *French* king, who has found his ambitious views, in a great measure, disappointed by the assistance we have furnished to our ally, unjustly attacked by him; or that he should alledge it as a principal reason for his declaring war against us.

"From the time that we found ourselves obliged, for the maintenance of the just rights of our subjects, to enter into a war with *Spain*, instead of observing a strict neutrality, which we might have promised ourselves on the part of the *French* king, from whom we were even founded by treaty to have demanded assistance, he has given encouragement and support to our enemies, by conniving at his subjects, acting as privateers under *Spanish* commissions, both in *Europe* and *America*; and by sending, in the year 1740, a strong Squadron into the *American* seas, in order to prevent us from prosecuting the just war we were carrying on against *Spain* in those parts; and we have the most authentic proof, that an order

was given to the commander of the *French* squadron, not only to act in a hostile manner against our ships, either jointly with the *Spaniards*, or separately, but even to concert measures with our enemies, for attacking one of our principal dominions in *America*; a duplicate of that order, dated the 7th of *October*, 1740, having fallen into the hands of the commander in chief of our squadron in the *West Indies*. This injurious proceeding was greatly aggravated by the *French* minister at our court, having declared, on occasion of sending the said squadron, that the *French* king was very far from having any design or intention of breaking with us.

"The same offensive conduct was continued, on the part of the *French* king, towards us, by his squadron in the *Mediterranean*, in the year 1741, joining with, and protecting the ships of our enemies, in fight of our fleet, which was preparing to attack them.

"These unwarrantable proceedings; the notorious breach of treaties, by repairing the fortifications, and erecting new works at *Dunkirk*; the open hostilities lately committed against our fleet in the *Mediterranean*; the affront and indignity offered to us, by the reception of the son of the Pretender to our crown, in the *French* dominions; the embarkation actually made at *Dunkirk*, of a considerable body of troops, notoriously designed for an invasion of this kingdom, in favour of the Pretender to our crown; and the sending a squadron of *French* ships of war into the channel, to support the said embarkation and invasion, will be lasting monuments of the little regard had by the *French* court for the most solemn engagements, when the observance of them is inconsistent with interest, ambition, or resentment.

"We cannot omit taking notice of the unjust insinuations contained in the *French* king's declaration of war against us, with respect to the convention made at *Hanover*, in *Oct.* 1741; that convention, regarding our electorate only, had no relation to our conduct as king of *Great Britain*. The allegations concerning it, are groundless and injurious; our proceedings in that respect, having been perfectly consistent with that good faith, which we have always made the rule of our actions.

"It is unnecessary to mention the objections made to the behaviour of our ministers in foreign courts; since it is notorious that the principal view and object of the

negotiations of the *French* ministers in the several courts of *Europe*, have been either to stir up intestine commotions in the countries where they resided, or to create differences and misunderstandings between them and their respective allies.

"The charge of piracy, cruelty, and barbarity against our ships of war, is equally unjust and unbecoming; and we have all such proceedings so much in abhorrence, that if any practices of that nature had been made appear to us, we should have taken effectual care to put a stop to them, and to have punished the offenders in the severest manner.

"We being therefore indispensably obliged to take up arms, and entirely relying on the help of Almighty God, who knows the uprightness of our intentions, have thought fit to declare, and do hereby declare war against the *French* king; and we will, in pursuance of such declaration, vigorously prosecute the same by sea and land; being assured of the ready concurrence and assistance of all our loving subjects, in so just a cause; and we do hereby will and require our generals and commanders of our forces, our commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of *Great Britain*, our lieutenants of our several counties, governors of our forts and garisons, and all other officers under them, by sea and land, to do and execute all acts of hostility in the prosecution of this war against the said *French* king, his vassals and subjects, and to oppose their attempts; willing and requiring all our subjects to take notice of the same, whom we henceforth strictly forbid to hold any correspondence or communication with the subjects of the *French* king; and we do hereby command our own subjects, and advertise all other persons of what nation soever, not to transport or carry any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said *French* king; declaring, that whatsoever ship or vessel shall be met withal, transporting or carrying any soldiers, arms, powder, ammunition, or other contraband goods, to any of the territories, lands, plantations, or countries of the said *French* king, the same being taken, shall be condemned as good and lawful prize. And whereas there are remaining in our kingdoms divers of the subjects of the *French* king, we do hereby declare our royal intention to be, that all the *French* subjects, who shall demean
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themselves dutifully toward us, shall be safe in their persons and estates.

"Given at our court at St. James's, the 29th day of March, 1744, in the seven-teenth year of our reign.

"God save the King."

His Majesty ships took three or four French prizes, and the Spaniards several English.

A pardon was offered in the *Gazette* for all soldiers that had deserted, provided they entered into his Majesty service.

His Majesty was pleased to nominate Dr. Thomas Cheyney, dean of Lincoln, in the room of Dr. Edward Wiles, bishop of Bath and Wells.

Francis Wakwin, M. A. a prebendary of Canterbury, in the room of Dr. Samuel Lisle, bishop of St. Asaph.

Addresses were presented from Edinburgh, Cornwall, Northampton, &c.

April 1. Six regiments of foot were ordered to be raised with all expedition, to replace those in England, which were to be sent abroad.

April 2. Sailed for the Mediterranean the fleet under the command of Sir Charles Hardy, consisting of one man of war of one hundred guns, three of ninety, four of eighty, one of seventy, one of sixty, one of fifty, a bomb ketch, a great number of store-ships, &c. but afterwards put back.

April 3. His Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual state, and made the following most gracious speech from the throne.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The preparations which were so long carried on in France, to invade this kingdom, in favour of a Popish Pretender, have at last been followed by a declaration of war by that crown against me. The duty, affection, and zeal for me and my family, which have been so fully and cordially expressed in the unanimous resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, and in the loyal and seasonable addresses of all my good subjects, ought to have convinced our enemies, how ill-grounded any hopes of success were, with which they might have vainly flattered themselves in such an attempt. To me it is the truest satisfaction, and must be the greatest security to my government, that, just at the time of entering into this war, I have had such solemn assurances and pledges of the fidelity and good affections of my people.

"Whatever colours may be endeavoured to be put on these injurious proceedings of the court of France, I can appeal to the

whole world for the rectitude and equity of my conduct, always steadily directed to the defence of the ancient allies of my crown, conformably to treaties, to the preservation of the balance and liberties of Europe, and the maintenance of the commerce and essential interests of my kingdoms, pursuant to the advice of my Parliament, without invading the rights of any other power.

"Under these circumstances, I have declared war, on my part, against the French king, and have made the proper requisitions to my allies, particularly the States General of the United Provinces, (whose firm friendship I have so lately experienced) to join with me, and perform their engagements on this important occasion.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I take this opportunity to thank you for the readiness and dispatch with which you have already granted me such large supplies, and that on terms so advantageous to the public, although we were then actually menaced with an invasion. It would give me the utmost concern to see our expences increased by this new event; but if you shall find any thing further necessary, for the support of the honour of my crown, and your own security, in the present conjuncture, I depend on your wonted zeal to provide for it.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In so just a cause, I rely on the Divine Protection, and on your vigorous and effectual support and assistance. Let the enemies of our peace, who have long aspired at the universal monarchy of Europe, and envied the liberty and flourishing condition of my kingdoms in particular, see, that Great Britain, in conjunction with her allies, is able to withstand and defeat their destructive projects. I will do my part. I have no interest at heart but yours; and in that common interest let us all unite."

April 4. The House of Lords waited on his Majesty with the following address.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"As the preparations lately made by the court of France to invade this kingdom, in favour of a Popish abjured Pretender, raised in us the utmost resentment and abhorrence; so the disappointment, which, through the good Providence of God, and your Majesty's vigilance, that pernicious design

design has met with, fills our hearts with the truest joy and satisfaction.

"A proceeding, so notoriously contrary to the faith of many treaties, could have been aggravated by nothing but the declaration of war published by the *French* king against your Majesty: a declaration containing insinuations so injurious to your Majesty's royal dignity, and to the honour of the *British* name and nation, that the indignation which we feel in ourselves, makes us not doubt, but it will have the same just effect on the minds of all your faithful subjects.

"Our zeal for your Majesty, your royal family and government, our ardour for the service and support of your Majesty and our country, at the expence of our blood and treasure, could not have been augmented by any circumstances, but the measures now taken by *France*, unprovoked by any thing, but your Majesty's endeavours to defend the ancient and natural allies of your crown, to preserve the liberties of *Europe*, and to maintain the commerce and essential interests of your kingdoms.

"If *Great Britain* could be wanting to your Majesty in so just a cause, it must be wanting to itself: you may therefore firmly rely on the utmost efforts of your people, to make good the solemn assurances, which they have so dutifully and so affectionately given you, and effectually to stand by and assist your Majesty in prosecuting the war against *France* with the greatest vigour.

"We acknowledge your Majesty's goodness in acquainting us, that, upon this event, you have made the proper requisitions to your allies, particularly to the States General of the United Provinces, between whom and this nation the strictest ties do happily subsist. We humbly beseech your Majesty to continue those instances in the strongest manner; not doubting but the same friendship, which that great Protestant republic has so lately shewn for this kingdom, and their just sense of our common interest and common danger, will induce them to join with your Majesty, and to fulfil their engagements on the present occasion.

"Your Majesty's gracious and paternal declaration, that you have no interest at heart, but that of your kingdoms, cannot fail to excite in all your subjects the warmest gratitude; and to cement that confidence between King and people, which is so necessary in this conjuncture. Permit us, on our part, to assure your Majesty, from

the bottom of our hearts, that we look upon the defence and support of your Majesty, and of the Protestant succession in your illustrious house, as the only security, under God, of our religion, laws, and liberties; and that in this national and glorious cause, all true *Britons* and Protestants will zealously and stedfastly unite."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I give your my hearty thanks for this address, so full of that duty and zeal, which I have always experienced from you. This unanimity, with which it passed, adds greatly to the satisfaction I receive from it. I rely upon you to make good your assurances; and you may depend on my endeavours to carry on this war in such a manner as may be most for the advantage of my kingdoms."

The House of Commons waited on his Majesty with the following address.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great Britain*, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our most hearty thanks for your Majesty's gracious Speech from the throne; and to express our utmost indignation and resentment, that, after an attempt, the most perfidious, to surprise your Majesty's kingdoms by a sudden invasion, in favour of the Pretender, the *French* king should publish a declaration of war couched in terms, injurious to the honour and dignity of your Majesty's crown, person, and government, and avowedly founded upon your Majesty's having supported, pursuant to your engagements, an ally, opposed by the *French* king, contrary to his faith, solemnly pledged and dearly bought.

"We congratulate your Majesty on the ready assistance your Majesty has lately received from the States General.

"We beg leave also to return your Majesty our sincere thanks, for having asserted the honour of this nation, in declaring war against the *French* king; and for having, on this important occasion, been graciously pleased to make the proper requisitions to your Majesty's allies, and particularly the States General, united in one common and invariable interest with this nation: and we cannot doubt, but that, by your Majesty's steadily pursuing the said instances, they will, from their known regard to treaties, and their just sense of the impending danger, co-operate with your Majesty, in the most vigorous and effectual measures, for checking the

the ambitious views of *France*, and preserving the liberties and balance of *Europe*.

"Your faithful Commons do humbly assure your Majesty, that, in the prosecution of this unavoidable war, whatever further expences shall be found necessary for the support of the honour of your Majesty's crown, and the security of this nation, your Majesty may depend upon the most ready and effectual assistance; such as they think becomes a free and grateful people, in defence of their liberties, against that power which has long aspired at the universal monarchy of *Europe*, and whose ambitious views, and destructive projects, have hitherto been defeated by the blessing of God, under the arms of *Great Britain* and her allies."

To which his Majesty made the following answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for these repeated assurances of your zeal and affection. Your unanimity on this occasion, will, I make no doubt, have a very good effect upon your allies. You may depend upon my endeavours to make this war as little burthensome as possible."

April 7. The imports from *France* to *England* from Jan. 1, 1742, to Jan. 1743, amounted to upwards of 400,000*l*.

April 9. Was completed the first payment of 1,800,000*l*: advanced to the government at three per cent. in the following lists sent to the Bank.

	£.
The treasury's list, for	600,000
Mr. Samson Gideon	300,000
John Gore, esq.	150,000
John Bristow, esq.	150,000
Gerard Van Neck, esq.	150,000
Roger Drake, esq.	90,000
Richard Jackson, esq.	90,000
John Edwards, esq.	90,000
Peter Burrell, esq.	90,000
Henry Laffills, esq.	90,000

April 10. Dispatches from admiral *Mathews*; to the duke of *Newcastle*, of March 17, gave an account, that the damage sustained by his fleet, as well in the late engagement, as in the subsequent storms, being repaired, he proposed to sail again from *Mabon* harbour next day: and that the Admiral thought himself obliged to suspend vice-admiral *Leffock*, in regard to his conduct in the late action, from all farther authority in his Majesty's fleet, till the King's pleasure should be known, and ordered him to return home immediately in his Majesty's ship the *Salisbury*.

April 11. Public notice was given in the *Gazette* to the merchants, &c. that the communication by the packet boats between *Dover* and *Calais* being renewed, their letters might again be forwarded to *France*, in order to withdraw their effects.

April 12. About 200 *Swiss* servants were enlisted, who had voluntarily offered their service to his Majesty, in case of a foreign invasion, under the command of col. *Desjean*.

Public notice was given in the *Gazette* by the field marshal, the earl of *Stair*, for twelve regiments immediately to recruit and receive volunteers and prest men in the several counties of *England*, allotted to each of them.

The secretary at war also gave the same orders to ten regiments of marines.

April 13. Arrived here baron *Botselaar*, ambassador extraordinary from *Holland*.

April 16. Arrived from *Dublin* the duke of *Devonshire*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*.

Several persons of distinction in *Edinburgh*, entered into an agreement never to make use of any wine, silks, laces, or other manufactures of *France*.

April 20. A paper was delivered by the *Venetian* ambassador here to the duke of *Newcastle*, intimating, that the senate had not only given orders to him, but likewise to their ambassadors at *Vienna*, *Paris*, and *Madrid*, to declare that the Republic is one of those powers that have never acknowledged as king of *England*, the person called and treated as such at *Rome*, and that it was determined never to depart from the maxims upon which, in that respect, it has hitherto acted.

April 28. His Majesty's letter to the States General was as follows:

"High and mighty Lords, our good friends, allies, and confederates. The *French* king having received into his kingdoms the son of the Pretender, and having in time of full peace, made immense preparation by land and sea, with a view to introduce him, by force of arms, into ours, in order to deprive us, and our family after us, of our crown, and our faithful subjects of their laws, their liberty, and their religion, your republic determined to lose no time in shewing, by a conduct directly contrary to that of the said King, how much she detested so enormous a violation of the sacred ties, by which princes and states are united. Our minister plenipotentiary at the *Hague* has already declared to you, by our order, how thankfully we received the succour

succour of 6000 men, which you sent us upon that occasion. We would no longer defer repeating those acknowledgements to you, under our own hand; and as *France* has, since that period, carried her ill designs to the greatest length, by openly declaring war against us, upon frivolous and unjust pretences, under colour of which, she attempts to justify her own conduct, and to blacken ours, alledging accusations without proof, and facts without foundation, we find ourselves, with great regret, obliged to demand the entire execution of the treaties between us, on your part, by requiring you, in pursuance of that of the year 1678, to come to an open rupture with *France*, offering to concert immediately with you all such measures as may be necessary, as well for carrying on the war against the common enemy, as for providing for our mutual safety, in the most effectual manner. You are not ignorant, high and mighty Lords, with how much zeal and good faith, we have opposed the efforts made by that crown, towards overturning that order of succession established by the late Emperor, which she had obliged herself to guarantee, in the same manner, that we, and that your commonwealth had obliged ourselves thereto; and towards the destruction of a family, which she had engaged by the most solemn treaties to support: you approved the conduct which we held therein: you went still farther; you concurred with us in it, and you do still concur with us. From thence proceeds the unjust war, which that King has already declared against us, and which he gives you notice to be intended at the same time against your state, by the armies wherewith he now overspreads your frontiers, and threatens your barrier. In order to secure that rampart of your dominions, we thought ourselves obliged to exceed what we were strictly engaged to by the treaty of 1715, by keeping a very considerable body of our troops in those parts, as much for your defence, as for that of our common ally, the queen of *Hungary*. We make not the least doubt, but that at a time when the Protestant succession to our kingdoms (the other object of that treaty) is openly menaced by the enterprizes of *France*, you will add that consideration also, to so many other titles, by which our present requisition to you is supported: they are the most authentic, the most positive, and the most sacred engagements: it is the glorious example of your ancestors: it is the defence

of an oppressed Princess; the support of a balance of power in *Europe*, necessary to the maintenance of the common liberty and security: it is, in a word, the preservation of our holy religion, and of the true worship of God, which do all together call upon, and oblige you to declare war, in these circumstances, against *France*, and to join the whole forces of your republic, by sea and land, to ours, in order to check the unjust and dangerous ambition of an enemy, who has been in the course of former wars, more than once obliged, by the union of those forces, to restore peace to *Europe*; and who will not fail by the same means, and with the assistance of Almighty God, to be again obliged to it. Such a number of essential motives as we have alledged, give us cause to rely upon a favourable resolution on the part of your republic: and accordingly, in that just hope and expectation, we conclude this letter, praying God to keep you, high and mighty Lords, our good friends, allies, and confederates, in his holy and worthy protection.

" Given at our court at St. James's, the 13th day of April, in the year of Grace, 1744.

Cartaret.

GEORGE R."

The answer of the States General to his Majesty's letter.

To the king of Great Britain,

" S I R,

" As soon as the arrival of the eldest son of the Pretender in *France*, and the preparations that were making there for invading your Majesty's kingdom, came to our knowledge, we did not fail to make very serious reflections upon those proceedings, and how contrary they were to the most solemn treaties, and how much they tended to overturn your Majesty's government, and the laws, the liberty, and the religion of the *British* nation, with the maintenance whereof the preservation of those of our republic is inseparably connected. We, therefore, upon the first requisition made by your Majesty's minister plenipotentiary, did not hesitate to grant immediately, and to send into *England*, with all the expedition possible, the first succour of 6000 foot, stipulated in the treaties. It is a great satisfaction to us, to have first learnt, by your Majesty's said minister plenipotentiary, and to see afterward, by the letter of the 11th instant, which your Majesty hath just honoured us with, that our good faith, and the fulfilling of our engagements, were agree-

agreeable to your Majesty. *France* having afterwards thought fit to declare war against your Majesty, we hesitated no more than in the former case, upon the requisition which was made to us on the part of your Majesty, to give you likewise the succour of twenty men of war conformable to the treaties, and we are causing them to be equipped with all diligence possible, not doubting, but that the effect of our goodwill in this point, will be as agreeable to your Majesty, as was our first resolution. And since it has pleased your Majesty to demand, in your letter, the entire execution of the treaties, and to require us, by virtue of that of 1678, to enter into an open rupture with *France*, we hope, that your Majesty will not take it amiss, that, before we explain ourselves thereupon, we take the method pointed out by that same treaty, endeavouring by our offices, to bring about an equitable accommodation between the parties at war, before we proceed farther. To this end, we have resolved to send forthwith, a minister to the court of *France*, whom we have already named, and whom we will dispatch without loss of time. And as the order and constitution of our government does not permit us to come to a final resolution, in an affair of this importance, without consulting the states of the provinces which compose our republic, we will not delay a moment to inform them of the contents of your Majesty's letter, and press them to explain themselves thereupon.

“ In the mean while we desire your Majesty to be persuaded, that we lay this great affair, and the consequences it may be attended with, to heart; that we will give all the attention to it that we are capable of, and that we will endeavour to give your Majesty proofs of our attachment to your interests, as far as the situation and the forces of the republic will permit; desiring nothing more ardently than to convince your Majesty of the sincerity of our respectful sentiments, and of the high esteem, with which we are,

S I R,

Your Majesty's very humble servants;

The States General of the United Provinces of the Low Countries.”

R. B. R. *Compte de Rechteren*.

By order of the States, F. Fagel.

Hague April 30,

N. S. 1744.

May 1. The king of *France* arrived at *Lisle*, where were got together 160 batter-

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ing pieces, from 12 to 48 pounds, 100 field pieces and several mortars, forty of which threw bombs of five hundred pounds. On the 15th he reviewed his army consisting of 121,000 effective men. On the 17th marshal count *de Saxe* seized *Courtray*, *Harlebeck*, and *Warneton*, in which last was a Dutch garrison, who retired to *Ypres*. On the 18th *Menin*, whose garrison consisted but of 1600 men, was invested by 40,000 *French*; the siege was carried out by two attacks, which his most Christian Majesty visited; and gave 150 pistoles to the gunners. Many thousand peasants were made to dig the trenches, and great firing was heard at *Tournay* the 28th, 29th, and 30th. Soon after which the *French* became masters of it, according to advices from *Calah*, which added, that the *French* were then besieging both *Furnes* and *Ypres*, and expected soon to be in possession of them. They had seized most of the small posts on the *Scheld* and *Lis*, and attempted to surprise larger, but were prevented.

May 3. The allied army consisting of 22,000 *English*, 16,000 *Hanoverians*, 18,000 *Austrians*, and 20,000 *Dutch*, took the field and encamped at *Asfide* and *Affigen*, and from thence, after several movements, marched under the command of the duke *d'Arenberg* to *Ninove* and *Grammont*, in order to attack the *French*.

General *St. Clair*, with 600 *British* recruits, and as many horses, lately landed at *Offend*, having heard of an ambuscade of 4000 *French*, in his way from *Bruges* to *Ghent*, went back to *Bruges*; upon which most part of the *French* retired, the rest were attacked by the *Scotch* highlanders, who killed thirty-two, and the recruits got safe to *Ghent*.

General *Campbell*, governor of that place, having received a message from count *Saxe*, that if his Highlanders continued to interrupt the convoys of provisions coming to the *French*, he would burn the next village, returned for answer, that his people knew the way to *French Flanders*, and if he burnt one, they should burn twenty; and he actually demanded of his lordship of *Lisle* the same quantity of provisions as the *French* had demanded from the districts of *Ypres* and *Dixmude*.

The great conqueror *Kauli Kan*, about this time undertook a greater scheme than any he had yet executed. He renounced the *Persian* religion, and solemnly embraced the opinion of *Omar*, in order to take upon him the dignity of *Kaliff*, or supreme

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preme prince of *Musselmén*, or true believers, and by virtue of this title deprived the *Turks* of their superiority at *Mecca*, and rendered both the Grand Seignior and Mogul his substitutes.

War was declared between the queen of *Hungary* and the king of *France*.

May 7. The earl of *Barrymore* and his bail appeared in the court of King's-bench and were discharged from their recognizances.

May 8. Commodore *Warren*, sailed with several men of war from *Antigua* for *St. Lucia*, to possess himself of that island, which lies between *Martinico* and *St. Vincent*, almost within sight of the former, and in which is a good harbour.

Several gentlemen in *Ireland*, on occasion of the *French* scheme for an invasion, formed themselves into an independent regiment of horse, commanded by the honourable colonel *Ponsonby*: and *Nicolas Loftus Hume*, esq. began also to raise another independent regiment of horse, called the *Enniskilleners*, to consist of 1000 gentlemen.

By the King, a proclamation for inviting men to enter into his Majesty's service.

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas divers persons have been guilty of the illegal practices of clandestine importing and running of prohibited and uncustomed goods, and thereby subjected themselves to great penalties, for which some have been already convicted, and are in execution for the same, and others are under prosecution, and many more liable to such penalties, to avoid which they abscond, or are gone into foreign parts, which has, or may, prove the ruin of themselves and their families: and whereas they may yet be of use to us and their country in this time of war, by serving us in our navy or army, in case they are rendered capable thereof, by our gracious pardon. We being desirous of giving them an opportunity of entering into our service, and in hopes of putting a stop, by this means, in a great measure, to practices pernicious to the public interest, and destructive to the persons and families of so many of our subjects, have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council to issue this our royal proclamation. And we do hereby promise and declare, that in case any fit and able person or persons, who has, or have incurred any penalties in, by or for the clandestine importing, running, landing, re-landing, unshipping, concealing or receiving, or being assisting in such running, landing, re-land-

ing, or unshipping any prohibited goods, wares or merchandizes, or any goods liable to the payment of the duties of customs or excise, or either of them, or who have beat, abused, obstructed or hindered any officer or officers of the customs of excise, in the due execution of their duty, or who are under any prosecution, judgment, outlawry, in prison, or under or subject to any execution for any of the said offences, or gone beyond sea to avoid the same, shall, on or before the 20th day of *June* next, in case they are seamen, voluntarily enter themselves as sailors into our service, either with the officers of our ships, or vessels of our royal navy, or our other officers of our navy empowered to enter men to serve on board our said ships or vessels. Or, in case they are not seamen, enlist themselves as volunteers in our service as soldiers or marines; all and every such person and persons, shall have our gracious pardon, of and for all and every such offence and offences, and penalties, and all indictments, informations, prosecutions, convictions, judgments, imprisonments, executions, and outlawries, sued, incurred, had, or given, or that may arise or accrue for or by reason or means of any of the said offences, or other matters or things aforesaid.

By the KING, a Proclamation,
For recalling seamen from serving foreign
Princes and States.

"GEORGE R.

"Whereas we are informed that a great number of mariners and seafaring men, our natural born subjects, are in the service of divers foreign princes and states, to the prejudice of our kingdom; we have therefore thought it necessary, by and with the advice of our privy council, to publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby strictly charge and command all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, and other seafaring men whatsoever, and wherefoever (being our natural born subjects) who are in the pay or service of any foreign prince or state, or do serve in any ship or vessel, that forthwith they, and every of them, do (according to their known and bounden duty and allegiance) withdraw themselves, depart from, and quit such foreign services; and return home to their native countries; and farther, we do hereby strictly prohibit and forbid all masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights and other seafaring men whatsoever (being our natural born subjects) from entering, and do charge and command them, and
every

every of them from henceforth, to forbear to enter themselves into the pay or service of any foreign prince or state, or to serve in any foreign ship or vessel whatsoever, without our special licence first had and obtained in that behalf; to all which we expect due obedience and exact conformity. And we do hereby publish and declare, that the offenders to the contrary shall not only incur our just displeasure, but be proceeded against for their contempt, according to the utmost severities of the law. And we do hereby declare, that if any such masters of ships, pilots, mariners, seamen, shipwrights, or other seafaring men (being our subjects) shall be taken in any foreign service by the *Turks, Algerines*, or any others, they shall not be reclaimed by us as subjects of *Great-Britain*.

" Given at our court at *St. James's*, the 9th day of *May*, 1744, in the 17th year of our reign."

May 10. The justices of peace sitting at *Hicks's Hall*, recommended to those of *Holborn* division, to order their high constable and constables to apprehend all players of interludes and such as play at or encourage any unlawful games at the fair in *Tottenham* court, in order to be punished according to law; they also gave the same recommendation to the justices of *Finsbury* division, relating to *Wells* fair.

This day his Majesty and the royal family removed from *St. James's* to *Kensington*.

Colonel Cecil was admitted to bail before lord chief justice *Lee*, at the *Old-Bailey*, having entered into a recognizance of 4000*l.* to appear the first day of next term, and four sureties in 2000*l.*

May 12. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

An act for granting to his Majesty the sum of one million out of the sinking fund, and for applying 36,000*l.* remaining in the Exchequer, arisen by the coinage duty, for the service of the year 1744, and for the further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament, and for making forth duplicates of Exchequer bills, lottery tickets, certificates, annuity orders, and other orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed, and for giving further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks and apprentices; and to enable the reverfioners of certain annuities therein mentioned, to receive such annuities, if the same shall not

be demanded within a certain time, by the annuitants for life.

An act for repealing the duties payable upon glass beads, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof: and for allowing the same draw-backs on the exportation of refined borax and camphire, which were allowed on the exportation of unrefined borax and camphire; and for preventing the fraudulent exportation of *British* and *Irish* linens, for the sake of the bounty allowed by an act made in the 15th and 16th *Geo. II.* and for explaining and amending the said act, as to the persons who are to receive the said bounty.

An act to make it high treason to hold correspondence with the sons of the Pretender to his Majesty's crown; and for attainting them of high treason, in case they shall land, or attempt to land, in *Great-Britain*, or any of the dominions thereunto belonging; and for suspending the operation and effect of a clause in the act of the seventh year of the late queen *Anne*, for improving the union of the two kingdoms relating to forfeitures for high-treason, until after the decease of the sons of the said Pretender.

An act for the better encouragement of seamen in his Majesty's service, and privateers, to annoy the enemy.

An act for the more effectual preventing of the affixing of counterfeit stamps to foreign and other linens.

An act for making more effectual provision for enlightening the streets of *London*.

An act for remedying some defects in the act made in the forty-third year of the reign of queen *Elizabeth*, intituled, an act for the relief of the poor.

An act to continue the several laws therein mentioned, for preventing theft and rapine on the northern borders of *England*; for the more effectual punishing wicked and evil-disposed persons going armed in disguise, and doing injuries and violence to the persons and properties of his Majesty's subjects, and for the more speedy bringing the offenders to justice; for continuing two clauses to prevent the cutting or breaking down the bank of any river or sea-bank; and for the more effectual punishment of persons maliciously setting on fire any mine, pit, or delph of coal, or canal coal; and of persons unlawfully hunting or taking any red or fallow deer in forests or chases, or beating or wounding the keepers or other officers in forests, chases, or parks;

and for granting a liberty to carry sugars of the growth, produce, or manufacture of any of his Majesty's sugar colonies in *America*, from the said colonies directly to foreign parts, in ships built in *Great-Britain*, and navigated according to law; and to explain two acts relating to the prosecution of offenders, for embezzling naval stores, or stores of war; and to prevent the retailing of wine, within either of the universities, in that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, without licence.

An act to explain, amend, and enlarge an act made in the 16th and 17th year of the reign of king *Charles the Second*, intituled, An act for regulating the measures and prices of coals.

An act to explain and make more effectual several acts of parliament passed, for building a bridge cross the river *Thames*, from the city of *Westminster*, to the opposite shore in the county of *Surrey*, and for the better-enabling the commissioners for building the said bridge, to finish the same, and to perform the other trusts reposed in them; as also for granting further time for exchanging the tickets unclaimed in the last lottery for the said bridge, and making provision for tickets in the said lottery, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

An act for explaining and amending an act passed in 6 *G. II.* intituled, An act to recover and preserve the navigation of the river *Dee*, in the county palatine of *Chester*; and another act passed in 14 *G. II.* intituled, An act for incorporating the undertakers of the navigation of the river *Dee*, and for repealing the tonnage rates payable to the said undertakers, and for granting to them other tonnage or keelage rates in lieu thereof, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An act to prevent disputes touching the parishes or places where improved wastes, and drained and improved marsh lands, shall be charged to parochial rates.

An act for permitting certain goods to be imported during the war, in *British* built ships, the property of foreigners, and for relief of *William Ord* and others; and for obviating a doubt which hath arisen upon the act of the twelfth year of king *Charles the Second*, intituled, An act for the encouraging and increasing of shipping and navigation, as to the importation on the account of aliens of goods of the growth or production of the plantations of *Spain* and *Portugal*, in *English* ships duly navigated.

To the *Chigbam*, *Enfield*, *Luton*, and

Buckingham road bills, and seventeen private bills.

His Majesty then made the following speech to both Houses.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" I cannot put an end to this session, without returning you my hearty thanks for the many demonstrations you have given me during the course of it, of your good affections, and of your zeal for the support of my government.

" The great preparations made by *France* on the side of the *Austrian Netherlands*, must convince all *Europe* of the ambitious and destructive views of that crown, in beginning the present war. It shall be my care, in conjunction with my allies, to pursue the most proper measures to disappoint them, and to prosecute the war in such a manner, as may be most effectual for procuring a safe and honourable peace. My good friends, the States General, have already, in pursuance of my requisition, agreed to furnish the succours stipulated by our treaties; and I have received the strongest assurances of their just sense, not only of the common danger, but also of the inseparable connection of their interests with those of this kingdom, which I shall not fail to improve for the general good of the common cause.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" The great readiness and regard to the public service, which you have shewn, in granting the supplies for the current year, are highly acceptable to me. You may depend upon it, that they shall be strictly applied to the ends for which they were given, and in such manner as may be most for the honour and advantage of *Great-Britain*."

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" Let me earnestly recommend to you, in your several stations, to be vigilant in preserving the peace and good order of the kingdom. I promise myself, you will seriously consider, that, in the present conjuncture, you are particularly called upon, by all the motives of duty and interest, to stir and cultivate, in the minds of my people, an hearty and more than ordinary zeal for the maintenance and defence of our holy religion, and excellent constitution, against the malicious designs of our enemies."

Afterwards the Parliament was prorogued to *Thursday, June 27.*

May 14. The new *Swiss* battalion being drawn up, the duke of *Montague* in his Majesty's

Majesty's name thanked them for the zeal shewn for his person, family, and government, on occasion of the intended invasion, and discharged them of the military oath.

May 17. Extraordinary rejoicings were made at *Bristol*, on bringing up to that city the king *William's* prize. A subscription among the merchants was opened for 10,000*l.* to build privateers, when ninety gentlemen subscribed 100*l.* each.

At ten o'clock at night were seen *Jupiter's* four satellites, all nearly in conjunction, about three diameters to the eastward of the planet's body.

May 22. One *Potter* a soldier was shot in *Hyde-Park*, for desertions, having taken 100*l.* advance money.

Advice came from *Gibraltar* that a register was ship taken by the *Solebay*, worth 600,000*l.* to the captors, great quantities of gold being found amongst the cochineal. Each foremast man to have near 1000*l.*

May 26. Admiral *Leacock*, in the *Salisbury*, arrived at *Spithead* in twenty-nine days from *Gibraltar*.

His Majesty's ship, the *Woolwich*, captain *Herbert*, took a *Spanish* register ship valued at 250,000*l.* and several other captures.

Dr. *Arthur St. George*, made dean of *St. Fagban*, in *Ireland*, in the room of *Dean Brown*, bishop of *Killaloe*.

Isaac Gervais, M. A. dean of *Tusum*, in the room of dean *Hinton*, deceased.

Dr. *William Barnard*, bishop of *Raphoe*, in the room of Dr. *Nicholas Foster*, deceased.

Dr. *Patrick Delaney*, dean of *Down*, in the room of

Dr. *Thomas Fletcher*, bishop of *Dromore*, in the room of

Dr. *Henry Maule*, bishop of *Meath*, in the room of

Dr. *Arthur Price*, archbishop of *Cashell*, in the room of Dr. *Bolton*, deceased.

May 29. A body of 6000 *British* troops was ordered to be sent forthwith to *Flanders*.

May 31. A surgeon upwards of six feet long was taken near the horse ferry, *Westminster*.

June 2. Were shipped at the tower sixty-four carriages with their cannon, as also 32,000 cartouches, besides belts for the *British* forces in *Flanders*.

A draught was ordered to be made of sixteen men out of each company in the foot guards, to be sent to *Flanders*; and for

the same place were ordered to embark, with all possible expedition, *Barrell's*, *Mordaunt's*, *Price's*, *Cholmondeley's*, *Fleming's*, and lord *Harry Beauclerk's* regiment of foot, with general *Read*, and several other general officers.

Admiral *Martin* was ordered to sail for the *Mediterranean*, with eleven of his Majesty's ships of war, of which one was a first rate, and two more second rates, to relieve admiral *Matthews*.

June 4. At noon there began a most violent storm of lightning, thunder, hail, and rain at *Gloucester*, which lasted the whole afternoon, and did much damage. In the north Highlands, in *Scotland*, was a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which caused a great inundation, and carried away some houses, and two fine bridges built by general *Wade*.

The twenty *Dutch* men of war were ordered to join the *English* fleet at *Portsmouth*.

William Petty, esq. paid his fine to be excused serving the office of sheriff; as did afterwards *Thomas Ripley*, *Samuel Remond*, *Andrew Jelfs*, *John Parker*, and *James Langston*, etqrs.

At *Higham Park*, in *Northamptonshire*, was discovered a great number of very large sheets of lead spread smooth on each other, under which was concealed a large quantity of plate, &c. supposed to have been buried there in the time of *Oliver Cromwell*.

The king of *France* still pressed forward from one siege to another, without the least fear of interruption from the allies, who were encamped near *Oudenarde* in a post so advantageous, they imagined themselves secure from danger; though their enemies were more than double their number: but were obliged to suffer the mortification of seeing that country recovered in a few days by the *French*; which it require years in the last war to take from them.

The governor of *Menin*, having obtained an honourable capitulation, on June 5, marched with all the honours of war, drums beating, and colours flying, with their equipages, and all guns stamped with the *Dutch* arms, sixty carriages drawn by four horses each. The Protestant and other inhabitants remained in possession of all their rights.

June 9. *Ambleteuse*, a small town, two leagues to the east of *Boulogne*, was destroyed by one of his Majesty's fifty gun ships.

Several

Several gentlemen, merchants, &c. in *Dublin*, subscribed to fit out privateers, to cruise on the *French* and *Spaniards*.

June 11. A fire broke out at Sir *William Calvert's* grainery, in *Thames street*, which consumed the same with above fifty bags of hops, and 4600 quarters of malt, and damaged near 1000 more, with part of a house. The prince of *Wales* was present encouraging the firemen, among whom he ordered 100 guineas to be distributed, and a handsome present to Sir *William's* own servants.

June 12. A machine invented by the late Mr. *King*, for cutting off the piles of the centres to the arches of *Westminster* bridge close to the bottom of the river, being tried in presence of several persons of quality, cut off a pile in four minutes, and met with general approbation.

The *French* seized and fortified the pass of *Belem*, which commanded the canal between *Ghent* and *Bruges*, which enabled them to hinder the junction of the troops sent from *England* with the army; they landed at *Offend*, and continued part of that garrison.

June 13. The grand jury for the county of *Middlesex*, having found a bill against colonel *Cecil* for misprision of treason, he was ordered to continue on his recognizance till the first day of next term.

The *French* invested *Ypres*, and opened the trenches before it on the 7th instant. A horn work was taken on the 9th, at the third attack, with sword in hand. They then carried on their attacks on three sides, firing from 120 cannon and 40 mortars. On the 12th at night, they took the covered way; upon which the lower town was abandoned by the troops. On the 14th the place surrendered on honourable terms. In the several attacks, the *French* lost between three and four thousand men, and the garrison had but three hundred killed or wounded.

June 14. By his Majesty's royal proclamation, the shares which flag-officers were to receive out of prizes, were settled in the following manner: First, a flag-officer commanding in chief, upon service, have one eighth part of all prizes taken by ships under his command. Secondly, a flag-officer sent to command at *Jamaica*, or elsewhere, was to have no right to any share of prizes taken by ships employed there, before he arrives within the limits of his command. Thirdly, when an inferior flag-officer, or private ship, sent out to

reinforce a superior flag-officer at *Jamaica*, or elsewhere, the said superior flag-officer was to have no right to any share in prizes taken by them, before their arrival within the limits of his command. Fourthly, a chief flag-officer returning home from *Jamaica*, or elsewhere, was to have no share in prizes taken by the ships left at *Jamaica*, or elsewhere, after he has got out of the limits of his command. Fifthly, a flag-officer sent to command in the out-ports of this kingdom, was to have no share in prizes taken by ships that sailed from that port, by order from the Admiralty. Sixthly, when more flag-officers than one serve together, the eighth part of all prizes taken by any ships of the fleet or squadron, was to be divided in the following proportion, viz. If there be but two flag-officers, the chief to have two third parts, and the other to have the remaining third part; but if the number of flag-officers be more than two, the chief to have only one half, and the other half to be divided equally among the other flag-officers. Seventhly, that commodores, with captains under them, were to be esteemed as flag-officers, with respect to their right to an eighth part of prizes, whether commanding in chief, or serving under command.

June 16. The parliament which stood prorogued to the 21st instant, was further prorogued to the 2d of *August*.

June 17. Commodore *Anson*, and admiral *Leacock*, arrived in town from *Portsmouth*.

The cargo which commodore *Anson* brought home with him was 2,600,000 pieces of eight, 150,000 ounces of plate, 10 bars of gold, and a large quantity of gold and silver dust; in the whole to the amount of 1,250,000*l.* sterling.

June 19. A waggon laden with silver was brought from on board the *Centurion*, to the bank, under a strong guard.

June 23. The *French* king's order for releasing all the ships, with their cargoes and crews, seized in the ports of *France*, having been transmitted to the duke of *Newcastle*, an order of council was published for releasing the *French* ships, &c.

June 24. The 6000 *Dutch* troops in *England* embarked for *Offend*.

June 25. *Thomas Watson*, and *Theophilus Salway*, esqrs. were elected sheriffs of *London*, &c. for the year ensuing, who being Dissenters, declined that office.

Commenced the act to prevent the frequent retailing of spirituous liquors.

Com-

Commenced the act for regulating the measures and price of coals.

June 30. A draught of two hundred matrosses, gunners and engineers was made out of the train at Woolwich, to go on board the fleet at Spithead, ready to sail on a secret expedition.

John Couraud, esq. was appointed clerk of the navy office of York river and Virginia.

Thomas Wherwood, esq. a commissioner for his Majesty's yards of Deptford and Woolwich.

Charles Hardy, esq. captain of the Jersey, governor of Newfoundland and Placentia.

Admirals appointed the 23d Instant.

Nicholas Haddock, esq. and Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart. admirals of the blue.

James Steuart, esq. and Sir Charles Hardy, bart. vice-admirals of the red.

Thomas Davers, and the honourable George Clinton, esqrs. vice-admirals of the white.

William Rowley, and William Martin, esqrs. vice-admirals of the blue.

Isaac Townsend, esq. rear-admiral of the red.

Henry Medley, esq. rear-admiral of the white.

George Anson, esq. rear-admiral of the blue.

The three last in the room of the admirals Vernon, Lestock, and the earl of Granard.

William Davies, esq. appointed a commissioner of the victualling-office, in the room of

Thomas Trefusis, esq. a commissioner for naval affairs in the Mediterranean.

The earl of Holderness, ambassador extraordinary to the republic of Venice, and Sir James Gray, bart. his secretary.

Robert White, esq. agent and consul-general at Tripoly, in the room of William Reed, esq.

Mr. Cliff, made chief clerk of the annuity-office, in the room of

— Clerk, esq. clerk for circulating Exchequer bills, in the room of Edmund Ball, deceased.

Robert Lambe L. L. D. made dean of Peterborough, in the room of Dr. Thomas, bishop of Lincoln.

John Newcombe, D. D. dean of Rochester, in the room of Dr. Barnard.

July 4. Passed through St. James's-street, the Strand, Cheap-side, &c. in their way to the Tower, thirty-two waggons from Portsmouth, with the treasure brought home by admiral Anson; they were guarded by

the ship's crew (which consisted of many nations) and preceded by the officers, with swords drawn, music playing and colours flying, particularly that of the *Aquapulca* prize.

The revenue of the excise from *Middsummer* 1743 to ditto 1744, amounted to above 3,754,072*l.* which is 300,000*l.* more than the preceding year.

The excise on malt amounted to 697,000*l.* 18*s.* and the excise on soap and candles to above 500,000*l.*

July 10. Samuel Pennant and Walter Barnard, esqrs. aldermen, were unanimously chosen sheriffs of London for the year ensuing.

Christopher Rigby, esq. was appointed a commissioner of the tax-office, in the room of Thomas Medlicot, esq. resigning a place of 500*l.* per ann.

The honourable — Hay, esq. a commissioner of the victualling-office, in the room of William Thompson, esq. deceased, member for Scarborough.

The success of the shipping against both France and Spain was very great, yet those taken by France and Spain were very numerous, and greatly detrimental to trade.

August. A petition having been presented from the governor and council of Jamaica, for a body of 4000 troops to be sent thither for the defence of that island, several regiments of marines were ordered to be raised.

Aug. 13. At Edinburgh, and several miles to the south west, was felt such violent thunder and lightning, that several people in the castle were stunned, some houses in the city damaged; a storm of rain was so great at the same time, that the streets and cellars were filled with water, the steeple of Liberton church was ruined, and in the east end of the church a smooth round hole made, as if done with the greatest art. A man and a horse were killed near Strathmigle. The hailstones measured five inches round, and entirely threshed the standing corn.

Aug. 16. The French and Spanish prisoners, secured in one of the prisons near Plymouth, having quarrelled and fought, the Spaniards wanting weapons to do more execution than their fists, got the nails out of the floor, and sharpened them to lacerate the French, at the next assault; but this being discovered, they were separated. The number of both nations in and near Plymouth was reckoned to be 2,000; and of the French seamen only in the

the several ports of his Majesty's dominions above 2,000.

Aug. 22. At a court of admiralty at Doctors-commons were condemned as a legal capture, the *Aguapulca* ship and her treasure, amounting to 1,600,000*l*.

Aug. 23. Pursuant to a prudent resolution of the Lord Mayor and court of aldermen, in forbidding plays and interludes at *Barbalems* fair in *Smithfield*, no booths were erected this year for that purpose, and the fair terminated in a more peaceable manner than it had done in the memory of man. The care of the justices also prevented interludes, and tipping booths, and the usual disorders at the fair for *Wesph* cattle near *Islington*.

Aug. 29. The lords of the Admiralty ordered 2000 more hands to be employed in fitting out ships, and to work double tides.

Sept. 20. The parliament met and was prorogued to November 27, then to sit for the dispatch of business.

A grant passed the great seal to the lord *Carteret*, and his heirs, of the eighth part of the province of *Carolina*, yielding and paying to his Majesty the fourth part of all gold and silver ore found there, and the annual rent of 1*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. on the feast of All-Saints for ever.

Sept. 28. Mr. alderman *Pennant*, and Mr. alderman *Barnard*, were sworn in at Guildhall, sheriffs of this city and *Middlesex*.

The justices of *Westminster* met at the Town Court-house, when a letter from lord *Carteret* was read, relating to the frequent and insolent robberies committed in the said city and liberty, desiring their worships to order the constables to be vigilant, in the preventing disorderly houses and night cellars, &c.

The gang who committed these robberies were so insolent, that they went to the houses of peace officers, made them beg pardon for endeavouring to do their duty, and promise not to molest them. Some whose lives they threatened, were obliged to lie in Bridewell for their safety; they having wounded a headborough in *St. John's-street*, in above forty places.

Sept. 29. Came on the election of Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, when alderman *Marshall*, was chosen.

The earl of *Holdernesse*, ambassador extraordinary from *Great-Britain* to the republic of *Venice*, having been stopp'd by the imperial hussars near *Nuremberg*, and ob-

liged to sign a paper, promising to surrender prisoner of war, if he was judged one by the Emperor. Count *Sackenroff* returned his Lordship's paper, and sent him a letter with many excuses.

The fortifications of *Dunkirk* having been carried on with the utmost diligence, seven batteries were completed, and the magazines filled with all sorts of military stores, among them 20,000 muskets.

The Grand Signior notified to the foreign ministers, that *Shah Nadir* had attacked the *Seraskier Achmet Baskara* in his intrenchments under the cannon of *Kart*, and was defeated with the loss of 19,000 men. The *Ottoman* ministers, in the midst of the rejoicings for the victory, were removing their effects into the islands of the *Archipelago*, for fear of a revolution.

Oct. 8. Admiral *Balchen*, who commanded the fleet, was separated from them in a storm, and lost, in the *Victory* of 110 brass guns, between the 4th and 5th, near *Alderney*, with 1100 men, among which were about fifty gentlemen volunteers.

Oct. 12. A loan was granted the king of *Sardinia*, when the following letter appeared in the *Gazette*.

"Whereas our good brother the king of *Sardinia* hath represented unto us, that he finds it highly necessary, for the more vigorous and effectual carrying on the war against the *French* king and the king of *Spain* in *Italy*, that a supply of money, not less than 200,000*l*. should be provided with all possible expedition, and paid to, or to the use or order of our said good brother the king of *Sardinia*: and his *Sardinian* majesty having given us to understand, that he is willing to give undoubted security for the said sum, by engaging all the taxes of his dominions, called *tailles* or *tax*, and all the revenues of or belonging to his crown; and he is likewise willing, that the interest of the said 200,000*l*. and the principal money, shall be made good and payable out of any subsidy or subsidies which hath or shall be granted to us by his said *Sardinian* majesty, so long as the said subsidies shall be granted, until the interest and principal money shall be fully paid and discharged to such persons as shall be willing to advance the said sum of 200,000*l*. at an interest after the rate of six pounds *per cent*, *per annum*, and hath therefore given authority and instructions to his minister residing in *England*, to negotiate the borrowing thereof, from any of our loving subjects within this our kingdom, upon the said securities, and upon

upon condition to be repaid the principal money that shall be lent, and the interest that shall grow due thereupon, at such times, and in such manner, as shall be specified and contained in the agreement to be made for that purpose on the part of his *Sardinian* majesty. We are persuaded, that divers of our loving subjects, when they consider of what importance the supply of the said money, for carrying on the war in *Italy* with effect, may be, not only to his *Sardinian* majesty, but to the war in which we are engaged, will be moved to contribute or advance the said 200,000*l.* upon the security aforesaid. Wherefore, at the request of our said good brother, we have thought fit most earnestly to recommend to our said loving subjects, the speedy making of the said loan, as a matter which will be most acceptable to us, and likely to be of great advantage to the affairs of the war in general. Our will and pleasure therefore is, that you forthwith prepare a bill for our royal signature, to pass our great seal, for recommending unto all our loving subjects within this our kingdom, and thereby authorising the speedy making the said loan of 200,000*l.* sterling, upon the security above-mentioned; and assuring our said loving subjects, who do or shall advance or lend the said sum, or any part thereof, on the credit aforesaid, that we shall and will from time to time, by our minister at the court at *Turin*, and otherwise, take all possible care, that the principal money, and the interest thereof, shall be punctually paid by our said good brother, at the times and in the manner expressed in the agreement to be made on the part of his *Sardinian* majesty, out of the taxes of his *Sardinian* majesty's dominions, called *cailles* or *tas*, and out of all the revenues of his crown, and also out of the subsidy and subsidies which hath or shall be granted by us to our said loving brother, for and during such time as such subsidy or subsidies shall be continued, until the whole principal money and the interest thereof shall be fully paid and discharged: and you are to insert in the said bill, a clause or clauses for appointing our trusty and well beloved *John Brissow* and *Gerrard Van Neck*, esqrs. to be trustees for taking the said loan, and for managing the payment thereof, and for taking the security for the payment of the principal and interest of the said sum of 200,000*l.* so to be advanced; and such other clauses are to be inserted in the said bill, as you shall judge requisite in this behalf.

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And for so doing this shall be your warrant.

"Given at our court at *Kensington*, the 12th day of *October*, in the eighteenth year of our reign.

Holles Newcastle."

To our Attorney or Solicitor-general.

Oct. 13. The lord mayor and aldermen of the city of *London* waited on his Majesty with the following address:

"To the King's most excellent Majesty.

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the court of lord mayor and aldermen of the city of *London*, having taken into consideration the many disorders and robberies which have been committed within these few weeks last past in the streets of your loyal metropolis, beg leave to approach your throne, and humbly represent to your most sacred Majesty,

"That divers confederacies of great numbers of evil-disposed persons, armed with bludgeons, pistols, cutlasses, and other dangerous weapons, infest not only the private lanes and passages, but likewise the public streets and places of usual concourse, and commit most daring outrages upon the persons of your Majesty's good subjects, whose affairs oblige them to pass through the streets, by terrifying, robbing, and wounding them; and these facts are frequently perpetrated at such times as were heretofore deemed hours of security.

"That the officers of justice have been repulsed in the performance of their duty, some of whom have been shot at, some wounded, and others murdered, in endeavouring to discover and apprehend the said persons, by which means many are intimidated from duly executing their offices, and others put in manifest danger of their lives.

"These unhappy circumstances do, as we apprehend, tend greatly to weaken the hands of the magistrates, and render the laws ineffectual.

"It is to us a most alarming consideration, and matter of great grief, that these crimes should in so short a time have grown to so great a height; and we beg leave humbly to assure your Majesty, that we will vigorously, and with the utmost diligence, apply ourselves to restrain these violences, and detect the authors of them.

"Permit us, Sir, to express our hopes, that a speedy, rigorous, and exemplary execution of the laws upon the persons of offenders, as they shall fall into the hands of justice, may, under your Majesty's

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ty's princely wisdom, conduce greatly to the suppressing these enormities, by striking terror into the wicked, and preventing others from entering into such evil courses.

"We thought it our indispensable duty to lay these facts and our apprehensions upon them before your Majesty, not doubting but we shall receive effectual support, and your good subjects all possible security from your Majesty's authority and fatherly protection."

To which his Majesty was pleased to return this most gracious answer.

"The concern you express for the great disorders mentioned in this address, and the assurance you give me of exerting your utmost endeavours to detect and suppress them are very agreeable to me, and cannot fail to have a good effect. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to put the laws in execution; to support the magistrates; rigorously to punish such heinous offenders; and to protect the persons and properties of my good subjects: and I will give immediate orders, that the most effectual methods be taken for these purposes."

Oct. 18. The duchess dowager of Marlborough died in her eighty-fifth year. By her death, upwards of 30,000*l.* per ann. went to the duke her grandson, and near as much to his brother the hon. *John Spencer*. She left to the earl of Chesterfield 20,000*l.* and to *William Pitt*, esq. 10,000*l.* and about 40,000*l.* more in legacies. The executors to her will were, the earl of *Marchmont*, the bishop of *Oxford*, Mr. *Filmer* and Dr. *Stephens*.

The Dutch auxiliary ships received orders to victual for the winter, and to remain in his Majesty's service.

Oct. 19. Was completed the first payment of 25 per cent, on the loan to the king of *Sardinia*, and the interest on the whole commenced, though the other three equal payments were not to be paid in till Nov. 19, Dec. 19, and Jan. 19.

It was published, that the king of *Poland* had subscribed a like sum at 5*l.* per cent, and that the king of *Portugal* had subscribed 110,000*l.* at 6*l.* per cent.

Oct. 20. There happened as dreadful a storm at *Jamaica* as ever was known; it began about six o'clock in the evening, and lasted till six o'clock in the morning; the wind was all that time due south. By this hurricane, the new fort at *Mesquita* point was demolished, many houses were blown down, roofs and piazzas blown off, and the wharfs of *Kingston*, *Port-Royal*, and *Pas-*

sage-Fort, destroyed, and a great part of the goods thereon washed away; eight of his Majesty's ships and vessels, and ninety-six merchant-ships were stranded, wrecked, and foundered, so that out of 105 vessels, only his Majesty's ship the *Ripon* rid it out, and she without masts. The people in *Port-Royal* were terribly afraid of a deluge, the town being two or three feet overflowed from the harbour, and the sea threatening destruction, which the wall most happily prevented; they met with great damages in their houses, &c. In the country, several plantations, houses, works, &c. were destroyed; many people, both white and black, drowned; and cattle, sheep, poultry, and provisions in great quantities of all kinds, destroyed by the fury of the tempest and rapidity of the overflowing rivers. Of his Majesty's ships, the *Prince of Orange*, *Bonetta*, and *Thunder* bomb were wrecked, but the people saved; the *Montague* aground, bulged, lost her masts, people saved; the *St. Alban's* and *Experiment* ashore, the people saved, and both got off; the *Greenwich* sunk, and captain *Allen*, lieutenant *Battersworth*, and seventy men drowned; the *Lark* hulk sunk, and about twenty white men and ninety negroes drowned; the greater part of the merchant ships got off, and most of their cargoes saved. Sir *Charles Ogle* with several men of war were abroad on a cruise.

Oct. 23. The republic of *Genoa* suddenly put a stop to her armament, and seemed inclined to observe a strict neutrality.

The fleet at *Mabon*, the 24th of September, under the command of admiral *Rowley*, consisted of forty-one ships of war, viz. four of ninety guns, eight of eighty, eleven of seventy, four of sixty, seven of fifty, four of forty, three of twenty, besides fireships, bombs, sloops, &c. all in good order.

The combined army having suffered many hardships, during the latter part of the campaign, from winds and rain, which were so violent for three days, that great numbers sickened and were sent to the hospitals; and as the continuance in the field, must have been attended with greater mischiefs, it was concluded they should go into winter quarters: accordingly the *English* horse guards and regiments of horse proceeded to *Brussels*, and the foot and dragoons to *Ghent* and *Bruges*; the *Dutch*, *Austrians*, and *Hanoverians* went likewise to their respective quarters.

The succours granted to the queen of *Hungary* by the king of *Poland*, as elector of

of *Saxony*, consisted of 6168 horse and 38,027 foot: in all 44,190 effective men.

The capitulation for the surrender of *Prague* to the *French* was signed the 16th, only six days after the trenches were opened.

The King left a garrison of 6000 men in *Prague*, and ordered them to lie in the streets before the burghers houses, who were forbid on pain of death to stir out at night; his Majesty left there likewise a large train of artillery, while he marched southward up the *Moldaw* to *Tabor*, from whence he sent out detachments under lieutenant-general *de Nassau*, who after some skirmishes took the important towns of *Budweis* and *Teyn*, and the strong castle of *Frauenbourg*, whose garrisons made conditions to retire. By the conquest of these places, he was master of all *Bohemia* on the east of the river *Moldaw*.

November. The deputy-governor of *Anguilla*, assisted by two privateers from *St. Kitt's*, drove the *French* out of their half of the island of *St. Martin's*, and took possession of it, settled and provided for the defence thereof. The *French* inhabitants of *St. Bartholomew's* surrendered that island, and declared themselves to be thenceforward his *Britannic* majesty's subjects.

The ministers at the diet, from the electors of *Mentz*, *Triers*, *Cologne*, *Saxony*, *Hanover*, and five other princes, presented a memorial against the *French* troops taking quarters in the first-named electorates.

Sweden made a reduction in their troops of thirty men in a company.

Mr. Titley obtained from *Denmark*, that 6000 men should march into *Holstein*, to be ready to assist in the defence of *Hanover*.

Nov. 9. Proclamations were issued for a general fast throughout *England* and *Scotland*, on the 9th of *January* following.

Also one for appointing the distribution of the bounty, for taking or destroying ships of war, or privateers of the enemy.

Another was likewise issued, whereby a reward of 100*l.* was ordered for apprehending and convicting a street-robber, between *Oct. 1.* and *May* next.

Nov. 12. *Capt. Knight*, in the *St. Alban's*, assisted by another man of war, having been at *Porto Bello* to demand an *English* ship that was seized trading there, which the Governor refuse to deliver up, they bombarded the town, drove the Governor and his garrison out, beat down his house and all the public buildings.

The *French*, after a siege of thirty days, surrendered on by an army of 70,000 men, in

the fight of their King, at last, with the loss of 18,000, obliged the garrison of *Fribourg* to capitulate.

Nov. 15. A grant passed of 500*l.* per annum during life, from his Majesty to lady *Balchen*.

The King was pleased to appoint *Alexander Wallace*, esq. to be consul of the *British* nation in all the ports of *Norway*.

The King was pleased to appoint *Charles Gordon*, esq. to be his Majesty's agent and consul-general at *Tunis*, in the room of *Richard Lawrence*, esq. deceased.

The right honourable the lords commissioners of the Admiralty were pleased to appoint *Robert Osborn*, esq. chief clerk in their office, to be deputy secretary.

The right honourable *John earl Granville*, having resigned the seals into his Majesty's hands, the King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *William earl of Harrington*, lord president of his Majesty's council, to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Nov. 27. His Majesty opened the sessions of Parliament with the following speech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is always a great satisfaction to me to meet you in Parliament, and it is particularly so at this conjuncture, as the present posture of affairs abroad requires your most serious consideration. The events of the last summer have been so various, and some things have fallen out, during the course of it, so much to the disadvantage of the common cause, the consequences whereof remain still undecided, that great attention must be given to them, and proper measures taken for preventing or removing the ill effects of them.

"I have, in pursuance of your repeated advice, exerted my endeavours for the support of the house of *Austria*, and in the prosecution of the just and necessary war, in which we are engaged. The queen of *Hungary*, though attacked and invaded by powers from whom she had the least reason to expect such a conduct, has shewn the greatest constancy and resolution; and the king of *Poland*, pursuant to his engagements with her, hath sent a very considerable force to her assistance. The king of *Sardinia*, with a magnanimity and firmness superior to the greatest difficulties, has, with the assistance of my fleet, resisted the combined forces of *France* and *Spain* sent against him; and at last happily defeated an enterprise formed for his destruction,

and for the reduction of *Italy*, as well as most of the ports in the *Mediterranean*, under the power of the house of *Bourbon*. Though our success has not been answerable to our wishes, yet the vast expectations and designs of our enemies, built upon new intrigues and alliances, and an additional strength, have not hitherto taken place, and will, I hope, by the blessing of God, and the mutual united vigour of *Great Britain* and her allies, be disappointed. In conjunction with them, and with their effectual assistance, and your support, I am determined to carry on the war in such a manner, as may be most conducive to that important end, which is my sole aim, a safe and honourable peace; it being my firm resolution, never to abandon my allies, and to procure the utmost security to the religion, liberties and commerce of my kingdoms.

"For this purpose, I have always insisted, and am still endeavouring with my allies, particularly my good friends the States-general of the United Provinces, to fix the certain proportions of forces and expence, to be furnished by each of the confederates, in the prosecution of this just and necessary war.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have ordered the estimates for the service of the ensuing year to be prepared, and laid before you, and desire you to grant me such supplies, as shall be requisite for the security and welfare of the nation, and for carrying on such measures, as it shall be necessary for *Great Britain* to pursue in the present extraordinary crisis. I am deeply sensible of, and concerned for the burthens, which lie upon my good subjects; and you may be assured, that no endeavours shall be wanting on my part to ease them in every instance, where the consequences of doing so, may not endanger their own true interests.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have laid before you my views and intentions. Your concurrence with me, in a steady pursuit of them, will best manifest your zeal for the common cause, lay the surest foundation for the real support of our allies, and for the security and prosperity of your country: and nothing can add so much to the weight and efficacy of your resolutions, as unanimity and dispatch."

Both Houses voted addresses to his Majesty without any opposition.

Nov. 28. The House of Lords presented their address, as follows, to his Majesty.

"*Most gracious Sovereign,*

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Our zeal to your Majesty, the love of our country, and our anxious regard for the welfare and liberties of *Europe*, have made us look, with the utmost concern, on those events which have fallen out, during the last summer, to the disadvantage of the common cause: and our surprize is no less, when we consider the part, which has been taken by some powers, so contrary to their own true and essential interest. The necessity of taking proper measures to prevent or remove the ill effects of these events, is apparent; and no endeavours shall be wanting in us to obviate them.

"We have seen, with the utmost satisfaction, not only your Majesty's magnanimity and zeal in the prosecution of the just and necessary war wherein we are engaged, but also the constancy and firmness shewn by the queen of *Hungary* and the king of *Sardinia*, under the great difficulties. The disappointment of an enterprize, formed for the destruction of the latter, as well as for reducing *Italy* under the dominion of the house of *Bourbon*, is of great importance to this nation; since, if such a design had succeeded, it must have been attended with fatal consequences to the trade and navigation of your Majesty's subjects in the *Mediterranean*.

"We acknowledge, with the greatest thankfulness, your Majesty's wisdom and goodness in declaring to your Parliament, that you are determined to carry on the war, in conjunction with your allies, and with their effectual assistance, in such a manner as may be most conducive to a safe and honourable peace. In making this desirable end your sole aim, your Majesty shews a just sense of true glory, and a tender regard, not only for your own subjects, but extending to the rest of *Europe*.

"As your Majesty's resolution, never to abandon your allies, must be an additional encouragement to them, strictly to perform their engagements with your Majesty, so your paternal care to procure the utmost security to the religion, liberties, and commerce of your kingdoms, cannot fail to excite in the hearts of all your faithful subjects, the warmest affection and duty to your sacred person, and zeal for your defence and support.

"It

"It is with real satisfaction we receive your Majesty's declaration, that you are actually endeavouring with your allies, particularly the States General of the United Provinces, the ancient and natural friends of this nation, to adjust the proportions of forces and expence to be borne by each of the confederates in the war. Such a concert will be the basis of great utility and advantage to the common cause.

"We are truly sensible of your Majesty's goodness, in laying before us these your salutary views and intentions; and we do, with the greatest zeal and firmness, assure your Majesty, that we are fully determined to support you in the ready prosecution of them, and in carrying on such measures, as it shall be necessary for *Great-Britain*, to pursue in this critical conjuncture.

May the Divine Providence prosper your Majesty's councils and arms with success equal to the justice of your cause. For our part, we beg leave to give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that we have the honour and safety of your Majesty, the security and true interest of your kingdoms, and the happy issue of this just and necessary war, entirely at heart; and will, at the hazard of our lives and fortunes, stand by and defend your Majesty, your royal family, and government, against the ambitious and destructive designs of *France*, and of any other power, that shall attempt to attack or disturb them."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I heartily thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The zeal, which you have so seasonably expressed for my person and government, for carrying on this just and necessary war, and for the vigorous support of my allies, gives me the greatest satisfaction: and your unanimity in doing this, cannot fail to add greatly to the good effects of it, both at home and abroad."

The crew of the *Centurion* was the same day paid 300*l.* each as part of their prize money, when they attended with a good band of music.

Nov. 29. The House of Commons waited on his Majesty with the following address.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks

for your Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

"It is with the deepest concern we reflect upon what has happened during the last summer, to the disadvantage of the common cause; and as we cannot but be extremely apprehensive of the consequences of these events, we assure your Majesty, that we will not only give the greatest attention to them, but exert our utmost endeavours to prevent or remove the ill effects of them.

"We cannot sufficiently applaud the constancy and resolution of the queen of *Hungary*, under so many severe trials; nor can we less admire the magnanimity and firmness of the king of *Sardinia*, whose excellent conduct, supported by your Majesty's assistance, has obstructed and defeated the ambitious designs of the house of *Bourbon* in *Italy*.

"Your faithful Commons, with hearts full of duty and gratitude, acknowledge your Majesty's prudent and tender regard to the condition of your subjects, as well as your continued endeavours to concert and stipulate with your allies, particularly the States General, whose interests are inseparably connected with those of *Great Britain*, the proportion of forces and expences to be borne by the respective confederates in this war; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will, to the utmost of our power, assist and support your Majesty, in carrying on this just and necessary war, against the enemies of these kingdoms, and the disturbers of *Europe*, till a safe and honourable peace should be obtained.

"And as your Majesty has been graciously pleased to lay before your Parliament your royal views and intentions, your Majesty may depend upon your faithful commons, for their ready and cheerful assistance, to maintain the honour and dignity of your crown, effectually to support your allies, and to contribute whatever shall be found necessary or expedient to bring about, with honour, a just and reasonable settlement of the present embroiled state of *Europe*."

His Majesty's answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this loyal and affectionate address. Your unanimity on this occasion cannot fail of having great weight both at home and abroad. You may be assured, whatever supplies you shall find necessary to grant, shall be managed with the utmost economy, and applied to the sup-

support of my allies, and of the true interests of my people."

Dec. 15. The King was pleased to appoint Sir *John Evelyn*, bart. *Bryan Fairfax*, *John Hill*, *Wardell George Westby*, esqrs. Sir *Robert Baylis*, knt. *Richard Chandler*, *Beaumont Hatbam*, *Samuel Mead*, and *Gwyns Vaughan*, esqrs. to be commissioners for the management of the customs and other duties in Great-Britain.

Dec. 20. The King went to the House of Peers, and passed the land-tax bill, and two naturalization bills.

Dec. 25. His Majesty was pleased to appoint the right honourable *Henry Pelham*, esq. *Charles Sackville*, esq. commonly called earl of *Middlesex*, and *Henry Fox*, esq. together with *Richard Arundel* and *George Lyttelton*, esqrs. to be commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

To constitute and appoint his grace *John duke of Bedford*, the right honourable *John earl of Sandwich*, *Archibald Hamilton*, esq. commonly called lord *Archibald Hamilton Vere Beauclerk*, esq. commonly called lord *Vere Beauclerk*, the right honourable *Charles lord Baltimore*, *George Aclson*, and *George Greenville*, esqrs. to be his Majesty's commissioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, and all the dominions, islands and territories thereunto respectively belonging.

To grant unto *George Doddington*, esq. the office or place of treasurer of his Majesty's navy.

To grant unto the right honourable *John lord Gower*, the office of keeper of his Majesty's privy seal.

To appoint the right honourable *John lord Hobart*, to be captain of his Majesty's band of pensioners.

To constitute and appoint the right honourable *John lord Monson*, *Martin Bladen*, *Edward Ashe*, the honourable *James Brudenell*, *Richard Plunket*, and *Robert Herbert*, esqrs. together with Sir *John Philipps*, bart. and *John Pitt*, esq. to be his Majesty's commissioners for trade and plantations.

To grant unto Sir *John Hynde Cotton*, bart. the office of treasurer of his Majesty's chamber.

To constitute and appoint *Benjamin Keene*, esq. paymaster of the pensions.

Dec. 27. At the court at St. James's, present the King's most excellent Majesty in council, his grace *John duke of Bedford*, first commissioner for executing the office of

lord high admiral of Great-Britain, &c. was, by his Majesty's command, sworn one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, and took his place at the board accordingly.

Orders were issued from the war office for the several regiments now in England to be forthwith completed, and for enlisting 4000 men to complete the infantry abroad.

Marshal *Belleisle* having crossed a little district belonging to Hanover, arrived the 20th in the afternoon at *Elbingerode*, to take fresh horses. The bailiff of the district having heard that a general of distinction of the French army was to pass that way, interrogated the marshal upon his arrival concerning his quality, and whether he was provided with proper passports; and he not concealing his being a marshal of France, and owning that he had no passport, either for himself or his retinue, amongst whom was the chevalier de *Belleisle* his brother, the bailiff declared them all prisoners of war, and caused them to be conducted; as they arrived, to *Schertzels*, and from thence, as the place was not proper for their reception, to *Ofterode*. Upon the road the marshal wrote a letter to the ministry, dated at *Nuboff*, the 21st instant, complaining of his being separated from his domestics (which however was only occasioned by the badness of the roads, and want of horses in that part of the country) acknowledged himself, as also his brother, prisoners to the king of Great-Britain, and desired that the ministry would send for his Majesty's orders.

The commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy, contracted with Mr. *Jennings* for 600 oxen, at two pence a pound.

Dec. 29. The King was pleased to appoint *Edmund Waller*, esq. to be cofferer to his Majesty's household.

To grant unto the right honourable *Pattee viscount Torrington*, and the right honourable *George earl of Cholmondeley*, the office or offices of vice-treasurer and receiver general of all his Majesty's revenues in the kingdom of Ireland, and likewise the office of treasurer at war within the said kingdom.

To appoint *William Chetwynd*, esq. to be master and worker of his Majesty's mint.

Philip Sharpe, esq. by his Majesty's command sworn one of the clerks of his Majesty's privy council in extraordinary.

Jacob Wolf, esq. consul general for the several parts of the Russian empire, where the British subjects trade.

Earl

Earl of *Halifax*, master of the buckhounds, in the room of *Ralph Jenson*, esq.

George Bellas, esq. deputy register the admiralty.

Earl of *Chesterfield*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the room of

Duke of *Devonshire*, lord steward of the household, in the room of the

Duke of *Dorset*, president of the counsel, in the room of earl of *Harington*, lately made secretary of state.

Dec. 31. Captain *Ledle* of the *Chalmondeley* sloop stationed at *Weymouth*, had within eight weeks last, brought into the custom-house of that port 40,000 lb. of tea, and 1500 gallons of brandy, which were endeavoured to be run.

The *French*, to the number of 30,000 and upwards, were extending their winter quarters down the *Rhine* through the palatinate and the electorates of *Mentz* and *Treves* as far as *Cologne*, which city was also threatened; but the magistrates resolved to repel force by force.

A general bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from the 23th of December 1743, to the 11th of December 1744.

Christened,		Buried,	
Males	7321	Males	10146
Females	6940	Females	10460
In all	14261	In all	20606

Decreased in the burials this year, 4594-

Died,	
Under two years of age	7394
Between two and five	1657
Five and ten	679
Ten and twenty	663
Twenty and thirty	1744
Thirty and forty	2019
Forty and fifty	2123
Fifty and sixty	1637
Sixty and seventy	1307
Seventy and eighty	920
Eighty and ninety	387
Ninety and one hundred	73
A hundred	2
A hundred and three	1

Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing year.

Berkshire, Samuel Beaver, esq.
Bedfordshire, Richard Bell, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Giles Barroughs, esq.
Cumberland, Joshua Lucock, esq.
Cheeshire, Thomas Hall, esq.
Camb. and Huntingdon, Robert Gill, esq.
Devonshire, John Davie, esq.
Dorsetshire, George Gollop, esq.
Derbyshire, John Taylor, esq.
Essex, Peter du Cane, esq.
Gloucestershire, Daniel Ady, jun. esq.
Hertfordshire, Sir Conyers Jocelyn, bart.
Herefordshire, John Pattishall, esq.
Kent, John Cooke, esq.
Leicestershire, Thomas Marriott, esq.
Lincolnshire, William Burrell, esq.
Monmouthshire, William Aldy, esq.
Northumberland, William Bacon, esq.
Northamptonshire, John Nichols Rainsford, esq.
Norfolk, Barry Love, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Henry Donnan, esq.
Oxfordshire, Thomas Whorwood, esq.
Rutlandshire, Anthony Lucas, esq.
Shropshire, Thomas Jones, esq.
Somersetshire, Francis Newman, esq.
Staffordshire, Samuel Helliar, esq.
Suffolk, Charles Scrivener, esq.
Southampton, Joseph Hinxman, esq.
Surrey, Peter Thompson, esq.
Sussex, John Napper, esq.
Warwickshire, Thomas Adderley, esq.
Worcestershire, John Ravenhill, esq.
Wiltshire, Walter Long, esq.
Yorkshire, Thomas Thornhill, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecon, Edward Williams, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Rector Rees, esq.
Cardiganshire, David Parry, esq.
Glamorganshire, Thomas Lewis, esq.
Pembrokeshire, John Wogan, esq.
Radnorshire, William Ball, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, John Angle, esq.
Caernarvon, John Hoare, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Davies, esq.
Flinshire, Bagot Read, esq.
Merionethshire, Edward Williams, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Gabriel Wynne, esq.

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood December 31, 1743, and December 31, 1744.

EXCHEQUER.

	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1743.	Increased between Dec. 31, 1743 and Dec. 31, 1744.	Paid off within the Time.	Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1744.
	£. s. d.		£.	£. s. d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company	1836275 17 10			1836275 17 10
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100 0 0			108100 0 0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	105147 8 2		2303	102847 8 2
Ditto on plate act, 6 Geo. I. Regis	312000 0 0			312000 0 0
Ditto for <i>Navis</i> and <i>St. Christopher's</i> debentures, at 3l. per cent. per an.	37821 5 1			37821 5 1
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000 0 0			400000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000 0 0			600000 0 0
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000 0 0			300000 0 0
Duties on salt continued 1735	40000 0 0		40000	
Ditto further continued 1741	1200000 0 0		108600	10914 0 0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills exchanged	2200 0 0			2200 0 0
Ditto charged on the duties on sweets 1737	499600 0 0			499600 0 0
Ditto charged on the duties on spirituous liquors 1743	1000000 0 0		13200	986800 0 0
EAST-INDIA Company.				
By two acts of parliament 9 th III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744 charged on low wines, spirits, and strong waters		1000000		1000000 0 0
BANK of ENGLAND.				
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000 0 0			3200000 0 0
For cancelling Exchequer bills, 3 Geo. I. Regis	500000 0 0			500000 0 0
Purchased of the S. S. company	4000000 0 0			4000000 0 0
Annuities at 4l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since <i>Lady-day</i> 1719	1750000 0 0			1750000 0 0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000 0 0			1250000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000 0 0			800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000 0 0			800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1743, charged on the sinking fund	1800000 0 0			1800000 0 0
Ditto at 3l. for lottery 1744, charged on additional duties on low wines, spirits, and strong waters		1800000		1800000 0 0
SOUTH-SEA Company.				
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. Regis	27302203 5 6			27302203 5 6
	£. 51043347 16 9	2800000	164100	53679247 16 7

An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1744, and to the Payment of what Debts was contracted before December 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.		Per Contra Cr.	
The Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on December 31, 1743		By money issued between Dec. 31, 1743, and Dec. 31, 1744.	
To the produce of the sinking fund, between December 31, 1743, and December 31, 1744, viz.		In full of 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> granted for the service of the year 1743.	
Surplus of the Aggregate fund		In full of 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> granted for the service of the year 1743	
General fund		In part of 1,000,000 <i>l.</i> granted for the service of the year 1744	
S. Sea comp. fund.		To pay the annuities at 3 per cent. on 600,000 <i>l.</i> granted anno 1736, for one year due at Christmas 1747	
Duty on cambricks since Aug. 1, 1742		To the use of the receipt of Exchequer for necessities delivered for the service of the said annuities	
£. s. d.		To pay the annuities at 3 per cent. on 300,000 <i>l.</i> granted anno 1738, for one year due at Michaelmas 1744	
368096 4 5		To pay annuities at 3 per cent. on 300,000 <i>l.</i> granted anno 1742, for one year, due at Christmas 1744	
417885 11 5		To make good the deficiency of annuities granted 1720, on the plate-act at Lady-day 1743	
16070 1 1		To make good the deficiency of the lottery annuities, anno 1731, at Christmas 1743	
15000 0 0		To the bank of England, to make good the premiums or rewards for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duty on sweets, anno 1737, to July 24, 1744	
£. 1138187 15 2		13957 19 2	
		1029546 12 0	
		108641 3 2	
		£. 1138187 15 2	
		Balance in cash Dec. 31, 1744	

A TABLE of all his MAJESTY'S LAND FORCES and MARINES, showing the number of REGIMENTS and MEN in each, 1745.

In GREAT BRITAIN.		Num. in each corps.		Total.
		Effective.	Off. priv. men. &c.	
Two troops of horse guards, each	—	130	25	310
One troop of grenadier guards	—	119	31	150
Two regiments of horse	6 troops 38 private men each	228	46	548
Five regiments of dragoons	6 — 59	354	81	2175
Two bat. of 1st reg. foot guar.	18 comp. 71	1268	215	1493
One bat. of 2d & 1 of 3d dit. each	9 — 71	639	109	1496
Ten regiments of foot, each	10 — 70	700	115	8150
Two regiments of foot; each	10 — 100	1000	155	2810
Ten regiments of marines	10 — 100	1000	155	11550
One regiment of invalids	10 — 43	430	85	515
Twenty-five indep. comp. of inv. each	44 —	44	8	1300
Five ditto taken out of <i>Gbelsea</i> , each	90 —	90	11	505
Total in Great Britain				30502
In FLANDERS.				
Two troops of horse guards, each	—	156	25	362
One troop of grenadier guards, each	—	146	31	177
One regiment of horse of	9 troops 52 private men each	458	76	1424
One ditto	9 — 50	450	76	
One ditto	6 — 51	396	48	
Six regiments of dragoons, each	6 — 75	450	87	3222
One bat. of 1st reg. foot guar.	10 comp. 71	710	110	820
One bat. 2d and 1 3d ditto, each	9 — 71	639	99	1476
Twenty-one reg. of foot, each	12 — 70	840	137	20517
Total in Flanders				27998
In IRELAND.				
Three regiments of horse, each	6 troops 39 private men each	234	45	837
One regiment of dragoons	9 — 59	531	111	642
Two regiments ditto	6 — 59	354	75	858
One bat; of 1st reg. of foot	10 — 100	1000	154	1154
Five regiments of foot, each	10 — 100	1000	154	5770
Total in Ireland.				9261
In MINORCA.				
Five regiments of foot, each	10 comp. 70 men in each comp.	700	115	4075
				4075
In GIBRALTAR.				
Five regiments of foot, each	10 comp. 70 men in each comp.	700	115	4075
				4075
In the PLANTATIONS.				
One reg. of foot in the <i>Leeward</i> islands	10 comp. 70 men	700	115	815
One ditto in <i>Annapolis, Placentia, &c.</i>	{ 2 — 30 8 — 31 }	308	86	394
<i>Part of them were taken at Canso.</i>				
One ditto in <i>Georgia</i>	6 — 100	600	84	684
One ditto in <i>Jamaica</i>	10 — 100	1000	155	1155
Four independent comp. in <i>New York</i> , each	— 99	99	12	444
One ditto — in <i>Bermudas</i>	— 49	49	8	57
One ditto — in <i>Providence</i>	— 99	99	13	112
Total in the plantations				3661
Total in general				79552

79552
 DEB

DEBT of his MAJESTY'S NAVY at December 31, 1744.

For ordinary of the navy, wear and tear, and transports. £. s. d. £. s. d.

Due to pay off registered bills for stores, &c. —	419816	6	11		
— to pay off premiums allowed by Parliament on naval stores, the whole sum for 1744 amounting to 21,057 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> whereof remains unpaid —	13407	15	8		
— for freight of transports and tenders, and for stores delivered into his Majesty's several yards, &c. for which no bills were made out December 1744, as also for several bills of exchange —	135204	7	3		
— to his Majesty's yards and rope-yards —	423241				
— for half-pay to sea-officers —	12299	9	9		
				1003968	19 7

For SEAMEN'S wages.

Due to pay the men, &c. on the books of ships paid off —	197619	16	9		
— to ships in sea pay, on December 31, 1744 —	1947915				
— to pay bills entered for pilotage, surgeons, bounties to widows, &c. of men slain at sea, &c. —	26209	4	2		
				2172744	0 11

For the VICTUALLING OFFICE debt.

Due to seamen for short allowance —	18342	14	1		
— for paying off all the bills entered in their course —	270154	14	7		
— for provisions delivered, and services performed, for which no bills were made out on December 31, 1744 —	15095	11	11		
— for necessary money, bills of exchange, and contingencies —	38632	10	5		
— to officers and workmen at the several ports —	39551	17	6		
				381777	8 6

SICK and WOUNDED OFFICE.

Due for the quarters, &c. and cure of the sick and wounded seamen, and for prisoners of war —				54284	3 6
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The total amounts to the sum of —				3611774	12 6
Whence deducting the money in the treasurer's hands * —	177454	18	2	261951	4 10
Also what was in arrear of the supplies of 1744 —	84496	6	8		
The debt will then be —				3349823	7 8
N. B. In this debt is included freight of transports between January 1, 1743, and December 31, 1744 —	45005	9	10	61382	5
Victuals for the soldiers between January 1, and December 31, 1744 —	16376	15	2		
For which 61,382 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> no provision is made by Parliament; but the like was provided for last year. The net debt of the navy will then be —				3282441	2 7
Increased since 1736, 2,797,079 <i>l.</i> Since 1740, 1,986,916 <i>l.</i>					

* Money in the hands of the treasurers of the navy, towards satisfying the above debt. On X x a

Cash in the hands of the treasurer of the Navy.	On			the heads			of			Total.		
	Wear and tear, ordinary, and transports.			Seamen's wages.			Fisuals.					
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Towards the debt for sick and wounded seamen in the hands of the right honourable Arthur Onslow, esq.	5336	6	2	774	1	5	14	19	7	6636	15	9
				511	8	7						
Ditto in the hands of the executors of T. Clatterbuck, esq.	3493	8	2	8614	13	9	309	13	1	13401	18	4
				984	0	4						
Ditto executrix of Sir Charles Wager.	2299	9	10	5124	11	8	26	3	7	8017	0	3
				566	15	2						
Ditto Wm. Corbett, esq.	4714	8	9	37235	5	5	271	14	4	44018	1	3
				1796	12	9						
Ditto right honourable Sir John Rushout, bart.	18002	0	10	79371	3	5	5430	13	9	105381	2	7
				2577	4	7						
	33845	13	9	137556	0	16	653	4	4	177454	18	1

An abstract of the articles of the Quadruple Alliance lately concluded at Warlaw.

1. That there shall be good understanding, friendship and alliance between the contracting powers.

2. The high contractors engage to concert the most effectual measures for restoring the peace of Europe, particularly of the empire, and to assist one another in preserving and defending all such dominions, &c. as they are respectively possessed of, or which they have a right to.

3. His Polish Majesty, as elector of Saxony, conforms and renews the guarantee of the Pragmatic Sanction, and promises to support it with all his forces.

4. The kingdom of Bohemia being actually attacked, his Polish Majesty shall immediately act with an army of 30,000 auxiliary troops for its defence.

5. His Britannic Majesty and the States General shall pay an annual subsidy to the king of Poland of 150,000*l.* sterling, of which his Britannic Majesty 100,000*l.* and the States General 50,000*l.*

6. As soon as Bohemia and Saxony shall be out of danger, his Polish Majesty shall march 10,000 men into the Netherlands, or any other place within the empire that the king of Great Britain, and the States General shall think proper, for which a subsidy of 90,000*l.* is to be continued, of which 60,000*l.* is to be paid by his Bri-

tannic Majesty, and 30,000*l.* by their High Mightinesses.

7. In case his Polish Majesty should, in consequence of these measures, draw upon himself a war, he shall be supported therein by his allies.

8. No peace shall be made without his consent, or obtaining for him proper satisfaction.

9. In case of a general peace the contracting powers shall remain closely united, and take all opportunities of voting for their mutual advantage.

10. The emperors of Russia, and republic of Poland are united to accede as principal contracting parties to this alliance; and it is further declared, that all kings, electors, princes and states that have the cause of liberty, public security, and the preservation of the present system of Europe at heart, and are desirous to accede to this treaty shall be admitted.

Dated at Warsaw, Jan. 8, 1745.

Jan. 9. Was observed as a general fast, pursuant to the royal proclamation.

Jan. 11. The earl of Chesterfield set out our ambassador extraordinary for Holland.

At this time there was at *Willingham*, a neighbouring village to *Cambridge*, a son of *Thomas Hall*, who though but three years and two months old, was four feet high, his limbs near as large and strong as a man's, and his voice deeper than that of

most men; in understanding not beyond children of that age, though as to all outward appearance he was nearly arrived to a state of manhood.

Jan. 15. The new lords of the Admiralty sent strict orders to all the ships of war in the several ports of these kingdoms, to be immediately fitted for service, and for the ship-wrights to work double tides, the following ships being to be rebuilt, viz. the *Royal Anne*, 100 guns, the *Prince* 90, the *Newark* 80, the *Royal Oak* 70, and the *Leopard* and *Preston* 50 each. Also ordered four 20 gun ships, and three sloops to cruise on the *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Yorkshire* coasts for the protection of the fishery, the loss in that article alone this year being computed at 300,000*l*.

Jan. 24. At a general common council, it was unanimously agreed to petition the House of Commons, in relation to the negative in the court of aldermen, and the following committee was appointed to draw up the petition, viz.

Mr. Ald. Benn	Mr. Ja. Heywood
Mr. Ald. Hoare	Mr. Rob. Henshaw
Mr. Ald. Pennant	Mr. Will. Hart
Mr. Ald. Blatchford	Mr. Rob. Gannon
Mr. Dep. Pycroft	Mr. Ja. Hodges
Mr. Dep. Selater	Mr. Ed. Ironside.

The same was presented the next day by the sheriffs, and a bill was ordered to be brought in accordingly.

The number of forces voted to be employed in *Flanders* for the present year was 28,107, being 7000 more than were employed last year.

A motion was made for a bill to make parliaments annual, but was carried in the negative by 145 to 113.

Besides the usual grants which were nearly all made with great unanimity, 12,000*l*. was allotted for building an hospital at *Paris-moutb*.

Several merchants of *London*, induced from some late discoveries in the north west of *Hudson's* bay, to believe that a passage free from ice, for some-months in the year, may be found from thence to the western and southern ocean of *America*, petitioned the Commons for that purpose, and a committee was appointed to enquire into it.

Feb. 2. About nine hundred negroes formed a plot to destroy all the white people at *Jamaica*, which was discovered by a negro-wench to her mistress, because they refused to save a child she had nursed. The ring-leaders were apprehended.

Feb. 13. Arrived Mr. *Trower*, ambassador to the States-general, from the *Hague*, and waited on his Majesty with some resolutions of the States-general.

Was imported above five hundred thousand pounds of raw silk from *Turkey*, a commodity much wanted.

Marshal *Belleisle* and his brother, having been conducted from *Oftrade* to *Stede*, embarked there on board his Majesty's ship the *Wager*, and landed this day at *Harwich*.

Feb. 14. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, passed the malt-bill, and made the following speech.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great pleasure, that I take this opportunity to assure you of my entire satisfaction in the dispatch and unanimity of your proceedings in this session of parliament, and in the zeal you have shewn for the common cause, and for the honour, and true interest of Great-Britain.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I return you my thanks for the readiness, and cheerfulness, with which you have already provided so considerable a part of the supplies: and I make no doubt, but the same zeal, and good disposition, will induce you to enable me to make good the alliances I am already engaged in, and to concert such other measures, in this important conjuncture, as shall be judged necessary for the support of the queen of *Hungary*, and for carrying on the present war with vigour, in order to procure a safe and honourable peace.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I have in conjunction with the queen of *Hungary* and the States-general, concluded a treaty with the king of *Poland*, which I will order to be laid before you. Let me earnestly recommend to you the continuance of the same readiness and harmony in your deliberations, which cannot fail to give great encouragement to my allies, and to add great weight to our efforts."

For which both Houses presented an address of thanks.

Voted, that the call of the House be on *March* the 10th, ayes 59, noes 45, when the *Mediterranean* miscarriage was to be enquired into.

A harbour at *Sandwich* was resolved on; also a new trial at the north west passage.

His Majesty was pleased to declare his intention of giving the command in chief of the troops in his Majesty's service in *Flanders*,

Flanders, for the ensuing campaign, to his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*; and to constitute and appoint *Richard Edwards*, esq. commander of his Majesty's ship the princess *Mary*, to be governor and commander in chief in and over his Majesty's island of *Newfoundland* in *America*, the forts and garrisons in *Placentia*, and all the forts and garrisons erected and to be erected on that island.

Lord viscount *Bury*, eldest son to the earl of *Albemarle*, lord *Catcart*, and captain *Torke*, son to the lord Chancellor, appointed aids-de-camp, to the duke of *Cumberland*.

The lady *Catherine Pelham*, had a grant of the office of ranger of *Greenwich* park, and housekeeper of the palace there.

Admiral *Matthews*, elected one of the masters of the *Trinity* house.

John Tucker, esq. appointed deputy treasurer of the navy.

Feb. 15. A fire broke out at the house of Mr. *Robinson*, the King's confectioner, in *New Bond-street*, which consumed the same with seven or eight others. Mr. *Robinson* escaped the flames by jumping out of a one pair of stairs window, but lost all his effects.

Feb. 17. The court went into mourning for the late Emperor.

Feb. 18. Orders were issued from the war office for all the officers of horse and foot, serving in *Flanders*, to repair to their respective posts by the 10th of *March* next.

Feb. 19. Marshal *Belleisle*, arrived at the apartments prepared for him in *Windsor* castle. He came by land from *Harwich*, and crossing the *Tbames* at the isle of *Dogs*, lay on the 18th at *Greenwich* palace. He was permitted to see at both places, every thing worth notice; from *Greenwich* he set out about ten o'clock in a coach, and six, attended by colonel *Douglas*, and two troops of horse, and proceeding through *Camberwell*, *Peckham*, *Clapbam*, *Wandsworth*, and over *Kingston* and *Staines* bridges, arrived at *Windsor* at three in the afternoon.

Feb. 28. It appeared from the Custom-house books that the *French* had imported into *England*, from *Jan.* 1740 to *Jan.* 1744, 269664 pieces of cambrick, 1767 tons of wine, 5870 tons of brandy, 2,000,000lb. of indigo, the greatest part of which goods were paid for in specie.

GRANTS for 1745. £.	
For 40,000 seamen	2,080,000
For 28,107 men to be employed in <i>Flanders</i>	781,698
For 11,550 marines	206,253
Deficiency of the general fund	65,265
Ditto of the additional stamp duty	5,095
Ditto of grants last year	177,421
For ditto of the duty on sweets	13,957
For the pay and forage of the general officers, and for the hospital in <i>Flanders</i>	37,610
For extraordinary expences last year of the troops in <i>British</i> pay, not provided for	25,247
Reduced officers for 1745	26,775
Pensions to their widows	3,864
For <i>Westminster</i> bridge	25,000
For 15,768 for garrisons at home	499,936
For garrisons in the plantations, &c.	290,528
For the office of ordnance	195,008
For extraordinary expences of the same not provided for	68,426
For ordinary of the navy	200,479
For an hospital near <i>Portsmouth</i>	12,000
Subsidy to the queen of <i>Hungary</i>	500,000
To the king of <i>Sardinia</i>	200,000
To the elector of <i>Cologne</i>	24,299
To the elector of <i>Mentis</i>	8,620
Extraordinary expences of land forces for 1744	38,839
Forage waggon money, &c.	100,000
Eight weeks pay to the <i>Hanoverian</i> forces for time to go home *	57,965
* Ayes 181, Noes 40.	
To the harbour of <i>Rye</i>	23,360
To <i>Greenwich</i> hospital	10,000
For transports for the year 1744	45,005
Victualling the land forces ditto	13,345
For charge of the <i>Dutch</i> troops in <i>England</i>	32,094
For ditto in <i>Flanders</i>	10,240
For the king of <i>Poland</i>	100,000
For further carrying on the war, &c.	500,000
For the charge of two troops of rangers, a highland company, and boatmen, half galleys, or schooners in the service of <i>Georgia</i> , from <i>September</i> 30, 1744, to <i>December</i> 24, 1745	23,961
Total	£. 6,462,890

Shillings and pence omitted.

WAYS

WAYS and MEANS.	£.
By land-tax, at 4s. —	2,000,000
Malt, Mum, cyder and perry	750,000
Duty on salt, &c. continued to 1759 —	1,000,000
Additional duty of 8l. on French, and 4l. on other wine	2,000,000
Out of the sinking fund	800,000
Surplus of the duty on malt granted in 1743, remaining in the Exchequer —	21,044
Total	6,671,044

March 11. A cannon of a new invention was tried before his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland in Kensington gardens; it was discharged twenty-five times in two minutes.

March 12. Admiral *Leffock*, and a great number of sea-officers attended at the House of Commons for examination, which was ordered for *Tuesdays* and *Thursdays*.

A grant passed the great seal of a perpetuity unto the company of Stationers in the city of *London*, and their successors, to hold in mortmain all the estates, lands, &c. they were already possessed of, or to sell and dispose of them, and to hold other lands, tenements, &c. of the like annual value for ever.

The harbour of *Rye* in *Suffex* was ordered to be completely finished, for the more convenient reception of ships.

March 18. Died at his house in *Arlington-street*, *Piccadilly*, of an inflammation in his lungs, aged 71, the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, baron of *Haughton*, and earl of *Orford*, knight of the Garter, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

March 19. His Majesty went the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for granting and continuing the duties upon salt, and upon red and white herrings for the term of six years, and declaring the duties upon salt payable in *Scotland* subject to the charges, as by the act, § *George I.*

An act for additional duties on wines imported into *Great-Britain*, and for raising a certain sum of money by annuities, and a lottery to be charged on the said additional duties.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the speedy and effectual recruiting the regiments of foot in *Flanders*,

Minorca, *Gibraltar*, and the plantations, and the regiments of marines.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted taking the oaths, to qualify themselves for places within the time allotted by law, and allowing a longer time for that purpose.

An act for repairing the roads from *Borough Bridge*, *Yorkshire*, thorough *North Allerton*, *Croftis-Bridge*, and *Darlington*, to the city of *Durham*.

To three more acts for repairing roads in *Yorkshire*, *Berkshire*, and *Wiltshire*.

An act for cleansing, deepening, widening and preserving, a creek called *Beverley Beck*, running into the river *Hull*, and repairing the roads from the said river to *Beverley*;

And to nine private bills.

Since the war began, the national debt was increased nine millions, and the navy debt three millions.

A piece of ground was purchased at *Portsmouth*, on which an hospital was ordered as soon as possible to be erected large enough to hold 1500 sick and wounded seamen.

A loan was opened at the Exchequer for 334,000*l.* on the land-tax for the service of the year 1745.

William Popple, esq. was appointed governor and commander in chief of the *Bermuda* islands.

John Pigott, esq. collector of the customs of the said islands, in the room of *John Lewis*, deceased.

General *Sinclair*, quarter-master general, in the room of general *Bland*.

Lord *Catbcart*, aid-de-camp, and Sir *Ev. Faulkner*, secretary to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.

The honourable *Thomas Howard*, esq. a page to the Duke of *Cumberland*.

Joseph Richardson, esq. first clerk to the earl of *Harrington*, in the room of *John Wace*, esq. deceased.

William Warnford, collector of excise for the district of *Canterbury*, in the room of *William Sewell*, deceased.

William Bromfield, esq. surgeon to the Prince of *Wales*, in the room of *John Wreden*, esq.

John Larpen, esq. of the secretary of state's office, secretary to lord *Gower*, as lord privy seal.

The *Schach Nadir* constituted and acknowledged *Achmet* Bakhaw, governor of *Bagdad*, or *Babylon*, sovereign of that city and *Mesopotamia*, but as a dependent on *Persia*.

Perſia. Achmet was then eighty years old, and had no children, but a nephew about fifty-fix years of age, a very gallant officer, who had two ſons, and was general of all his forces, conſiſting of 28,000 choice foot, and 10,000 horſe, which were to be reinforced on occaſion with 30,000 *Perſians*.

The Grand Signior whether induced by this revolt, or prompted by the ſolicitation of *France*, or a principle of humanity, contrary to the maxims and policy of his anceſtors, who uſed to take advantage of the diſcords between chriſtian princes to invade their dominions, offered his mediation to reconcile the contending powers, by letters to the king of *Great-Britain*, and the States-general, in which he repreſented, "That as war was a great evil, and diſturbs the commerce of the *Levant*, he exhorted theſe powers to apply themſelves to reſtore peace, and accept his mediation for that end." The Grand Viſir had a conference with the ambaffador of the queen of *Hungary* on the ſame ſubject, and received for answer, that "the queen his miſtreſs was always ready to make peace, whenever the powers who contrary to all juſtice, and in violation of the moſt authentic and irrevocable guarantees, had invaded and ravaged her dominions, would make reparation for the miſchiefs they had done."

Prizes taken from the 1ſt of *March* 1744, when the war was declared againſt *France*, to the 1ſt of *April* 1745.

	In the <i>Mediterranean.</i>	val.
46	<i>French Turkey ſhips</i>	£. 276,000
43	<i>Spaniſh xebecs, &c.</i>	43,000
	From and to the <i>Weſt-Indies, &c.</i>	
373	<i>French ſhips</i> at 10,000 <i>l.</i> each	3,730,000
	From and to <i>French Newfoundland, &c.</i>	
324	<i>French ſhips</i> at 2,000 <i>l.</i> each	248,000
	In and near the channel.	
382	<i>French ſhips</i> at 3,000 <i>l.</i> each	546,000
9	<i>Spaniſh register ſhips</i>	1,300,000
1	<i>Acapulco</i> by <i>Ad. Anſon</i>	500,000
	On the coaſt of <i>Spain</i> and <i>Portugal.</i>	
23	<i>Spaniſh</i> , at 3,000 <i>l.</i> each	69,000
	In <i>Europe</i> and <i>America.</i>	
59	<i>French</i> , at 2,000 <i>l.</i> each	118,000
23	<i>Spaniſh</i> , at 2,000 <i>l.</i> each	46,000
12	<i>Neutral ſhips, the cargoes</i>	48,000

695 £. 4,924,000

286 of which were taken by privateers.

April 4. *Thoreſby*, the duke of *Kingſton*'s ſine ſeat, in the foreſt of *Sherrwood*, *Nottinghamſhire*, was burnt down, nothing being ſaved but the writings, plate, and a little of the beſt furniture.

April 5. His royal highneſs the duke of *Cumberland* ſet out from *St. James's* for *Holland*.

April 6. O. S. The duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Helvoetſluys*, and proceeded next day to the *Hague*, where he was complimented by the foreign miniſters. On the 8th he was attended by the members and regents of the States, which the ſtrictneſs with which Eaſter is obſerved in *Holland*, hindered them from doing the day before. His Royal Highneſs's impatience to join the army, hurried him away the 9th before break of day, and he arrived at *Bruffels* the 10th about noon, and immediately applied himſelf to review and diſcipline the troops under his command, riſing every morning for that purpoſe at day-break; they being new clothed made a fine appearance, and were very deſirous of engaging the enemy.

April 13. Arrived at *Portſmouth* from *Gibraltar* and *Port Maſon*, the *Newcaſtle* man of war, captain *Fox*, with near twenty lieutenants and other officers, who came to give their evidence relating to the action off *Toulon*. Captain *Norris* going on ſhore at *Gibraltar*, did not come on board again.

April 18. The Houſe of Commons with their Speaker, waited on his Maſteſty with an addreſs; that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to give directions, that court martials may be held, in the moſt ſpeedy and ſolemn manner, to enquire into the conduct of admiral *Matthews*, vice-admiral *Leſtock*, captain *Burriſh*, captain *Richard Norris*, captain *Williams*, captain *Ambroſe*, captain *Fragmore*, and captain *Dilk*, in and relating to the late engagement between his Maſteſty's fleet and the combined fleets of *France* and *Spain*, off *Toulon*, and of the lieutenants of his Maſteſty's ſhip the *Dorſetſhire* then aboard, and of all other officers who are, or ſhall be, charged with any miſconduct in that action, and to try them for the ſame; and that his Maſteſty would be pleaſed to appoint a proper perſon or perſons, to collect all the evidence neceſſary for the trials of the ſaid ſeveral commanders and officers, and to proſecute them effectually; in order to bring thoſe to condign puniſhment, through whoſe miſconduct it ſhall be found, that ſuch miſconduct has been brought upon his Maſteſty's arms, the

the honour of the nation sacrificed, and such an opportunity lost of doing the most important service to the common cause. They received the following answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I will give proper orders for the speedy and effectual holding of courts martial, according to your desire. I am sensible how much depends upon preserving an exact discipline in the fleet, and of the necessity there is of bringing to justice such as have failed in their duty on this important occasion,"

April 19. The chevalier de *Champigny*, minister of the elector of *Cologne* at this court, received an express with the news of an accommodation being concluded at *Fussen* the 29th instant, between the houses of *Austria* and *Bavaria*.

The empire still continued to be harassed with the miseries of war, and perhaps suffered equally by the alternate successes of every power. In *Silesia* the *Prussians* made many attempts to dislodge the *Hungarians*, but without success, having been repulsed with considerable loss, obliged to abandon the town of *Rosenberg*, and deprived of a considerable magazine at *Neiss*, which was fired by an *Austrian* emissary, who escaped.

Orders were issued from the lords of the Admiralty, that for the future none of his Majesty's ships were to put to sea without a sufficient number of marines, exclusive of their complement of seamen.

April 24. Was held a chapter of the Carter, when the duke of *Saxe Weissenfels*, general of the *Saxon* army, was elected a knight of that most noble order.

Marshal *Belleisle* took *Frogmore* house, near *Windor*, for three years, for which he paid 600*l*.

April 29. Mr. *Cooper Thornhill*, inn-keeper at *Stilton*, set out from thence at four o'clock to ride to *London*, and came to the King's-arms over against *Shoreditch* church ten minutes before eight, he turned back immediately to *Stilton*, and from thence came again in good spirits to *Shoreditch* by a quarter past four in the afternoon; the whole being 213 miles, which he was to perform with several horses in 15 hours. On the 4th also he rode between *London* and *Stilton* in three hours and fifty-six minutes, and won by thirty-four minutes.

Admiral *Anson* was ordered to be ready to convoy his Majesty to *Holland*.

The beginning of this month *Pilling* moss or bog, about eleven miles from *Presbon*, *Lancashire*, threw up so large a quan-

tity of its contents, as covered sixty acres of good land several feet deep, and at last forced its current to *Garfang* river.

John Philipson, esq. made surveyor-general of his Majesty's woods, north and south of *Trent*, in the room of

Hon. *Henry Legge*, esq. one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of lord *Baltimore*, who resigned.

Mr. serjeant *Foster*, recorder of *Bristol*, knighted, and appointed one of the justices of the court of King's-bench, in the room of Sir *William Cbapple*, deceased.

Counsellor *Clive*, baron of the court of Exchequer, in the room of baron *Carter*, deceased.

Mr. *Marston*, treasurer and paymaster to *Chatham* yard, in the room of Mr. *Webb*, resigned.

In pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure the following promotions were made of flag-officers by the lords of the Admiralty.

Edward Vernon, esq. to be admiral of the white.

James Stewart, *Thomas Davies*, and the hon. *George Cleaton*, esqrs. vice-admirals of the red.

William Rowley and *William Martin*, esqrs. vice-admirals of the white.

Isaac Townshend and *Henry Medley*, esqrs. vice-admirals of the blue.

Right hon. lord *Vere Beauclerk*, rear-admiral of the red.

George Anson, esq. rear-admiral of the white.

Perry Maine, esq. rear-admiral of the blue.

Sir *John Norris*, admiral of the fleet.

Thomas Matthews, admiral of the white.

Nicholas Haddock and Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, admirals of the blue.

(*Richard Lestock*, vice-admiral of the white, under suspension.)

April 30. A battle was fought between the allied army and the *French* at *Fontenoy*, when the former were defeated with great slaughter.

May 2. Between two and three o'clock his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and Sir *Charles Dalton*, usher of the black rod, being sent for the Commons, the Speaker at the bar presented the following bills, and made an elegant speech on the grants and business done in the session, hoping the money would be properly applied, and that a pacification might be obtained for the honour of the crown and ease of the subject. The titles of the following bills were then read, and his

Majesty gave his assent to each, severally, *vis.*

An act for granting to his Majesty 300,000*l.* out of the sinking fund, and a sum remaining in the Exchequer, (arisen from the surplus of the duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry) for the service of 1745, and for the further appropriating the subsidies granted in this session of Parliament, and for giving further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks and apprentices; and for further enforcing the payment of the said debts.

For repealing the present inland duty of four shillings *per pound*, on all tea sold in *Great Britain*, and for granting other inland duties in lieu thereof; and for better securing the duty upon tea, and other duties of excise; and for pursuing offenders out of one county into another.

For allowing certain additional bounties on the exportation of *British* and *Irish* linens.

For effectually preventing the exportation of foreign linens under the denomination of *British* or *Irish* linens.

For prohibiting the wearing and importation of cambricks and *French* lawns.

To explain and amend the laws touching the elections of knights of the shire to serve in Parliament in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*.

To amend and render more effectual an act passed in the fifth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, An act for the further qualification of justices of the peace.

An act for granting a public reward to such person or persons, his Majesty's subject or subjects, as shall discover a north-west passage through *Hudson's* freights to the western and the southern ocean of *America*.

To continue an act, made in the sixth year of *Geo. II.* for the better regulation of lackage and ballastage on the river *Thames*.

For the further regulation, and better governments of the navies, ships of war, and forces by sea, and for regulating the proceedings upon courts martial in the sea service.

To amend an act of the 10th of *Will. III.* intituled, An act for the more effectual suppressing of piracy.

To indemnify persons guilty of unlawful importing, or landing of prohibited, uncustomed, or other goods or merchandise.

For more effectually preventing the stealing of linen, fustian, and cotton goods and wares, in buildings, fields, grounds, and

other places, used for printing, whitening, bleaching, or drying the same.

For empowering the surviving commissioners and trustees for forfeited estates to execute proper conveyances of the late lord *Widdrington's* estate in *Northumberland* (contracted for by the *Tork-buildings* company) to trustees for the creditors of said company, upon payment of a sum of money therein mentioned, into the Exchequer.

For making the surgeons and barbers of *London* two distinct corporations.

For granting further powers to the commissioners for building *Westminster-bridge* and enabling them to finish it, and to perform the other trusts reposed in them.

For repairing the road from *Birmingham* to *Warwickshire*, through *Elmdon*, to a lane by the end of *Stone-bridge*, in the same county.

To repair the road from *Tadcaster-bridge* to *Hob Moor-lane* end, near *Tork*.

To repair and widen the road from *Godmanchester*, *Huntingdonshire*, through *Stanton* and *Cambridge*, to the first rubbish house on *Newmarket* heath, *Cambridgeshire*.

For continuing, amending, and making more effectual, an act made 14th of *Geo. I.* for repairing the road from *Birmingham* to *Edgehill*, *Warwickshire*.

For rendering more effectual the several acts passed for erecting hospitals and work-houses in the city of *Bristol*.

To explain, amend, and make more effectual the law in being to prevent excessive and deceitful gaming, and to restrain and prevent the excessive increase of horse races.

To repeal a clause made in the 3d year of king *William* and queen *Mary*, relating to carts used by persons inhabiting within the bills of mortality, and to allow such carts to be drawn with three horses, and to prevent the misbehaviour of the drivers of carts in streets, within the said limits;

And to seventeen private bills.

After which his Majesty made the following most gracious speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"The zeal, unanimity, and dispatch of your proceedings, having brought the public business to a happy conclusion, and the season of the year being so far advanced, it is necessary that I should put an end to this session of Parliament.

"It is a particular satisfaction to me, to be able to acquaint you, that since the beginning of it, the posture of affairs abroad has received a very considerable im-

provement.

eration, to the advantage of the common cause.

"The late successes of the Austrian arms in Germany, and the conclusion of an accommodation between the queen of Hungary and the elector of Bavaria, have laid the best foundations for a further happy progress.

"By these events, the influence of France in the empire is much weakened and diminished, and a way is opened to restore that strength and power to our antient and natural allies, which will tend greatly to the re-establishment and security of the balance of Europe.

"The resolutions which have been taken by my good friends the States General of the United Provinces, for exerting their efforts in concert with me, and the engagements they have entered into, for settling the proportions of forces and expence, cannot fail to give spirit and vigour to the operations of our armies.

"From these good beginnings, I hope, by the blessing of God on the justice of our cause, this campaign will be attended with such success, as to defeat the ambitious and destructive projects of the house of Bourbon, formed against the liberties of Europe, and particularly levelled against my kingdoms. In this view I am determined, in conjunction with my allies, vigorously to prosecute this just and necessary war, in order to the procuring a safe and honourable peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I return you my hearty thanks for the ample supplies which you have so cheerfully granted for the service of the current year, and which, you may be assured, shall be strictly applied to those great and national ends for which they were given.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I entirely rely on your duty, fidelity, and good affections, of which I have had so many convincing proofs. Let it be your care to cultivate and promote the same good dispositions in your several counties, to support my government, and to preserve the peace and good order of the kingdom, as it shall ever be mine to advance and secure your lasting prosperity and happiness."

His Majesty in council this day declared his intention of going out of the kingdom for a short time, and was pleased to nominate the following persons to be lords justices for the administration of the government during his Majesty's absence:

John lord archbishop of Canterbury.

Philip lord Hardwicke, lord chancellor.

Lionel duke of Dorset, lord president.

John lord Gower, lord privy seal.

William duke of Devonshire, lord steward.

Charles duke of Grafton, lord chamberlain.

Charles duke of Richmond, master of the horse.

Charles duke of Bolton.

John duke of Bedford, first commissioner of the Admiralty.

John duke of Montague, master-general of the ordnance.

Archibald duke of Argyle.

Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

John marquis of Tweedale, another of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

Henry earl of Pembroke, groom of the stole.

Philip earl of Chesterfield, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

John earl of Stair.

William earl of Harrington, another of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state.

William earl of Bath.

Richard viscount Cobham. And, Henry Pelham, esq. first commissioner of the treasury.

The King was pleased to grant unto Sir John Campbell, knight of the Bath, commonly called lord Glenorchy, the office of master or treasurer of his Majesty's jewels.

Baptist Leveson Gower, esq. appointed his Majesty's commissioner for trade and plantations, in the room of Sir John Philips.

Andrew Stone and Thomas Ramsden, esqrs. secretaries to the lords justices of the registry.

The right hon. Thomas earl of Leicester, and Sir Everard Fawcener, knight, postmasters general, in the room of Sir John Eyles, bart.

May 3. The King crossed the river in his barge, between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, to Lambeth, and from thence proceeded to Gravesend, where he arrived at one, and immediately embarked on board the Caroline yacht for Holland.

May 10. The King set sail from Harwich at six o'clock in the morning for Holland.

May 11. The earl of Chesterfield arrived at his house in Grosvenor-square from Holland, having concluded a new treaty with the States General, by which they stipulated to maintain for the service of the common cause, 50,000 men in the field, and 10,000 in garrisons.

A great storm of hail, the stones of which were

were five inches about, fell in *Yorkshire*, and did much damage to the fields and gardens.

May 12. His Majesty landed at *Helvoetsluys* in the morning, and proceeding directly for *Hanover*.

May 14. A fire happened at a sail-maker's, near *George's stairs, Horsley-down*, occasioned by a man's carelessly leaving a pot of tar over the fire, which consumed twenty-two houses, and burnt the *Berwick*, captain *Kemp*, of 300 tons, intended to carry stores to *Gibraltar*, to the water's edge, with several lighters, the loss was computed at 20,000*l.* sterling.

The affairs of *France* were so interwoven with those of other countries, as hardly to require a separate article, were it not to mention the extraordinary rejoicing made at *Paris* for the victory at *Fontenoy*, which however cost them more officers, if not more men, than it did the allies; for which reason they are quite silent on the head. The *French* had indeed some reason to exult, as it was followed by the surrender of *Tournay*, the conquest of which with that of *Menin*, *Ypres*, fort *Knock* and *Furnes*, which were reduced last summer, put them in possession of their antient barrier, as it stood before it was broken through by the duke of *Marlborough*; but they weakened it by demolishing the fortifications of *Menin*, which was done from an apprehension that they must be at some time or other obliged to restore that place to the *Dutch*, and was executed with the same malignity or political view as the demolition of *Friburg* and *Demens*, in order to render the powers to whom they belong defenceless, and exposed to their arbitrary attacks.

May 15. The lords of the regency on advice received that the King was arrived at *Helvoetsluys*, met at the cockpit, and opened their commission.

Three colonels, eight captains, eight ensigns, four surgeons, sixteen serjeants, sixteen corporals, eight drums, and five hundred and forty-five private men, were draughted out of the three regiments of guards, and immediately took water to join the army in *Flanders*.

The *Portugal* fleet arrived safe at *Lisbon*, under convoy of admiral *Mudley*, who afterwards joined admiral *Rowley*, and blocked up the *Spanish* fleet of near twenty sail in *Cartagena* harbour.

The duke of *Cumberland* having writ about an exchange of prisoners to marshal *Saxe*, in answer to his Royal Highness's

message, he returned, "That charity and humanity engaged his Majesty to give orders that the *English* and *Hanoverian* prisoners should be taken care of; but that he would keep them in his prisons, forts, and citadels, until the king of *Great Britain* did him justice with regard to the arresting of marshal *Bellisle* and his brother, who were detained in *England* contrary to the faith of the cartel. That not having the same reasons of complaint against the States General, he had ordered the *Dutch* prisoners to be set at liberty; which was done accordingly."

The lords of the Admiralty ordered a convoy to sail for *Rotterdam* monthly, and to return immediately with such ships as were ready.

Thomas Shuttleworth, a clerk at the *South Sea* house, having carried off a large sum of money, the directors published a reward of 200*l.* for apprehending and bringing him to justice.

A great mortality raged among the black cattle in *Argyleshire, Scotland*, of which above 6000 died.

May 31. Advice came, that *Cape Breton* was invested; and a *French* fleet being arrived at *Martinico*, some of our plantations were in danger.

Shah Nadir gave the *Ottoman* army a total defeat in the neighbourhood of *Erzerum*, taking that city by storm, and, being joined by 100,000 *Armenians*, advanced towards *Trebizond* on the *Black Sea*.

The *Turks* suffered by a fire which happened in the arsenal of *Constantinople*, and which continuing five days, did more mischief than could be repaired in the course of ten years.

Richard Chenevix, D. D. was made bishop of *Killaloe*, in the room of

Dr. Jemmet Brown, translated to the see of *Dromore*, in the room of

Dr. Thomas Fletcher, made dean of *Christchurch, Dublin*, and translated to the see of *Kildare*, both in the room of

Dr. George Stone, translated to the see of *Derry*, void by the death of *Dr. Carew Reynell*.

June 5. Sir *Hector McLean*, his servant, and *Mr. Blair of Castkhill*, were taken into custody at *Edinburgh*, being newly come from *France*, on suspicion of bearing commissions in the *French* service, and other treasonable practices, and after examination by the lord advocate and solicitor general, were committed for high treason, Sir *Hector* to the castle, *Mr. Blair* to the city goal, and

and the servant to the Cannon-gate. They were ordered a few days after to London.

June 6. The *West-India* merchants apprehending danger from the *French* Squadron, presented a petition to the lords of the regency, praying that a sufficient number of men of war should be sent to the island of *Jamaica*, to protect the trade in those parts, and received a favourable answer.

June 8. A little island called *Anguilla*, near *St. Kitts*, planted by the *English*, was attacked by 1000 *French*, 600 of whom actually landed, and marched up to attack a breastwork, defended by about 100 men, but were so well received by a continual fire, as to be obliged to retire, having lost near 150 men, and leaving behind them some of their colours and fire arms.

June 18. The Parliament met, and was further prorogued by the lords of the regency to *Thursday, August 22*.

June 24. The act of parliament took place for taking off the inland duty of 4s. per pound on all tea consumed in *Great Britain*, in lieu whereof 1s. per pound and 2s. per cent. on the gross price of all teas were charged thereon.

At a court of huffings held at *Guildhall*, *John Pickering*, and *Paucesfort Green*, esqrs. were chosen sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*.

The following gentlemen, nominated by the Lord Mayor for the office of sheriff of *London*, paid their fines to be excused serving the same, viz. *Edward Barker*, esq. salter, *Thomas Ashurst*, esq. salter, *George Roberts*, esq. clothworker, *Robert Purse*, esq. grocer, and *Abraham Dakings*, esq. clothworker.

Robert Milner, esq. upholder, and *Henry Flitcroft*, esq. joiner, did not pay their fines.

The allied army after the battle of *Fourenoy* lay encamped at *Lessines*, a situation judged by all our generals proper for preserving *Flanders*, as it prevented the *French* from passing the *Scheldt*, or obliged them to fight on ground of our own chusing, where our cavalry might act; but to the surprise of all the world, a precipitate retreat was urged by the generals of our allies, in such a positive manner, as if they had secret instructions for their conduct. In consequence of their retreat, the important towns of *Ghent*, *Bruges*, *Oudenarde*, fell into the hands of *France*, by which means they raised contributions to the gates of *Louvain* and *Brussels*. The states of *Namur* compounded, *Dendermonde* was invested, and *Offend*

threatened: The governor of the *Austrian Netherlands*, apprehensive of the loss of *Brabant*, took care to remove the archives and other valuable effects of the house of *Austria*, in thirty-six waggons from *Brussels*. Every circumstance convinced the world of the insecurity of a dependance on the *Dutch*. Indeed it was but natural to think that the vigorous progress of the *French* troops would not hasten their determination, as that progress was but too much owing to their dilatory measures. An ineffectual attempt was made to preserve *Ghent*, by general *Molck* at the head of a detachment of *English* and *Hanoverians*, but they were repelled, and general *Molck* was in his retreat refused entrance into *Sluys*, by the *Dutch* governor, and with difficulty got into *Offend*.

July 10. The *Prince Frederic* privateer in company with the *Duke*, took two *Spanish* vessels with the following effects on board.

On board the *Lewis Erasmus*.

Dollars	1,277,726
Pistoles, value in dollars	221,229
Gold bars, value in dollars	30,000
Wrought plate, value in dollars	10,000

On board the <i>M. D'Antin</i>	1,538,955
Doubletons, value in dollars	1,387,589
Gold bars, value in dollars	79,464
Wrought plate, value in dollars	2000
	1000

3,009,008
Abstracted from their lading of cocons, the value of the ships, guns, &c.

July 19. Lieutenant *Philipps*, late of the *Anglesey* man of war, was shot on board the *Princess Royal* at *Spithead*, pursuant to the sentence of a court martial. He behaved with great firmness and intrepidity.

About four o'clock in the afternoon the park and tower guns were fired, by order of the lords justices, for the conquest of *Cape Breton*, and at night were great rejoicings, with illuminations and bonfires, &c. in the city and places adjacent.

July 23. The honourable captain *Montague*, commander of his Majesty's ship the *Mermaid*, arrived with letters to his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, from commodore *Warren*, and Mr. *Pepperell*, who had the command of the forces employed in the expedition against *Cape Breton*, giving an account of the surrender of the town and fortresses of *Louisbourg*, and the territories thereunto belonging, on the 16th of June,

after a siege of forty-nine days, on terms of capitulation, propoed by the said commodore *Warren* and Mr. *Pepperrell*, and agreed to by M. *Chambers*, the governor of *Louisbourg*.

July 29. Marshal *de Belleisle* and his brother were elegantly entertained by his grace the duke of *Newcastle* at his seat at *Claremont*, at which time were present the dukes of *Grafton*, *Richmond*, and *St. Albans*, and divers other persons of distinction.

July 30. Several foreign ministers received accounts that a principal officer of the *French* navy had been several months raising, on pretence for the *India* service, 300 men. They were called *Graffins de Mer*, were clothed in blue faced with red, and embarked at port *Lazare* in *Britany*, on July 14, on board a frigate of eighteen guns, in which was the Pretender's eldest son, who came incog. from *Normandy*, and about fifty *Scotch* and *Irish*. The frigate was joined off *Belleisle* by the *Elizabeth* of sixty-six guns. They intended to go round *Ireland*, and land in *Scotland*, but were met on the 20th by some *English* merchant ships conveyed by three ships of war, one of which, the *Lion*, bore down on the *Elizabeth*, and attacked her. Upon which the Pretender sailed away in the frigate. The fight lasted nine hours, but night coming on, the *Elizabeth* quite disabled, got away to *Brest*, the captain and sixty-four men killed, one hundred and thirty-six dangerously wounded, and a greater number slightly. She had on board 400,000. *sterling*, and arms for several thousand men.

July 31. The lords commissioners of the admiralty had under strict examination, the manner of building our ships of war.

The *London* malt-distillery amounted last year to 459,000. 10s. 6d.

The *Genoise* at last threw off the mask, and declared in favour of the *French* and *Spaniards*, and, according to agreement, joined the army of Don *Philip*, with a body of 10,000 men, provided with a train of heavy artillery, and all other necessities. This step, they declared was taken in order to get the protection of *France*, *Spain*, and *Naples*, against the imminent dangers which threatened their state; and to procure satisfaction from the king of *Sardinia*; that however, the Republic was inclined to keep up a good correspondence with his Majesty, and the *English* factory, merchants, and all others of that nation, would be entirely secure in their persons and effects, and

their ships at full liberty to come and go as before unmolested.

A general embargo was laid at *Jamaica* on all shipping on advice of the arrival of nine *French* men of war at *Longane*, on the island of *Hispaniola*, within one day's sail of *Jamaica*.

August 6. Mr. *Trevor* presented a memorial to the States General, declaring "That notwithstanding all the machinations which the enemies of his *Britannic* Majesty form against his kingdoms, he would on every occasion shew the zeal with which he was actuated for the interest of the allies: that to this end he would not scruple to leave his own dominions bare of troops and ships, to employ them for the preservation of so important a place as the town and port of *Offend*; and that he had a firm confidence, that if the new enterprize of the young chevalier *de St. George* should have any consequence, his faithful allies would not fail of speedily furnishing him with the succours stipulated by treaties." The *British* ministers at the courts of *Vienna*, *Dresden*, and *Petersburgh*, made the like declarations.

The following proclamation was issued by the lords justices.

A PROCLAMATION.

Ordering a reward of 30,000l. to any person who shall seize and secure the eldest son of the Pretender, in case he shall land, or attempt to land, in any of his Majesty's dominions.

<i>Jo. Cant.</i>	<i>Bedford,</i>
<i>Hardwicke, C.</i>	<i>Holles Newcastle,</i>
<i>Dorset, P.</i>	<i>Tweedale.</i>
<i>Gower, C. P. S.</i>	<i>Chafterfeld.</i>
<i>Devonshire.</i>	<i>Stair.</i>
<i>Grafton.</i>	<i>H. Pelham.</i>
<i>Bolton.</i>	

"Whereas by an Act of Parliament made in the seventeenth year of his Majesty's reign, it was enacted, that if the eldest, or any other son or sons of the person who pretended to be prince of *Wales* in the lifetime of the late king *James* the Second, and since his decease assumed the name and title of *James* the Third, king of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, should, after the first day of *May*, in the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-four, land or attempt to land, or be found in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or any of the dominions or territories belonging to the crown of *Great-Britain*, or should be found on board any ship, vessel or boat, being so on board with intent to land

land in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or any of the dominions or territories aforesaid, he and they respectively should, by virtue of the said act, stand and be adjudged attainted of high treason, to all intents and purposes whatsoever. And whereas we have received information, that the eldest son of the said Pretender did lately embark in *France*, in order to land in some part of his Majesty's kingdoms, we being moved with just indignation at so daring an attempt, and desirous that the said act may be carried effectually into execution, have thought fit, by the advice of his Majesty's privy council, and do hereby, in his Majesty's name, command and require all his Majesty's officers, civil and military, and all other his Majesty's loving subjects, to use their utmost endeavours to seize and secure the said son of the Pretender, whenever he shall land, or attempt to land, or be found in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or any of the dominions or territories belonging to the crown of *Great-Britain*; or shall be found on board any ship, vessel, or boat, being so on board with intent to land in *Great-Britain* or *Ireland*, or any of the dominions or territories aforesaid, in order to his being brought to justice, and to give notice thereof immediately when he shall be so seized and secured, to one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state. And to the intent that all due encouragement may be given to so important a service, we do hereby further, in his Majesty's name, promise a reward of thirty thousand pounds to such person or persons who shall so seize and secure the said son of the said Pretender, so as that he may be brought to justice. And his Majesty's high treasurer, or the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury for the time being, is and are hereby required to make payment thereof accordingly. And if any of the persons, who have adhered to, assisted, or who shall adhere to or assist the said Pretender, or his said son, shall seize and secure him the said son as aforesaid, he or they who shall so seize and secure him, shall have his Majesty's gracious pardon, and shall also receive the said reward, to be paid in manner aforesaid.

"Given at *Whitehall* the first day of *August*, in the nineteenth year of his Majesty's reign.

God save the King."

Several of his Majesty's ships being in immediate want of seamen for present service, an order was issued from the Admi-

ralty office for taking every sixth seaman from the crews of all ships having protections, those under eighteen and above fifty-five excepted, with a promise of discharge, if desired, after *November 30* next, and a ticket to be then made out for the immediate payment of their wages.

Aug. 10. In pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, the lords of the Admiralty appointed *Peter Warren*, and the honourable *John Byng*, esqrs, rear-admirals of the blue.

Twenty-four pieces of brass cannon, with *Cape Breton* engraved on them, were shipped at *Woolwich*, for the use of that place, with gunners, &c.

August 11. Was committed to *Edinburgh* jail, by warrant of his Majesty's advocate, *Alexander Fraser*, sometime servant to *John Drummond*, captain in the *French* service, also one *John Macleod* lately come from *Holland*, as guilty of treason.

August 13. Orders were issued from the war-office for all officers belonging to his Majesty's land forces in *England* and *Scotland* to repair immediately to their respective posts. *Marshal Belleisle* and his brother having obtained their liberty, on a promise of the discharge of the *English* prisoners of war, went to *Dover*, and immediately embarked for *Calais*. They arrived there next morning, and were received by the commandant and garrison under arms, and a discharge of the cannon of the ramparts and forts. He presented a gold snuff box to the captain of the yacht, and gave fifty guineas among the crew, and a gold-hilted sword to colonel *Dury*, who attended him to *Calais*. On his arrival at the *French* army he represented to the King the polite treatment which he met with in *England*, who gave immediate orders for releasing the *English* and *Hanoverian* prisoners, who were conducted to *Luxemburg*.

August 17. Notice was given from the Admiralty office, that the courts martial for inquiring into the conduct and behaviour of several commanders and officers of his Majesty's fleet, in the late engagement near *Toulon*, were fixed for the first of *October*; but on their petition to be tried sooner, the 23d of *September* was appointed.

"Letters from *Edinburgh* of the 11th instant advise, that a *French* vessel of sixteen or eighteen guns had appeared on the west coast of *Scotland*, which, after having cruised for some days off the islands of *Bora* and *Ugg*, stood in for the coast of *Lochaber*, and had there landed between the islands of

Mull

Mull and Skie, several persons, one of whom, from the general report, and from several concurring circumstances, was believed to be the Pretender's son.

Notice was given from the board of ordnance at the Tower, that whoever should discover any arms concealed in any part of *Great Britain*, so as the same may be properly secured till his Majesty's pleasure should be known therein, would have their names concealed, if required, and receive as a reward for the same after the rate of 25*l.* for every 100 arms.

The Parliament met, and was prorogued to *Sept.* 19.

General *Blakeney* set out for *Scotland* to command the troops jointly with general *Cope*.

Aug. 24. A person arrived at *Edinburgh* from the Highlands, and made affidavit before a magistrate, that he was five days in the camp of the rebels, near fort *William*; that he could not form a certain judgment of their numbers, but that their encampment took up about a mile square, and consisted of two divisions, one *French*, and the other *Highlanders*; that there were many persons of figure and distinction among them, particularly the son of the Pretender, to whom they all shewed the highest respect; they had plenty of money, provisions, and warlike stores; that they had taken an officer coming out to observe them from fort *William*, and had likewise surprized two companies of *St. Clare's* regiment, killed five private men, shot captain *Scow*, who commanded them, in the shoalder, and took eighty prisoners.

An Authentic Copy of the Convention concluded at Hanover, Aug. 26, between the Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, and made the Basis of the Peace between the Courts of Berlin, Vienna and Dresden.

7. The present convention to be kept secret till a treaty of peace in form is drawn up between the king of *Prussia* and the queen of *Hungary*, which must be done within the space of six weeks.

2. The king of *Prussia* shall keep *Silesia*, in the same manner as it was ceded to him by the treaty of *Breslau*.

3. His *Britannic* majesty to guarantee *Silesia* to the king of *Prussia*, promising to use his utmost endeavours to get it also guaranteed by the States General, who jointly shall also get it guaranteed, and cause it to be included in the general peace, by the powers at war, and by the empire.

4. The king of *Poland* elector of *Saxony* to give to the king of *Prussia* an act of cession in *Silesia*.

5. His *Prussian* majesty engages to give his electoral vote to the grand duke of *Tuscany* for the Imperial dignity, immediately after the signing of the present preliminary articles, and after hostilities have ceased, and the peace been signed.

6. The queen of *Hungary* and the king of *Prussia* to guarantee all the territories of his *Prussian* majesty, and the king of *Prussia* all those which her *Hungarian* majesty possessed in *Germany*.

7. Endeavours shall be used to make an exchange of some districts of *Silesia* that lie within *Lusatia*, against the little town of *Furtemberg*, with its custom-house situate on the *Oder*, to be given to the king of *Prussia*, so that neither of the two parties may be a loser by this exchange.

8. All the prisoners to be forthwith released without ransom, and exchanged; the sick and the wounded to be released immediately after their recovery.

9. The town of *Cosel*, with all its fortifications, to be delivered up to the king of *Prussia* immediately after the signing of these preliminaries, and likewise all the cannon and warlike stores that were there when it was taken.

10. The king of *Prussia* and the queen of *Hungary* mutually engage to start no difficulties, nor obstruct in the least the commerce of their subjects.

11. The king of *Great Britain*, as elector of *Brunswick-Lunenburgh*, and the king of *Poland*, as elector of *Saxony*, to be included in this peace, and all the reciprocal pretensions occasioned by the present war between the king of *Prussia* and the king of *Poland*, be annul and void. The electoral *Palatine* house also to be included in this peace, and be restored to the full and entire possession of their patrimonial dominions. The house of *Hesse Cassel* likewise to be included in this peace.

12. And in order to put an end as soon as possible to the calamities of the war, the moment the present convention is signed, his Majesty is secretly to dispatch couriers to *Vienna*, to press that court to send orders forthwith to prince *Charles of Lorraine*, to cause hostilities to cease in *Bohemia*, *Silesia* and *Saxony*.

13. The present convention to be ratified by the king of *Great Britain* and his *Prussian* majesty, and the ratifications in due form to be delivered on both sides within four weeks.

weeks, or sooner if possible, reckoning from the date of signing the secret convention.

Aug. 26. His Britannic majesty arrived at *Utrecht*, and next morning continued his journey to *Hebvoetsluis* by the ordinary rout, without being escorted by one troop of these provinces. At *Hebvoetsluis* his Majesty was waited on by general *Ligonier* and lord *Peterburgh*, from the duke of *Cumberland*, also by lord *Harrington*, who had received a courier from the lords regent, with advice, that an express dispatched from lord *Glenorchy* in *Scotland* was arrived, and that several persons of distinction had joined the Pretender, whose son set up the grand standard on the 12th inst. and published a manifesto, in which he took the title of *Carolus Princeps Cæsaræ Regni*.

Aug. 31. Between twelve and one o'clock the guns were fired at the Tower, &c. on his Majesty's happy arrival; and about one his Majesty passed through the city, amidst the joyful acclamations of great numbers of his loyal subjects.

The duke of *Argyle* arrived in town from *Scotland*, which occasioned many speculations.

Arms were shipped for *Scotland* and *Ireland* to arm the militia.

Sir *John Cope*, general of the forces in *Scotland*, was busy in drawing them together to oppose a rising, and published an order for all officers to repair to their posts, also for all out-pensioners to repair to *Edinburgh* on pain of being struck off the list.

Correspondence by the packet boats to *Ostend* being interrupted, notice was given the merchants &c. that it would be proper to inclose their letters to their friends to *Holland*, to be forwarded to *Flanders*.

Sept. 1. A grand council was held at *Kensington*, when the lords of the regency surrendered up their commission to his Majesty.

Sept. 4. A detachment of the rebels took possession of *Perth*, and proclaimed the Pretender the same evening, but the Provost and magistrates left the place before the proclamation began, and others were appointed in their room. The rebels were joined at *Perth* by the duke of *Perth*, lord *George Murray*, brother to the duke of *Arbol*, the hon. *William Murray*, esq. the lord *Nairn*, Messrs. *Olipham* of *Gask*, elder and younger, and several other disaffected gentlemen. *George Kelly*, esq. who was committed to the Tower with the late bishop of *Rochester* in 1721, and made his

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escape some time after, was made captain of a company of the rebels. The young Chevalier granted passes to people who came from *Perth*, which ran in these terms: "Charles prince of *Wales*, and regent of *Scotland*, *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, and of the dominions thereto belonging.

Sept. 5. The Lord Mayor and court of aldermen of *London* waited on the King at *Kensington*, to congratulate him on his safe return, and address him concerning the invasion, when his Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on *Henry Marshall*, esq. lord mayor, *Samuel Pennant*, esq. one of the sheriffs, and *John Baskworth*, esq. the chamberlain.

Admiral *Martin* sailed from *Plymouth* with five seventy gun ships and a sloop, and was followed soon after by another ship of seventy guns, and four other sixty and seventy gun ships were to sail on the 9th instant.

Sept. 6. At a court of common-council held at *Guildhall*, the Lord Mayor acquainted the court of a letter he had received from the duke of *Newcastle*, signifying that an invasion was made in *Scotland* in favour of a Popish Pretender, with other particulars; upon which a motion was made by Mr. *J. Hodges*, for the heads of an address, which was unanimously agreed to; it was then moved, that a committee of four aldermen and eight commoners be appointed to withdraw and prepare an address, and the following persons were elected for that purpose, viz.

Sir <i>John Barnard</i> ,	Mr. <i>James Hodges</i> ,
Sir <i>Robert Willmots</i> ,	Mr. <i>Robert Henshaw</i> ,
Mr. Ald. <i>Cokayne</i> ,	Mr. Dep. <i>Sclater</i> ,
Mr. Ald. <i>Gascoigne</i> ,	Mr. Dep. <i>Harrison</i> ,
<i>Robert Bishop</i> , esq.	Mr. <i>Charles Afsil</i> ,
Mr. <i>James Heywood</i> ,	Mr. <i>B. Gascoigne</i> ,

who returned with an address which was approved of *nem. con.*

The Lord Mayor received a second letter from the duke of *Newcastle*, to desire his lordship to recommend to the Lieutenant of the city to put the militia in good order, to act as occasion shall require.

An order was issued for the militia of the city and liberty of *Westminster*, to hold themselves in readiness to march forthwith. And the regiment of *Schweizers*, which last year entered voluntarily to serve his Majesty in case of an invasion, were summoned to attend their colonel.

Sept. 7. The king of *France* made his triumphant entry into *Paris* with the utmost magnificence. All the streets through which

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which he passed were spread with tapestry, the shops were kept shut by an edict of Parliament for three days, and the fronts of the houses were illuminated, and fountains ran with wine in the streets.

The French by taking of *Newport*, the garrison of which surrendered prisoners of war the 5th instant, *N. S.* were entire masters of *Austrian Flanders*. The allied army retained the same situation and strength, the place of the troops, sent to *England* being supplied by so many *Hessians*.

Sept. 7. The rebels proclaimed the Chevalier at *Dundee*, searched the whole town for horses and arms, levied the public money, giving receipts for the same, and carried up the ship of captain *William Graham* of *Pertb*, from the road of *Dundee* to *Pertb*, supposing her to have gunpowder on board.

Sept. 8. The Prince *Frederick* and Duke privateers arrived at *Bristol* with the treasure taken out of the two French ships from the *South Sea*.

Sept. 9. The court of lieutenantcy waited on his Majesty with their address.

Sept. 10. A court martial was held on board the *Sandwich* at *Deal*, when capt. *Ruffane* was sentenced to be shot.

Sept. 11. The merchants of *London* went in a solemn cavalcade of 160 coaches to *Kensington*, to present their address.

At a meeting of the merchants at Merchant-tailors-hall, it was proposed to raise two regiments for his Majesty's service, entirely at their own expence, which was unanimously agreed to, and the properest method for putting it in execution was referred to the consideration of a committee.

Sept. 13. A council was held at *Kensington*, in which most of the privy counsellors attended, besides several general officers who were summoned to give their opinion.

Letters were sent to the lords lieutenants of the several counties in *England* and *Wales* to raise the militia.

Several gentlemen attended Sir *William Tongs* at the war-office, *Scotland-yard*, with proposals for raising 1000 men for his Majesty's service, if arms be furnished, and proper officers to instruct them.

Sept. 17. A proclamation was published by the lord mayor of *Dublin*, in which the city offered 6000*l.* for apprehending the Pretender or his son, if either of them attempted to land in *Ireland*.

Sept. 18. The Parliament was prorogued to the 17th of *Oct.* when they were to sit.

John Blair of *Castle-hill*, *Scotland*, esq.

who was brought to *London* with Sir *Henry Maclean*, after a long examination was committed to *Newgate* for high-treason.

Sept. 20. On advice at five in the morning, at *Newcastle*, that the rebels were in full march that way to the number of 5000, having left 2000 in *Edinburgh*, the Mayors summoned all the inhabitants to appear at the Guildhall, where he made a speech to them, desiring all who were willing to stand by the town to subscribe their names to a paper, which 3000 did. All the gates were built up with a stone wall two yards thick, except *Newgate*, *Sandgate*, and the Bridge.

Sept. 21. Early in the morning about 1000 Highlanders peaceably entered *Edinburgh*. Soon after their master came in a Highland habit, and went to *Holyrood* palace, where he changed his dress, and the pursuivants being sent for and clothed, they proclaimed the Pretender; the arms delivered to the inhabitants were returned to the castle; their new guests behaved well, (only seizing the centinels) paying for what they wanted, all was quiet, and the tradesmen went regularly on in their business.

Sir *John Cope* with the troops under his command were attacked by the rebels at day-break, at *Preston*, near *Seaton*, seven miles from *Edinburgh*; the King's troops were defeated, and Sir *John Cope*, with about 450 dragoons, retired to *Lauder*; brig. *Fowkes* and col. *Lascelles* got to *Dunbar*: the earls of *London* and *Hume*, and some of the gentlemen volunteers, were at *Lauder* with Sir *John Cope*.

Sept. 22. Landed at *Grovesend*, *Grays*, and *Blackwall* from *Flanders*, the three battalions belonging to his Majesty's regiments of foot guards, together with the seven regiments of foot, commanded by majors general *Pulteney*, *Howard*, *Bragg*, and *Johnson*, brigadiers general *Douglas* and *Cholmondeley*, and col. *Sowle*.

Sept. 23. Both the Czarina and the grandees of *Poland* seeming inclined to defend *Saxony*, if attacked by the *Prussian* army, the prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, commander of it, thought it advisable to forbear hostilities. His Swedish majesty declared, that he would take no part in the troubles of *Europe*, unless in furnishing his contingent as a member of the empire.

Sept. 24. Was held a meeting at *York* (the most numerous that ever was known) of almost all the nobility, gentlemen, and clergy of that great county, in order to form

an association, which was signed most heartily and unanimously. The subscription was 40,000*l.* towards maintaining the troops to be immediately raised, for his Majesty's service.

Sept. 26. Several very eminent merchants of *London*, considerable traders and proprietors of the public funds, met, about noon, at *Garraway's* coffee-house, and with the utmost alacrity came to the following agreement, for supporting the public credit. "We the undersigned merchants and others, being sensible how necessary the preservation of public credit is at this time, do hereby declare, that we will not refuse to receive bank notes in payment of any sum of money to be paid to us. And we will use our utmost endeavours to make all our payments in the same manner:" and by five next afternoon 1140 had signed it. Upon this resolution a hurry which had been at the bank for a few days past, ceased. 'Twas said to be occasioned by the Papists and Jacobites, with a design to hurt credit as much as was in their power, and to get gold to send to the rebels; in which the directors wisely disappointed them, by ordering payment in silver.

A subscription was opened at *Garraway's* coffee-house, by a great number of eminent merchants, who subscribed 200*l.* each, in order to raise a fund of 250,000*l.* for raising and supporting a regiment of men for the further security of the city.

The directors of the *East-India* company declared they would take in their bonds at par, for payment for goods bought at their sale, being 10*s.* discount.

The *Sniberlands, Frasers, Mackays*, and other loyal clans in the north of *Scotland*, having taken arms, marched into the low countries to act against the rebels, also 2000 well affected clans raised by *Duncan Forbes*, esq. lord president of the session.

A large number of transports were taken up for transporting 12,000 *Danes* for the service of his *Britannic* Majesty, six men out of each company being draughted for that purpose. His *Prussian* Majesty declared, by his minister, to the *French* king, that if he did any way assist in the invasion against *Great-Britain*, he would cause his troops to act against him with all their might.

Sept. 27. The ground was marked in *Hyde-park*, for the encampment of the horse and foot-guards and horse-grenadiers. Also for the other regiments coming from *Flanders*.

Six waggons loaded with muskets, were sent to *Woburn* in *Bedfordshire*, for the duke of *Bedford*, who raised a regiment of 1000 men. Twelve other peers did the like, and gave 1*s.* 6*d.* a day to each man.

Sept. 28. At a court of Hustings at Guildhall, *Richard Hoare*, esq. alderman of *Farringdon-ward* without, was elected Lord Mayor, and *John Blackford*, and *Francis Cokeayne*, esqrs. were sworn sheriffs.

Sept. 28. The King sent orders to his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, to send over immediately eight battalions, and also nine squadrons of the *British* troops from the army under his Royal Highness's command, for the defence and security of his Majesty's kingdoms.

The *Turkish* army, consisting of 130,000 men, was totally routed by *Schach Nadir*, with the loss of their general *Yeghen* Basha, three other Bashes of three tails, and near 30,000 men, besides all their cannon and baggage.

OH. 1. Two hundred gunners, bombardiers and matrosses were sent from *Woolwich*, with a large train of artillery for the forts and castles in the west of *England*.

An extraordinary guard of 70 men of the foot-guards received orders to be under arms at the guard-room day and night, against any sudden emergency.

His Majesty ordered a strong body of troops, consisting of several battalions of foot, and some squadrons of horse and dragoons, to march directly to *Scotland* under the command of field marshal *Wade*.

Sir *Gregory Page* mustered a body of 500 men on *Blackheath*, raised and clothed at his own expence.

During the time of full change, twenty-two of the waggons, laden with part of the treasure taken by the *Prince Frederick* and *Duke* privateers, were brought to town in the following manner, viz. 1. Two led horses. 2. One kettle-drum and six trumpets. 3. Twelve butchers with marrow-bones and cleavers, (who met them at *Hyde Park-corner*). 4. A party of the foot-guards. 5. Several of the officers and sailors belonging to the *Prince Frederick* and *Duke*, on horseback. 6. Twenty-two waggons laden with money, &c. with the privateers colours flying upon them, and each guarded by several sailors with drawn cutlasses. 7. Another party of the foot-guards. 8. One kettle-drum and six trumpets. And 9. The residue of the privateers officers and sailors, with drawn cutlasses. In this form they went through the city, amidst the

ringing of bells and firing of guns, and the repeated acclamations of the people, to the Tower.

Oct. 2. The remainder came in twenty-three waggons, and was all carried to the Tower.—The whole weight of the treasure, including the package, amounted to seventy-eight tons, thirteen hundred, one quarter and sixteen pounds, of which a considerable part was gold.

At an assembly of nobility and gentry at the castle of *Chester*, measures were entered upon to raise and maintain 5000 for his Majesty's service. Sir *Robert Grosvenor* gave 2000*l.* many gentlemen subscribed a year's income of their estates, and the bishop of *Chester* gave 200*l.* and even the Catholics of the best distinction shewed their zeal for the government.

Oct. 3. Fifteen cannon, three pounders, eleven waggons with military stores, two smiths forges, and nine carriages laden with powder and ball, attended by one hundred matrosses, gunners and bombardiers, set out for the north of England. More were sent by sea to *Hull* and *Newcastle*.

The nobility, clergy and gentry of *Lancashire*, met at the town-hall of *Preston*, and entered into an association to raise 5000 men for the defence of the government.

Oct. 4. An association was set on foot by the lord *Onslow*, the Speaker of the House of Commons, and several other gentlemen for raising a body of men in the county of *Surrey*; at 4*l.* a man entrance.

The Emperor was crowned the 4th inst. *N. S.* at *Frankfort*, and set out with the Empress for *Vienna* on the 16th.—The king of *Prussia* appeared to have bought his victory at a dear rate; not only considering the loss of his papers, by which some discoveries were made, but from his resolution to remain on the defensive in *Silesia*. The electors entered into an association to defend the head of the Empire, and the circles were required to furnish a triple contingent for that purpose; the electoral college vacated the investiture of the king of *Prussia* for *East Frisia*land.

Oct. 5. A proclamation was issued by his Majesty for encouraging able-bodied men to enlist themselves as soldiers in the land service, on or before the 25th day of December, promising them a discharge if they request it, at the end of six months, or when the rebellion should be extinguished.

Several hundred weight of balls of several sizes, were seized in *Leadenhall-street*,

by one of the chief clerks of the office of ordnance.

Oct. 6. A detachment of the foot-guards took possession of *Lincoln's-inn-fields* playhouse for a guard-room.

Field marshal *Wade* set out for *Dorchester*, to take upon him the command of the forces assembling in the north.

Oct. 7. This day there were found dropt near *Pool* in *Dorsetshire*, the following letter, with a piece of paper, and a handkerchief, in a wheel-rutt full of water,

S I R,

Sept. 27, 1745,

"Having this opportunity by a friend, who is going to *Plymouth*, to advise our Catholic friends how to act with relation to the prisoners, the which also is to stop near *Weymouth*, I thought proper to with you joy of the success of our friends in the north. When our neighbours arrive in the west, I hope you will be ready to assist them, as promised in your last, but I fear the winds have prevented them as yet. My humble respects to *S. J. W.* and all friends at *Canford* and *Lulworth*. Our friend being in expedition, I conclude, &c."

It was directed to *Francis Wild*, esq, in *Parbeck*. On the paper, which was very wet, could only be read, "Call on the way at *Portsmouth*, *Canford*, *Lulworth*, *Weymouth*, *Exeter*, and *Plymouth*."

On this *Mr. Wild* was taken into custody, but after several examinations discharged.

Oct. 9. *Ant* surrendered to the French after the most barbarous siege ever known, carried on by a continued shower of bombs and red-hot bullets, by which the buildings were laid in ruins, and many of the inhabitants killed, while the fortifications received little damage, and not above eight or ten of the garrison killed. Count *Wurmbrand* was obliged to surrender out of compassion, and obtained honourable terms. Thus the French became masters of all *Flanders* except *Sluys*, and some other small towns belonging to the Dutch, and of *Brabant* to the river *Dender*.

The Venetian ambassador came from *Greenwich* by water to the Tower of *London*, and then went through the city in great state, to his house in *Tribst-street*, *Saba*; whence he proceeded the next day, in the same manner, to have an audience of his Majesty at *Kennington*.

At a court of lieutenancy held at *Guildhall*, the commissioners ordered the six regiments of trained bands to do duty by turns day and night, to secure the peace of the city;

city; and the city gates to be shut every night at ten o'clock, and not to be opened till six in the morning, and none to pass or repass, without giving an account of themselves.

The lords of the Admiralty ordered all his Majesty's yards to be locked up, and no person to be admitted but upon business.

Twenty chests, containing 2000 cutlasses, were seized at the *Saracen's-head* inn on *Snow-hill*, on suspicion they were designed for some dangerous attempt against his Majesty's subjects. The cutlasses were sent to the Tower, and the master of the inn committed to the custody of a messenger. But the owner of the arms from *Birmingham* appearing, they were restored to him, and the inn-keeper released.

Several *Trist* papists were committed to prison for seditious words, and some zealots had the assurance to contradict our preachers in their pulpits. His Majesty's bakehouse at *Dover*, and the stock of farmers in divers parts, were burnt this month, not without suspicion of these wicked people.

The court martial at *Charbam* sentenced captain *Burris*, late commander of his Majesty's ship the *Dursetshire*, to be broke, and rendered incapable of ever serving in his Majesty's navy.

The *English* fleet bombarded *Genoa* and *Final*, with little effect, but *St. Remo* was almost laid in ashes.

The nobility, gentry, clergy, and other inhabitants of *Norfolk*, after a moving speech made by the bishop of *Norwich*, unanimously agreed on an address, association, and voluntary subscription for the support of the established constitution; above 10,000*l.* was subscribed the same day.

Oct. 11. The Mayor, recorder, aldermen, and the rest of the corporation, with many of the principal inhabitants of *Bristol*, assembled at the Guildhall, when the duke of *Newcastle's* letter was publicly read, authorising the magistrates, from his Majesty, to call the city to arms, and to marshal them into troops or companies, and officer them at their discretion, his Majesty being highly pleased with the zeal and unanimity of so considerable a body of his subjects. After this was read, an association was entered into, when the Mayor subscribed 10,000*l.* In the name of the chamber, and the master of the society and company of merchants 5000*l.* in the name of the whole society; which was followed by a subscription of the whole bench of magistrates, some of whom

subscribed 500*l.* others 300*l.* 200*l.* and 100*l.*

Oct. 15. Mr. *Lockhart* of *Carnwarth*, who surrendered himself after the battle of *Gladsmuir*, set out from *Berwick* with general *Cope*, under a guard, for *London*.

Oct. 16. The proprietors of the prince *Frederick* and *Duke* privateers waited on the King, and offered 700,000*l.* (their share of the prizes) to be immediately employed for his Majesty's service, which was accepted, and the money to be repaid by parliament.

His Majesty and the royal family came from *Kensington* to *St. James's*.

Oct. 17. The parliament met, when his Majesty made the following most gracious speech to both Houses.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The open and unnatural rebellion, which has broke out, and is still continuing in *Scotland*, has obliged me to call you together sooner than I intended; and I shall lay nothing before you at present, but what immediately relates to our security at home, reserving all other considerations to a farther opportunity. So wicked and daring an attempt, in favour of a Popish Pretender to my crown, headed by his eldest son, carried on by numbers of traitorous and desperate persons within the kingdom, and encouraged by my enemies abroad, requires the immediate advice and assistance of my Parliament to suppress and extinguish it. The duty and affection for me and my government, and the vigilant and zealous care for the safety of the nation, which have with so much unanimity been shewn by my faithful subjects, give me the firmest assurance, that you are met together resolved to act with a spirit becoming a time of common danger, and with such vigour, as will end in the confusion of all those who have been engaged in, or fomented this rebellion.

"I have, throughout the whole course of my reign, made the laws of the land the rule of my government, and the preservation of the constitution in church and state, and the rights of my people, the main end and aim of all my actions. It is therefore the more astonishing, that any of my Protestant subjects, who have known and enjoyed the benefits resulting from thence, and have heard of the imminent dangers these kingdoms were wonderfully delivered from, by the happy Revolution, should by any arts and management be deluded into measures, that must, at once, destroy their religion and liberties, introduce popery and arbitrary

trary power, and subject them to a foreign yoke.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I rely on your affection to me, and your care and concern for our common safety, to grant me such a supply, as may enable me entirely to extinguish this rebellion, effectually to discourage any foreign power from assisting the rebels, and to restore the peace of the kingdom; for which purpose I will order the proper estimates to be laid before you. Amongst the many ill consequences of this wicked attempt, the extraordinary burthen, which it must bring upon my faithful subjects, very sensibly affects me. But let those answer for it, whose treason has occasioned it, and my people be convinced what they owe to those disturbers of our peace, who are endeavouring to make this kingdom a scene of blood and confusion.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The many evident proofs this Parliament has given of their duty, fidelity, and affection to me, and of their steady adherence to the present happy establishment, and the true interest of their country, make me repose myself entirely on the zeal and vigour of your proceedings and resolutions. I am confident you will act like men, who consider that ever thing dear and valuable to them is attacked; and I question not, but, by the blessing of God, we shall, in a short time, see this rebellion end, not only in restoring the tranquillity of my government, but in procuring greater strength to that excellent constitution, which it was designed to subvert. The maxims of this constitution shall ever be the rule of my conduct. The interest of me and my people is always the same, and inseparable. In this common interest let us unite; and all those, who shall heartily and vigorously exert themselves in this just and national cause, may always depend on my protection and favour."

The address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, October 18.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"As we felt the utmost concern upon the breaking out of the unnatural rebellion, which is still carrying on in *Scotland*, so our

joy on your Majesty's safe and happy return into this kingdom, agreeably to the ardent wishes of your people, is proportionably augmented. We want words to express the just indignation and abhorrence, which rise in our breasts, at so wicked, traitorous, and desperate an attempt, in favour of a Popish Pretender to your crown, whose groundless claim we have unfeignedly abjured, and whose principles and designs, we do, from the bottom of our hearts, detest. And we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that this rash and presumptuous enterprise shall have no other effect upon our minds, but to excite in us such a spirit of resolution and unanimity, in this critical conjuncture, as, by the divine assistance, may not only suppress this rebellion, but confound, and extinguish for ever all future hopes of the Pretender, and his adherents.

"The many evident proofs of true loyalty and affection to your Majesty, and zeal for your government, which have been already shewn by your faithful subjects, with an union and cheerfulness never known before, unless at the happy Revolution wrought by our great deliverer king *William the Third*, were clear demonstrations, that this nation is determined to preserve the structure built upon that glorious foundation. Vain indeed must be the expectations of those who can imagine we would part with it. As your Majesty has been pleased graciously to accept, and approve these beginnings, we beseech you to look upon them as an earnest of the united zeal and vigour of your Parliament, in the cause of your Majesty and their country.

"It is with hearts full of the sincerest gratitude, that we acknowledge your Majesty's paternal regard for the laws of the land, our constitution in church and state, and the rights of your people: and it is with the deepest conviction that we declare to your Majesty, and the whole world, that the continuance of these blessings does, under God, entirely depend on the maintenance of your Majesty's undoubted title to the crown of these realms, the support of your throne, and the preservation of the Protestant succession to your royal house. Whoever can entertain a thought of exchanging those just rules of government, bounded by the laws and maxims of this free constitution, for the exercise of tyranny and arbitrary power, learned in the most despotic courts of *Europe*, and of parting with the purest religion in the world, for the superstition and persecuting spirit of popery,

popery, must be the most abandoned of mankind.

"Warmed with these moving sentiments, and unshaken in these principles, we give your Majesty the strongest assurances, that, in defence of your sacred person, and of all those invaluable interests, which we have already described, we are stedfastly resolved to unite, and to hazard our estates and our lives; that, from this resolution we will never depart, but will heartily and zealously concur in all such measures, as may most effectually conduce to extinguish this rebellion; to deter any foreign power from presuming to support it; to restore the tranquillity of your Majesty's government; and to add strength to that excellent constitution, which this flagitious attempt is intended to subvert.

"May the Divine Providence guard and protect your Majesty's precious life; give success to your councils and arms against all your enemies; and stability to your throne."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I return you my hearty thanks for the affectionate and warm assurances of duty and loyalty, which you have unanimously given me in this address. Your concern for the preservation of our excellent constitution in church and state, is as agreeable to me, as the zeal you express for me, and my government. I entirely rely upon both; and doubt not, but, by the blessing of God, and your assistance, this unnatural rebellion will be defeated; and the peace and tranquillity of my kingdoms restored."

The address of the House of Commons.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks for your Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne, and to congratulate your Majesty upon your happy, safe, and seasonable return to these your kingdoms.

"We cannot sufficiently express our abhorrence and detestation of the unnatural rebellion now raging in North Britain.

"Permit us to give your Majesty the strongest assurances of our duty and affection to your person and government, and to declare, that we will, with vigilance, zeal, and unanimity, shew a spirit and vigour becoming this time of danger. In order to make these sentiments effectual, your faith-

ful commons will grant such supplies, and put such strength into your Majesty's hands, as, we trust in God, and hope from your Majesty's wisdom, cannot fail to defeat the attempts of those who have already made one part of the united kingdom, and would make the other, a scene of bloodshed, rapine, and confusion.

"With hearts full of gratitude we acknowledge, that, under your Majesty's royal protection, we have lived in an uninterrupted and secure enjoyment of our religion, laws, and liberties.

"As all these are now wickedly and openly attacked, we are bound by every consideration, human and divine, to exert ourselves in the defence of your sacred person and government.

"Your Majesty may safely rely on the zeal and vigour of your faithful commons; who are resolved to act like men sensible of the blessings we enjoy, and determined to preserve those blessings to ourselves and our posterity.

"We beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the general concurrence of your subjects in these sentiments of duty to your Majesty, and zeal for your service; which happy union, we doubt not, will, by your Majesty's wisdom, be improved to the future glory and welfare of your crown and people, and to the utter confusion and disappointment of the enemies to both."

His Majesty's answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this dutiful and affectionate address. The zeal and vigour which you have with so much unanimity declared on this occasion, will, I trust in God, enable me to put a speedy end to this rebellion. Whatever strength you shall place in my hands, you may be assured shall be employed only to promote the good and happiness of my people, and to secure to them the perpetual enjoyment of their religion, laws, and liberties.

OH. 18. This day about nine o'clock, his royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived in London, in good health, from Holland.

OH. 19. Sir Robert Ladbroke having received intimation from a man who called at his house, to pack up his effects, and to depart the town with his family directly, for that there was a design to fire the city in a night or two, he acquainted the duke of Newcastle with it; on which, double guards were ordered in every station about the metropolis.

By letters of the 20th inst. from *Berwick*, the rebels had not then moved from *Edinburgh*. The officers, &c. they had taken prisoners in the late action near *Tranent*, were on the 28th and 29th sent to *Pert*; the wounded remained in the infirmary at *Edinburgh*. The rebels took possession of all the avenues on the 29th at night, leading to the castle, in order to block it up. *Oct. 1.* About eleven o'clock in the forenoon, they began to dig a trench cross the street of *Edinburgh*, a little below the reservoir on the castle-hill; about three in the afternoon, the garrison in the castle fired on them with small arms, killed three of the rebels, and wounded the officer who commanded the party; upon which they discontinued to work at the trench. About four o'clock, some great guns were fired from the castle, which did little or no damage to the town; immediately on the firing from the castle, the Pretender's son left the abbey, and retired to the camp at *Duddingston*, where the main body of the rebels were on the 4th. The city of *Glasgow* received a second letter from the Pretender's son, for 15,000*l.* accompanied with threats of military execution, but got it lessened to 5500*l.* which sum they were obliged to pay immediately. Upon the 4th, the garrison of the castle of *Edinburgh*, under favour of a great fire of their cannon from the half-moon, made a trench cross the castle-hill, half way between the gate and the houses, fourteen feet broad and sixteen deep, and from the parapet, made by the earth dug out of the trench on the side next the castle, with the fire of 200 men of the garrison, cleared the blockade. Upon the 5th, by the help of the town's people, they obtained twenty black cattle, a quantity of bread and ale, and water from the reservoir. About five that evening, a considerable detachment of the rebels marched up to the castle-hill, to attack the party of the garrison in the trench, who retreated into the castle upon their approach without losing a man; the rebels in creeping up the south side of the hill, had twenty of their men killed by the cannon from the castle. About nine the same night, between four and 5000 of them marched into the town from their camp, and remained in it all night, but none of them durst appear within the reach of the cannon. They were employing all the farriers about the town to shoe their horses, and gave out that they intended to march upon the 8th towards *Berwick*, with 9000

men. On the 11th, *Glenbucket* and lord *Ogilvy* joined them with a reinforcement of 700 men. They would not suffer any provisions to be carried out to the *Fox* man of war, lying in the road of *Leith*, and the captain of that ship had taken care to prevent any vessel crossing the *Firth*. They had ordered the landlords of all the houses of *Edinburgh* to pay in half a crown in the pound of all their rents as upon the 7th. Great numbers of the rebels having been posted in the houses near the castle, general *Gust* had been obliged not only to fire upon them, but likewise to march out and burn them to the ground: that thereupon another order for restoring the communication was, upon the 5th, passed up at the several gates of the town, and ever since the garrison had been plentifully supplied with every thing they wanted. Five hundred men from *Aberdeenshire* had joined the rebels; they marched into *Dalkeith* upon the 9th and 10th, under the command of lord *Pittligoe*—100 horses had been demanded of the duke of *Buccleugh's* chamberlain: the town of *Leith* had received notice to provide a large number of horses and carts, which were to be ready against the 15th; orders had been issued for 20,000*lb.* weight of biscuit to be ready the 12th; that they had seized several horses in *Edinburgh*, and the adjacent country, and had lost several men by desertion; great numbers of the inhabitants had retired. A Scotch ship arrived at *Montrose*, and brought money and arms, and some officers, for the use of the rebels who continued upon the 13th in and about *Edinburgh*, without any appearance of an immediate march from thence, though they continued issuing orders for the country horses to come in to them upon the 15th, upon pain of military execution. These orders extended not only to the *Lothians*, but even to *Hamilton*, of which place 100 horses had been demanded. The rebels had formed a scheme for getting into their hands a ship in *Leith* road, on board of which were some new pieces of cannon, about twenty-five barrels of powder, and some firelocks; four masters of ships had undertaken to go off to her with eighteen hands, cut her cable, and let her drive: but the night before this was to have been executed, captain *Beavie*, of his Majesty's ship the *Fox*, got intelligence of the plot, and immediately put twenty of his hands on board her, and moored her under his own stern. The rebels left their camp at *Duddingston*, and were, on the 15th

17th at midnight, in the town and suburbs of *Edinburgh*.

Oct. 21. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the act for suspending the *Habeas Corpus* act for six months, also that for preventing wrongous imprisonment in *Scotland*, as far as it relates to treason. By this act horses of suspected persons might be seized, and the owner to pay five shillings a week for the keeping.

The earl of *Chesterfield*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, at the request of the House of Commons in that kingdom, issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 50,000*l.* to whoever shall apprehend alive, or bring in the body dead, of the eldest son of the Pretender, if he landed or attempted to land in that kingdom.

Oct. 24. Another French vessel landed at *Stanebride* some officers and a few arms for the rebels. A party of them went to *Douglas*, where they got some small pieces of cannon and thirty stand of arms. Afterwards they proceeded to *Hamilton*, and took what arms they found there, and then returned to *Edinburgh*.

Oct. 25. Arrived in the *Thames* and landed, four troops of Sir *John Ligonier's* regiment of horse, major-general *Bland's* regiment of dragoons, the detachment of foot-guards which served at *Offend*, lieutenant *St. Clair's* battalion of foot, lieutenant *Harrison's*, major *gen. Hulse's*, and lord *Harry Beauclerk's* regiment of foot, and a troop of hussars.

Oct. 26. The six regiments of trained bands passed in review before his Majesty, who stood three hours on the terraces of the royal gardens at *St. James's*, attended by several persons of quality; they made a very handsome appearance.

Marshal *Wade*, with the forces under his command, was at *Darlington*, in the county of *Durham*. All the troops expected from *Flanders* arrived at *Newcastle*, *Berwick* and *Holy-Island*.

The *St. Zircos*, a Spanish ship of sixteen guns and sixty men, from *Cornwall* for *Scotland*, with 2500 muskets and as many bayonets, 100 barrels of powder, 150 quintals of musket balls, boxes of horse-shoes and shins, and seven chests of Spanish money, and having an Irish captain of horse, and an Irish pilot, was taken by the *Trial* privateer of *Bristol*. The Irish captain being brought to *London*, was committed to Newgate by the duke of *Newcastle*.

Oct. 27. The men of war at *Berwick*
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joined admiral *Byng*, who had orders to demand all the vessels out of every port in *Scotland*, or on refusal to burn them; and the towns that offered resistance; to prevent the Pretender and his adherents from escaping by sea.

Her royal highness the princess of *Wales* was safely delivered of a son at six o'clock in the morning.

Oct. 29. The right honourable *Richard Haere*, esq. lord mayor, was sworn at *Westminster* as usual, and returned to Guildhall amidst the acclamations of the greatest number of people ever seen on the like occasion. His Lordship's coach was the grandest ever known, and he was attended by the artillery company, the *Hanover* and *Cripplegate* grenadiers, a large body of associated gentlemen out of *Fleet-Street* completely clothed, and the dukes of *Richmond*, *Marborough*, *Montague*, *Newcastle*, the earl of *Harrington*, the Lord Chancellor, lord *Gower*, all the judges, and several of the nobility and gentry dined with his Lordship at Guildhall.

The earl of *London* arrived at *Liverpool* on the 11th instant, in order to take upon him the command of the troops in those parts, and of twenty new independent companies.

The rebels marked out a strong camp, west of *Dalkeith*, about four miles south from *Edinburgh*, with *Dalkeith* on their left, *Newbattle* water in their front, and *Melville* rivulet on their rear, but so as to be open on their right towards *Polson*. These two rivulets join below *Dalkeith*, at a place called *Smanton*, and fall into the sea at *Musfelburgh*. They had got one *Du Boyer* (a nephew of cardinal *Tencin*) with them, whom they called a French ambassador. The Pretender's eldest son had his quarters at the duke of *Buccleugh's* house: the rebels were 8000 effective men, exclusive of what were called his guards: they had brought all their baggage out of *Edinburgh* to that camp; and they robbed and destroyed all round them.

Oct. 30. The rebels sent a detachment with three pieces of cannon to secure the pass of the *Forth* above *Sterling*, upon advice that the earl of *London* with several thousand well affected Highlanders, and a body of marines, put on shore at *Aberdeen* from admiral *Byng's* fleet, had a design to march thither to stop their return.

The parish of *St. Martin's, Westminster*, having raised a subscription for supporting of the constitution, procured near 200 able
A a a men

men at 5*l.* each, to enlist in his Majesty's foot guards, and had a fund for 200 more; an example much applauded. Other subscriptions for the same purpose, or actual regiments, were raised in most counties and cities in the kingdom. There were in money or men sufficient to add 60,000 to his Majesty's forces for the security of the nation; the *Spital-fields* manufacturers alone furnishing 3000.

Oct. 30. Being his Majesty's birth-day, was observed with extraordinary signs of loyalty throughout the city and suburbs.

The following was the pardon offered to the rebels:

GEORGE WADE, Esq.
Field marshal of his Majesty's forces, one of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council, lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and colonel of one of his Majesty's regiments of horse, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas it hath been represented to his Majesty, that several of his subjects, inhabiting the highlands of Scotland, and others, have been seduced by menaces and threatenings of their chiefs and superiors, to take arms, and enter into a most unnatural rebellion; his Majesty has authorised me to assure all such, who shall return to their habitations, on or before the 12th day of November next, and become faithful to his Majesty and his government, that they shall be objects of his Majesty's clemency; but if, after this his most gracious intention being signified, they shall continue in their rebellion, they will be proceeded against with rigour suitable to the nature of their crime.

Given at the camp at Newcastle upon Tyne, this 30th day of October, 1745.

Nov. 1. Major-general Campbell arrived at *Inverary* in *Argyleshire*, from *Liverpool*, with arms, money, &c. and formed a body in defence of the kingdom. The earl of *London* had great success at *Inverness*, and was at the head of a little complete army. This day a proclamation was read at the high cross in *Edinburgh*, inviting all able-bodied men to enter into his Majesty's service, with assurances of being discharged as soon as the rebellion should be extinguished. The officers of excise had orders to repair immediately to their divisions, and do their duty as formerly.

Nov. 4. Arrived in the *Thames* from *Flanders*, lieut. gen. *Haadsyd's*, major gen. *Campbell's*, major gen. *Skelton's*, brig. gen. *Blüb's*, brig. gen. *Mordant's*, lord

Scamper's and lord *John Murray's* regiments of foot.

Nov. 5. The Lord Mayor went in state to *St. Paul's*, where he was met by the dukes of *Bathford*, *Montague*, *Richmond*, *Newcastle*, and *Dorset*, the earl of *Harrington*, lord *Gower*, the right hon. *Henry Pelham*, esq. and several other persons of distinction. The evening was very remarkably observed, and the Pope and Pretender burnt in many places.

Nov. 9. A proclamation was issued for a general fast throughout *Great Britain* on the 18th of December following.

One *Gordon*, a *Scotch Romish* priest, was taken into custody, and his papers seized, by which it appeared, that many thousand pounds had been transmitted through his hands to the rebels.

Nov. 11. A person who saw the rebels about *Rewelliff*, affirmed that the whole number did not exceed 9000 men. As to arms, every man had a sword, target, musket and dirk; their baggage not very considerable, but they relieved the guard that marched with it every night. For provision, they had live cattle, and kept a drove along with them; oatmeal they took where they could find it, and carried it in a bag at their sides, and eat it morning and evening with water. They marched at a great rate, and expressed a desire of getting into *Lancashire*. Their officers lodged in villages, but the men always encamped at night. About day-break they began to move, or sooner if the moon shone, and pushed on as hard as possible.

Nov. 12. A fire happened at *Rycaut*, the seat of the earl of *Abingdon* in *Oxfordshire*, by which great part of it, with the earl's son, lord *Norrey*, was unfortunately burnt.

The sheriffs of *London*, attended by their officers, went to the Royal Exchange, and saw several treasonable papers, signed by the Pretender and his son, burnt by the hands of the common hangman, according to a resolution of the Lords and Commons, amidst the repeated acclamations of a prodigious number of people. Two of the said papers were signed *James R.* and dated at *Rome*, the 23d of Dec. 1743, and four signed *Charles P. R.* dated May 16, Aug. 22, Oct. 9 and 10, 1745. They were voted by both Houses, false, scandalous, and traitorous libels, intending to poison the minds of his Majesty's subjects; containing the most malicious, audacious, and wicked imputations to them to commit the most abominable

afomitable treasons; groundless and infamous calumnies and indignities against the government, crown, and sacred person of his most excellent Majesty king *George* the Second, our only rightful and undoubted Sovereign; and seditious and presumptuous declarations against the constitution of this united kingdom; representing the high court of parliament, legally assembled, by his Majesty's authority, as an unlawful assembly, and all the acts of parliament passed since the late happy Revolution, as null and void; and the said printed papers were full of the utmost arrogance and insolent affronts to the honour of the *British* nation, in supposing, that his Majesty's subjects were capable of being imposed upon; seduced, or terrified, by false and opprobrious invectives, insidious promises, or vain and impotent menaces, or of being deluded to exchange the free enjoyment of their rights and liberties, as well civil as religious, under the well established government of a Protestant prince, for popery and slavery, under a popish bigotted Pretender, long since excluded by the wisest laws made to secure our excellent constitution, and abjured by the most solemn oaths.

Nov. 14. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the bill to enable him to raise the militia in that part of *Great-Britain* called *England*, although the month's pay formerly advanced had not yet been repaid; and to raise such part of the said militia as shall be judged most proper, ready and convenient.

Nov. 18. Most of the *Kendal* militia were got home from *Carlisle*, who generally complained of very ill treatment in that place; and by all accounts, the conduct of that city fell much short of what was expected from a place of so much strength and reputed loyalty. The militia were also put to several great hardships; many of the inhabitants making them pay an exorbitant price for provisions; and they could not, for any money, procure a sufficient quantity of straw to lie upon on the walls. *Capt. Wilson*, (son of *Daniel Wilson*, esq. member of parliament for *Westmoreland*) paid 1*l.* 10*s.* for the use of a cobler's stall under the walls. Upon the first approach of the rebels, the garrison gave out that themselves were 3000 strong; upon which the rebels durst not attempt the city immediately, but went forward towards *Brampston*; from whence they returned on the 13th. The garrison kept continually firing

upon them, 'till they were obliged, on the 14th, by the manager in the town, to desist, and come off from the walls, and continued so all that night; during which time the terms of capitulation were settled. Next morning they observed that the rebels had entrenched themselves before the town; upon which the garrison renewed their fire with great spirit and bravery, but soon received orders again to desist, for the capitulation was agreed upon. The duke of *Perth*, with his division, were the first of the rebels that entered *Carlisle*, the Pretender being then six miles from the city. They made the garrison swear never to appear in arms any more against them; and *Perth* shaking the men by the hands, told them they were brave fellows; and offered them great sums to enlist with him. The rebels took above 200 good horses, and all the arms from the militia; besides 1000 stand lodged in the castle. They also found a rich booty in the castle; the people of the country round about having brought thither, for safety, the most valuable of their effects. The marquis of *Tullibardin* was killed by the first fire from the walls on the 10th. The town capitulated on the 14th; in the evening; and on the 15th, at ten o'clock in the morning, it was given up. About one in the afternoon the rebels entered the city; and the next morning the castle was surrendered to them. Several of the militia endeavoured to escape, without being obliged to take the oath, as also did some of *Cope's* men, who had deserted from the rebels, one of which they shot, as an example to deter others.

Nov. 23. The right honourable the lord High Chancellor, the master of the Rolls; the twelve judges, the attorney and solicitor-general, the King's serjeants, and council, and all the other serjeants at law, with the benchers and barristers of the several societies of the law, made a procession of near two hundred coaches from *Westminster-hall*, to wait on his Majesty with their address and affection; to which his Majesty returned a most gracious answer, and was pleased privately to express his satisfaction in having such a compliment paid him, as none of his predecessors had ever received. They all had the honour of kissing his Majesty's hand; and his Majesty was moreover pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on four of the judges, two of his own serjeants, and two of the gentlemen within the bar, viz.

Judges.	King's Sergeants.
Sir <i>Martin Wright</i>	Sir <i>Samuel Prime</i>
Sir <i>James Reynolds</i>	Sir <i>Thomas Burch</i>
Sir <i>Thomas Burnett</i>	Sir <i>Thomas Bootle</i>
Sir <i>Thomas Dennison</i>	Sir <i>Richard Loyd</i>

Nov. 24. The rebels entered *Lancaster* at noon, and the commanding officer immediately demanded the public money.

Nov. 25. Advices from *Penrith* of the 20th at night, mention, that the rebels to the amount of 3000 had been entering that place from four in the afternoon to nine, and that a party of them, consisting of 120 men, went that afternoon to *Louthber-hall*, lord *Lonfdale's* seat.

Letters of the 21st from the same place say, the rebels had been coming in there all that day, that those which had arrived the day before were all gone the *Lancashire* road; that lord *George Murray*, lord *Elcho*, lord *Nairn*, *Glenbucker*, and the person styling himself duke of *Perth*, were arrived at *Penrith*.

Letters from *Kendal* of the 21st bring advice, that about 120 horse, belonging to the rebels, were come into that town, and that they had prepared quarters for 2000 foot, the 22d the rebels arrived there.

By advices of the 22d from *Penrith*, the *Highland* army which marched in there on the 21st halted that day. The Pretender's son, with his household, came in at the head of a regiment of foot, about three that afternoon; that by the best reckoning that could be made at *Emont* and *Fallowfield-bridge*, the whole of their army did not exceed 7000 men; that the body of regular horse was inconsiderable. There were not above 30 hussars, besides those that marched with the van-guard to *Kendal*; that *Carlisle* was left with only about 100 men; that nine men belonging to the army of the rebels came into *Burton* about one o'clock in the afternoon of the 23d, and demanded quarters for 100 horse and 700 foot. The 24th, the van of the rebel army, consisting of the numbers above, arrived at *Lancaster*, and that the young Pretender, with the main body, lay at *Kendal* the night before. The same day, about forty carts belonging to the rebels, and loaded with arms, bread, *Highland* plaids and waistcoats, were seized and plundered by the country people in the county of *Annandale*, within ten miles of *Dunfries*.

An express arrived from marshal *Wade*, dated at *Newcastle*, with advice, that the army under his command was returned thither the 22d, and was received and lodg-

ed by the magistrates and inhabitants in the public halls, glass-houses, malt-houses, and other empty buildings, and that, upon the news of the motion of the rebels, it had been resolved in a council of war, to march the whole army southward, on *Sunday* the 24th, in pursuit of them.

His Majesty was pleased to order a third battalion of the foot guards, and likewise the regiment of dragoons commanded by the right honourable the lord viscount *Cab-ban*, to march forthwith towards *Lancashire*, in order to join the army which was assembling under the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*.

This day his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* set out from *St. James's*, to take upon him the command of the army, on its march towards *Lancashire*.

Nov. 25. This afternoon arrived at *Deal*, his Majesty's ship *Sbeerness*, captain *Bully*, and brought in a *French* privateer called the *Soleil*, which he took on the 22d off the *Dogger-bank*. The crew were all sent to *Dover* castle, and the remaining prisoners distributed in the several men of war in admiral *Vernon's* squadron. By the accounts that some amongst them give, they sailed from *Dunkirk*, bound for *Scotland* with two more transports in company, but were separated by bad weather; that the prize came on the coast of *Scotland*, but being chased by a man of war put to sea, and was taken by the *Sbeerness*, some days after. Amongst the prisoners were some *English*, who were taken prisoners the last campaign in *Flanders*, and were afterwards inveigled into the *French* service. Also some deserters from the *Scotch* regiments in the *Dutch* service, and several *Scotch* and *Irish* men, and also some *Frenchmen*.

A list of the principal prisoners, as their names were given in by themselves.

Mr. *Radcliffe*, called earl of *Derwent-water*, captain of *Dillon's* regiment.

Mr. *Radcliffe*, said to be the son of the former, captain of ditto.

Myrdoek Gennis, captain of ditto.

Edmond Riley, lieutenant of ditto.

Robert Cameron, captain reg. of *Ruthe's*.

Lewis Sbee, captain of ditto.

James Seaton, captain of ditto.

Edward Dune, lieutenant of ditto.

Alexander Bailie, captain of lord *John Drummond's*.

Alexander Mac Donnell, captain of ditto.

Thomas Nairn, son to lord *Nairn*, first lieutenant of ditto.

Samuel Cameron, second lieut. of ditto.

Adam

Adam Urquhart, lieutenant of lord *John Drummond's* regiment.

Patrick Fitzgerald, captain of *Buckley's*.

William Fitzgerald, second lieutenant of ditto.

John Riley, lieutenant of ditto.

Cornelius Mac Carry, ensign of ditto.

James Obanlow, captain of *Barwick's*.

Thomas Renally, lieutenant of *Laroly's*.

Mersiel Devant, lieutenant of *Saintonge's*.

Robert Gracy, captain ref. of *Lally's*.

Clermont Mac Dermot, equerry to the person called lord *Dermontwater*.

Among the prisoners were the duke of *Richieu*, count *Clermont*, lord *Nairn*, lord *Drummond*, sixteen others of distinction, and one said to be the Pretender's youngest son, who went by the name of *Manley*. A letter from admiral *Fernan's* ship where the prisoners were, relates, "that Mr. *Radclyffe* pretended to be the father of the young gentleman who was supposed to be the Pretender's youngest son, but that, upon two beds being shewn, he offered the best to his son, who was very fullen and spiritless; and every thing tended to confirm his being a young Pretender."

Nov. 27. His Majesty went to the House of *Peers* and gave the royal assent to the land-tax bill, and that for continuing the duties on malt, mum, cyder, and perry, after which both Houses adjourned to *December* the 10th.

Stockport was in the utmost confusion, all the bridges on the river *Mersey* were ordered to be destroyed; that at *Warrington* was demolished on *Sunday*, and that at *Barton* on *Monday* when, about seven o'clock, a party of 500 men of the *Liverpool* royal blues marched with orders to destroy the bridge at *Stockport*, and about six o'clock in the morning, they beat up to assemble, to put the same in execution; so that the communication with *Lancashire* was cut off. All the principal inhabitants retired with their best effects from *Manchester*.

A French ship arrived at *Montrose* with two companies and a half of lord *John Drummond's* regiment, which landed, though the ship run ashore and was lost; she came from *Dunkirk* with three more. The rebels in *Perthshire* were considerably augmented. The rebels were at *Preston* on the 27th, when an advanced party went to *Liverpool* to demand quarters for 2000 men; on the 28th, some few of them went to *Warrington*, and some to *Manchester*. Two hundred disorderly persons on the 25th at night, proclaimed the Pretender king in *Ormskirk*,

and beat a drum for volunteers in his service, but the townsmen rose and fought them, and took ten or twelve prisoners, and dispersed the rest.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Litchfield* the 28th, the horse were advanced to *Newcastle*; the town of *Birmingham* generously provided 200 horses to help forward the foot, and general *Wade* was at *Perthbridge* on the 28th.

Archibald Stewart, esq. late mayor of *Edinburgh*, was taken into custody of two messengers.

Many subscriptions were promoted this month, to buy necessaries for the army. The quakers sent down 10,000 woollen waistcoats, to keep them warm, and his Majesty from his privy purse gave them shoes.

Sir *William Yonge*, by his Majesty's command, thanked the Lord Mayor and several citizens for their contribution of blankets, watch-coats, and other necessaries for the soldiers.

In the tempestuous weather from the 18th to the 20th, several vessels were lost at sea, particularly his Majesty's ship the *Fox* in the *Firth*, and all the men lost, and two sloops of war. The same storm was also felt by our enemies, and their embarkations retarded.

Resolutions of the *Irish* House of Commons:

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding 258,517*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* was the debt of the nation at Lady-day, 1745.

Resolved, That a supply be granted to his Majesty towards payment of the debt, for supporting the necessary establishment from *December* 25, 1745, to *December* 25, 1747; and for providing 30,000 firelocks and bayonets, and 10,000 broad swords, for the use of the militia of the kingdom; and the erecting batteries in the harbour of *Cork*.

Resolved, That the supply granted to his Majesty be a sum not exceeding 607,080*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

A list of the Pretender's officers and troops.

Regiments	Colonels	Men
<i>Lochyel</i>	<i>Cameron of Loch</i>	740
<i>Appin</i>	<i>Stewart of Ardsheil</i>	360
<i>Athol</i>	<i>Lord George Murray</i>	1000
<i>Clanronald</i>	<i>Clanronald of Clanronald, jun.</i>	200

Carry over 2300

Brought

Regiments	Colonels	Men
	Brought over	2300
Keppoch	Macdonald of Keppoch	400
Glenco	Macdonald of Glenco	200
Ogilvie	Lord Ogilvie	500
Glenbucket	Gordon of Glenbucket	427
Perth	Duke of Perth (and Pitligo's foot)	750
Strowan	Robertson of Strowan	200
Maclauchlan	Maclauchlan of Maclauchlan	260
Glenarnick	Macgregor	300
Glengearry, jun.	Macdonald of Glengearry, jun.	300
Nairn	Lord Nairn	200
Edinburgh	J. Roy Stuard (and Lord Kelley's)	450
		6287
	In several small corps	1000
Horse	{ Lord Elcho	160
	{ Lord Kilmarnock }	
	Lord Pitligo's horse	140
	Total	7587

The main body of the rebels lay at *Wigan* and *Leigh* upon the 28th. That afternoon a party of them went into *Manchester*, beat up for volunteers for the Pretender, inlisted several Papists and Nonjurors, and offered five guineas a man to any that would enter: those who took the money had white cockades given them, and marched about the town with the drum and the serjeant. The party above ordered quarters to be prepared for 10,000 men. Upon the 29th the main body moved towards *Manchester*. A party of them arrived there at ten in the morning, examined the best houses, and fixed upon one for the Pretender's son's quarters. By their order the bell-man went round the town to give notice to all persons belonging to the excise, innkeepers, &c. forthwith to appear, to bring their last acquittances and rolls, and all the ready cash they had in their hands belonging to the government, upon pain of military execution. About two in the afternoon, another party arrived there with the Pretender's son, who marched on foot in a Highland dress, surrounded by a body of Highlanders, and was proclaimed. The bellman went round the town again, to order the houses to be illuminated.

The king of *Prussia* took *Leipfe*, and obtained such advantages that the king of *Poland* and prince *Charles* retired before him.

The king of *Sardinia*, having lost *Cefal*, and several other places, retired near *Turin*.

A list of the forces and commanders marching towards *Lancashire*

Sir *John Ligonier*, commander in chief under the duke of *Cumberland*.

Lieut. Generals Richmond
St. Clair

Major Generals Skelton
Bland

Brigadiers Sempill
Bligh
Douglas

Artillery Leslie, Barnard, and Roper, brigade majors, 30 pieces of cannon, 6 and 3 pounders.

Old Foot Howard, major general of the foot
Sowle
Johnson
Douglas
Sempill
Bligh
Skelton

Bland's dragoons; and 'tis supposed four troops of *Ligonier's* horse.

New Foot Gower's
Montagu
Halifax
Granby
Cholmondeley

New Horse Montague
Kingston;

Amounting to 8250 foot and 2200 horse, besides *Cobham's* dragoons, and three battalions of foot guards since ordered.

Nov. 20. The whole body of the rebels was in and about *Manchester*.

The first battalion of guards arrived at *Litchfield* that morning, without losing a man, either by sickness or any other accident, and the two other battalions the next day. *Handasyde's* regiment was at *Tamworth* the same day. The duke of *Bedford's* regiment marched into *Litchfield*, part on the 29th at night, and part the next morning.

About 200 of the rebels came to a pass three miles from *Manchester*, leading to *Knotsford*, and made a sort of bridge over the river, by filling it with trees that they had felled, and advanced to *Altringham*: fifty-five the same day crossed the river at *Gatley-ford* to *Cheadle*, two miles from *Stockport*, and returned directly after to *Manchester* by *Cheadle-ford*: They crossed the

the Ford at *Stockport* that afternoon, and staid there about half an hour. They had 16 pieces of cannon at *Manchester*, great numbers of covered waggons, and near 100 horses laden.

Eight hundred *Irish* and *Scotch*, with lord *John Drummond*, in six transports, from *Dunkirk*, landed at *Montrose*, *Stonebive*, and *Peterhead*: the rebels in and near *Pertb*, by this reinforcement, were 3000 strong; and having advice that they intended to force a passage near *Sterling*, lieutenant general *Handasyd* had ordered a considerable force to march thither. Admiral *Byng*, with some of his Majesty's ships, arrived, and cruised off the harbour.

Dec. 1. His Majesty granted a commission to eight justices of the peace for *Middlesex*, to enquire into the present state of the horned cattle in the said county, to prevent the spreading of the contagion, and to allow 40s. to the owner of every beast infected, and knocked on the head, as well as for those who died of it, provided they were immediately buried in a pit ten feet deep.

By letters of the second, the party which lay at *Altringham* the night before, marched early that morning towards *Macclesfield*, from which place about 2000 foot passed by *Gawsworth* at ten; that 2000 horse and foot came into *Congleton* between three and four in the afternoon, who gave out that the Pretender, with the remainder of the troops, would be there that evening. A small party of about thirty were detached to a place called *Asbbury*, two or three miles on the *Newcastle* side of *Congleton*.

Dec. 3. A party of the rebels were at *Asbburn*, fifteen miles from *Derby*, and the remainder at *Leek*. The former demanded billets for 3000 men. An express was sent to give notice to the duke of *Cumberland*.

Dec. 4. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, returned to *Statford* with the army under his command, which was assembled at *Stone*, by four in the morning.

Upon positive advices of the rebels marching by *Congleton* towards *North Wales*, his royal highness's van guard was in motion towards *Newcastle*, when advice came, that the rebels were gone for *Leek* and *Asbburn*; and it was thereupon resolved to march the army as soon as possible to *Northampton*, in order to intercept them in their march towards the south.

Dec. 5. The rebels were upon their

march from *Asbburn* to *Derby*. They appeared to be a good deal fatigued, their last march having been a very great one.

Dec. 6. The duke and duchess of *Norfolk*, being just arrived in town from their house in *Nottinghamshire*, waited upon his Majesty at *St. James's*, and were very graciously received.

Dec. 7. It being apprehended that the rebels were coming forward from *Derby* for *London*, and that the duke of *Cumberland* would not be able to come up with them,

A proclamation was issued for apprehending Jesuits and Popish priests, and the court of lieutenancy of *London* resolved that two regiments of the trained bands should be out every night, and one in the day time, and the court of aldermen ordered an additional number of constables and watchmen, to preserve the peace of the city.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N,

For putting the laws in execution against Jesuits and Popish priests, and promising a reward for apprehending them within London, Westminster, the borough of Southwark, or within ten miles of the said cities of London and Westminster.

G E O R G E R.

"Whereas by an act of Parliament made in the twenty-seventh year of queen *Elizabeth*, it is enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any Jesuit or Popish priest, born within this realm, or any other our dominions, to come into, or be, or remain in any part thereof, under the penalty of being guilty of high treason, in case he shall not, within three days after he shall come into this realm, submit himself to some bishop of this realm, or to some justice of the peace, and take the oaths; and every person, who shall wittingly and willingly receive or maintain such Jesuit or Popish priest, shall be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy; and by the same act it is further enacted, that if any subject shall know that any such priest is within the realm, and not discover him to some justice of the peace, or other high officer, within twelve days next after his said knowledge, but willingly conceal his knowledge therein, then every such offender shall be fined and imprisoned at the Queen's pleasure: and whereas it is by an act of the third year of king *James the First*, enacted, that if any person shall put in practice, to absolve, persuade or withdraw any of the subjects of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, from his

his natural obedience to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, or to reconcile them to the Pope or see of *Rome*, or to move them to promise obedience to any pretended authority of the see of *Rome*, or to any other prince, state, or potentate, then every such person, their procurers, counsellors, aiders, and maintainers, knowing the same, shall be adjudged traitors, and suffer as such; or if any person shall, by any means, be willingly withdrawn, or promise obedience as aforesaid, such person is thereby made guilty of high treason: and whereas it is notorious, that great numbers of such Jesuits and Popish priests, taking advantage of the lenity of our government, in not putting the said laws and other laws against Papists into strict execution, have of late come into or continued in this our kingdom, exercising their functions, and have perverted, or attempted to pervert, many of our subjects from the Protestant religion and their allegiance: and whereas at this time of open rebellion in favour of a Popish Pretender to our crown, all such Jesuits and Popish priests are more particularly dangerous to the peace and security of this realm, and it is necessary that the said laws should be put into effectual execution against them, and more especially that they should not be suffered to come into, or remain in or near to our cities of *London* or *Westminster*: and whereas by our royal proclamation given at our court at *Kensington* the fifth day of September last, we did strictly charge and command all Papists and reputed Papists, (except as therein is excepted) on or before Thursday the 19th day of September last, to depart out of the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and borough of *Southwark*, and from all places within ten miles distance from the same: and whereas we have received information, that notwithstanding the said laws and proclamation, many Jesuits and Popish priests are so daring as still to continue and reside within the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, and borough of *Southwark*, and within ten miles of the same; we, for the better discovering and apprehending such Jesuits and Popish priests, do by this our royal proclamation, by and with the advice of our privy council, strictly charge and command all our judges, justices of the peace, magistrates, officers and other our loyal subjects, that they do use their utmost care and endeavour to discover, apprehend, and bring to trial, all Jesuits and Popish priests, except such Popish priests not being our natural born subjects, as by

the law of this our realm are permitted to attend foreign ministers. And for the greater encouragement to our loyal subjects in the discovering, apprehending, and bringing to justice such Jesuits and Popish priests, we are graciously pleased to promise to him, her or them, who shall discover or apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, any such Jesuit or Popish priest, who shall be found after Monday the ninth day of this instant *December*, in the cities of *London* and *Westminster*, or the borough of *Southwark*, or within ten miles of the said cities, the sum of one hundred pounds for every such priest, which shall be immediately paid upon conviction, by our high treasurer, or commissioners of our treasury for the time being. And in case there shall be any doubt, who or what person or persons shall be entitled to such reward, and in what proportion, the same shall be settled by the certificate of the judge or judges who shall try the said offence.

“ Given at our court at *St. James's*, the sixth day of *December*, 1745, and in the nineteenth year of our reign.

“ God save the King.”

Dec. 9. A fire broke out at Mr. *Torin's*, an exchange broker, in *Nicholas-lane*, *Leaden-hall-street*, which consumed his house and several others. The clerk and maid servant perished in the flames, and a great number of *East-India* bonds and other papers were lost.

Dec. 10. The guards and other regiments which were sent on the 7th to *Highgate*, *Enfield*, and *Barnet*, in order to form a camp at *Finchley* common, were countermanded.

The artillery sent thither returned to the Tower.

The court of lieutenancy met again at Guildhall, and ordered, that after the 11th instant the duty for the trained bands, should be discontinued in the day time, and only one regiment go out at night.

At a general meeting of the subscribers to the subscription began at Guildhall the 27th of *November* by the Lord Mayor and others, for the better relief, support, and encouragement of the soldiers during the winter season, towards the suppression of the rebellion, a committee was chosen for disposal of the money arising from such subscription, consisting of the Lord Mayor, the twelve judges, master of the rolls, the aldermen subscribers, the chamberlain of *London*, the master or prime warden of every

every company who subscribed 100*l.* the deputy of every ward, or any other person who subscribed 100*l.* and seven other select persons; and the said committee from time to time consisting of five members, had power to draw upon the chamberlain for monies; the Lord Mayor communicated these proceedings to the duke of Cumberland and marshal Wade, and desired their opinion how the money could be best applied.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at Macclesfield with two regiments of dragoons, having marched from Litchfield in two days, through terrible roads: the thousand foot were within an hour's march of that place, and the duke of Richmond was expected there that evening with the remainder of the cavalry. Upon hearing of the arrival of the Duke's advanced guard with the quarter-masters, the rebels quitted Manchester with the utmost hurry and confusion, and went towards Wigan. His royal highness sent an order by express to the magistrates of Manchester to enjoin them to seize all stragglers of the rebel army, or such as had abetted them, and to keep them in custody till further orders; and on the 12th his royal highness sent on major Wheatley with a body of dragoons. Orders were sent to Bligh's battalion to march to Macclesfield, and to the Liverpool battalion to retake their former post at Warrington.

Dec. 11. The lord chief justice Lee, the master of the rolls, and the judges subscribed 1200*l.* into the chamberlain's office, towards the relief and support of the soldiers.

Dec. 12. His royal highness received intelligence, that general Oglethorpe with his detachment of cavalry would be that day at Wigan; and being at the same time informed, by several advices from Lancashire, that the rebels were continuing their flight in the utmost disorder and confusion, and with such a panic, that many of them threw away their arms upon the road, his royal highness thereupon resolved to pursue them with all possible expedition.

A PROCLAMATION.

G E O R G E R.

"Whereas we have received intelligence, that preparations are making by our enemies to invade this our kingdom, the safety and defence of which require our utmost care, and wherein, by the assistance and blessing of God, we are resolved not to be wanting; and to the intent that they may

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not, in case of their landing, strengthen themselves by seizing the horses, oxen and cattle of our subjects, which may be useful to them for draught or burthen, or be easily supplied with provisions; we have therefore thought fit, and do by this our royal proclamation, by the advice of our privy council, strictly charge and command the warden of the cinque ports, his lieutenants, deputy or deputies, and all and every the lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of our counties, and all sheriffs, justices of the peace, mayors, bailiffs, and all and every other officers and ministers, civil or military, within their respective counties, cities, towns and divisions, that they cause the coasts to be carefully watched, and upon the first approach of the enemy, immediately to cause all horses, oxen and cattle which may be fit for draught or burden, and not actually employed in our service, or in the defence of the country, and also (as far as may be practicable) all other cattle and provisions, to be driven and removed twenty miles at least from the place where the enemy shall attempt or appear to intend to land, and to secure the same, so as they may not fall into the hands or power of any of our enemies; wherein nevertheless it is our will and pleasure, that the respective owners thereof may suffer as little damage, loss, or inconvenience as may be consistent with the public safety. And we do hereby further strictly charge and command all our subjects to be aiding and assisting in the execution of this our royal command.

"Given at our court at St. James's, the twelfth day of December, 1745, and in the nineteenth year of our reign.

"God save the King."

The empress of Russia not only declared to the French minister her abhorrence of the present rebellion in Scotland, which she knew to be fomented by his master, but also her readiness upon the first requisition to send to the assistance of Great-Britain, the troops stipulated by treaty. Orders had been sent to general Kriib, who commanded in chief the Russian auxiliaries to the king of Poland, that he should immediately advance against the Prussian dominions, as soon as news came that the king of Prussia had committed hostilities against Saxony; but their march was suspended by advice of a peace concluded between the contending powers.

The general contents of this peace were,
B b b 1. The

1. The king of *Prussia* acknowledges the Emperor.

2. The elector Palatine, who is comprised in this treaty, does the same.

3. His Imperial majesty confirms, in favour of the king of *Prussia*, certain privileges, *de non evocando*, conceded to his *Prussian* majesty by the late emperor *Charles VII.* with regard to certain provinces and estates in the king of *Prussia*'s possession, not appertaining to the electorate of *Brandenburg*.

In the treaty with *Saxony* it is stipulated,

1. That all the contributions that the electorate was to furnish to his *Prussian* majesty to the 22d of *December*, inclusive, should be retained to his proper use, and that a million of *German* crowns should be paid at the next fair at *Leipsick*, with interest at 5l. per cent, to be counted from the day of signing, to the time of his quitting the capital.

2. That the subjects of his *Prussian* majesty, who are interested in the *Steur* of *Saxony*, shall be exactly paid.

3. That the king of *Poland*, as elector of *Saxony*, shall not innovate any thing to the prejudice of the Protestant religion in that electorate.

4. It is also stipulated, that the soldiers which have enlisted since the *Prussians* entered the electorate, shall remain in that service.

"At the council-chamber, Whitehall, the 16th day of *December*, 1745. Present, the lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy-council.

"Whereas for the more speedy augmentation of his Majesty's forces for suppressing the present rebellion, his Majesty was pleased, on the 5th day of *October* last, to issue his royal proclamation, thereby promising and declaring, that all such able-bodied men, who should enlist themselves as soldiers in his land service, on or before the 25th day of *December* next, should, upon their request, be discharged therefrom at the end of six months from the respective times of their enlisting, in case the said rebellion should be extinguished within that time, and if not, then as soon as the said rebellion should be extinguished. And whereas the time thereby limited for such enlisting is now near expiring, and that the continuance of the rebellion renders it still necessary to make such further augmentation of his Majesty's forces, as may most effectually serve to put an end to the said rebellion: it is therefore his Majesty's pleasure, and it is hereby accordingly ordered,

that the said time of enlisting be extended from the 25th of this instant *December*, to the 25th of *March* next ensuing; and all such able-bodied men, who shall enlist themselves as soldiers in his Majesty's land service, on or before the said 25th day of *March* next, shall, upon their request, be discharged therefrom at the end of six months from the respective times of their enlisting, in case the said rebellion shall be extinguished within that time, and if not, then as soon as the said rebellion shall be extinguished, according to the terms of the aforesaid proclamation.

Temple Stanyan."

Dec. 17. Orders were sent from the Admiralty to all the commanders of the ships in the river, not to fire a gun upon any account, that the signal guns might be more plainly heard and distinguished, in case of an invasion or insurrection.

Dec. 18. Being a general fast, the House of Peers went in a grand procession to the collegiate church of *St. Peter's, Westminster*, and heard a sermon by the right rev. Dr. *Lisle*, bishop of *St. Asaph*; Dr. *Newton*, rector of *St. Mary le Bow*, preached before the House of Commons in *St. Margaret's, Westminster*; they both took the same text, viz. *Remember when thou art fallen and repent, &c.* There was the greatest attendance of Lords and Commons ever known on the like occasion.

Dec. 19. The whole amount of three nights acting the *Beggar's Opera*, proposed by Mrs. *Cibber*, who acted *Polly* gratis, making 600l. was paid by Mr. *Rich* into the chamber of *London*, for the encouragement of the soldiers. Every comedian played gratis, and the tallow-chandlers gave the candles.

Dec. 21. Letters received from the duke of *Cumberland*, by a messenger who left his Royal Highness on *Thursday* morning last, brought an account, that he came up with the rebels on *Wednesday* night with his cavalry, after ten hours march, just beyond *Lawther-hall*, which the rebels abandoned on our approach, and threw themselves into a village called *Clifton*, within three miles of *Penrith*, which village his Royal Highness immediately attacked with the dragoons dismounted, who behaved extremely well, and drove the rebels out of it in an hour's time, though a very strong and defensible post. The loss of the rebels could not be known, as it was quite dark before the skirmish was over: that of the King's forces amounted to about forty men killed

killed and wounded, and four officers wounded, but not mortally, viz. colonel *Honywood*, captain *East*, and the two cornets *Owen* and *Hamilton*; the rebels cried, "No quarter—murder them;" and they received several wounds after they were down. A captain *Hamilton* of the rebels was taken prisoner much wounded. After this action, the rebels retired to four miles distance.

About ten o'clock on *Wednesday* night, that corps of the rebels which was at *Penrith*, and had ordered their cannon and baggage to advance during the skirmish, retired with the utmost precipitation to *Carlisle*. It was so dark, and the country so covered, that it was impossible to pursue them that night, and the troops being fatigued with the forced marches they had made through very bad roads, they halted at *Penrith* on *Thursday*.

Dec. 20. Marshal *Wade* arrived at *Newcastle*, and gave orders for the immediate march of 1000 foot and 50 horse, to join his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* in the neighbourhood of *Carlisle*.

Dec. 21. The rebels, in number about 3000, came to *Annan*, about eleven o'clock at night, and staid till ten the next morning, except about four or 500, who proceeded forward to *Dumfries* over night. Amongst those who staid were the young Pretender, the persons filling themselves duke of *Perth*, and the *French* ambassador, as also *Lochiel*, *Clanronald*, *Glengarry*, and *Keppoch*. Lord *Elcho* went this night with the 400 to *Dumfries*, as did the rest the next day.

Another body of the rebels, of about 2000, marched next night from the *Est* to *Ecclefechan*, and staid there all night. The *Mac Phersons* were of this party, and lord *Ogilvy* was with them.

Dec. 23. The rebels remained at *Dumfries* till seven o'clock this morning, at which time they began to march, and had all left the town before eight. They demanded 2000*l.* contribution at *Dumfries*, 1000*l.* whereof was immediately paid, and as a security for the other, they took along with them two gentlemen as prisoners. They also insisted on 1000 pair of shoes, paid nothing for quarters, and did a prodigious deal of mischief every where. They marched from *Dumfries* in great precipitation, being alarmed by a report, that a party of the army under the command of his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* was at *Annan*. The rebels who went to *Moffat*,

and were computed about 2000 in number, had orders not to march from that place till this day. The young Pretender, duke of *Perth*, lord *Elcho*, lord *Pittligo*, *Lochiel* and *Keppoch*, went by *Dumfries*; lord *Tullibardine*, lord *George Murray*, lords *Ogilvy* and *Nairn* went by *Moffat*.

Dec. 23. The main body of the rebels was in *Penrith* upon *Wednesday* the 18th, when their rear-guard, which consisted of about 1000 of their best men, was driven out of the village of *Clifton*, by about 300 dismounted dragoons, twelve of whom were killed and twenty-four wounded. As soon as the news arrived at *Penrith*, orders were given by the rebels for a march forthwith, and about eight that evening they set out from thence, and continued marching towards *Carlisle*, where they arrived at nine o'clock the next morning. The same morning *St. George's* dragoons went into *Penrith*, where they continued all that night, and on *Friday* the 20th. His royal highness the Duke halted there with the rest of the army on *Friday*. At four o'clock on *Saturday* morning they marched in three columns towards *Carlisle*, his Royal Highness with the infantry making the centre along the post road, and the horse and dragoons in two columns, one on his right by *Armathwaite*, and the other on the left by *Huttonball*; they joined on *Carlton-moor*, and took their quarters in the villages round *Carlisle*, which place the rebels left on *Friday*, having staid there but one night to change the garrison. Whilst the Highlanders were in *Penrith*, they were guilty of great excesses; they broke open several houses and shops, took away great quantities of the goods, and threw into the streets, and spoiled or destroyed what they could not carry off.

Two regiments of foot and two of dragoons arrived at *Edinburgh* from *Stirling*. Lord *Lowat*, whose son was with the rebels, was made a prisoner, by a party of the earl of *London*, who went to *Abtrdeth*, to hinder lord *Lewis Gordon's* making levies. A body of Highlanders who was appointed to garrison *Carlisle* refused that service.

The committee of the *Guildhall* subscription, by the approbation of the duke of *Cumberland* and marshal *Wade*, contracted for 12,000 pair of breeches, 12,000 woollen caps, 10,000 pair of woollen stockings, 1000 blankets, 12,000 pair of knit woollen gloves, and 9000 pair of woollen spatterdashies, to be forthwith provided for the use of the army. It was also resolved,

that 500*l.* part of the subscription money, be set apart for the rewarding of maimed or wounded soldiers; and 300*l.* appointed as *marshal Wade* shall direct, for the recovery of the sick, in augmentation of the allowance granted by the crown.

A number of boys at *Stokley* in *Yorkshire*, pulled some tiles of *Mr. Pearson's* mals-house, the damage of which did not amount to eleven shillings; the Papists could not see their place of worship thus insulted without resenting it; therefore got a warrant from *Mr. Skettow* against one of the boys, a sailor, who had been the most active in the affair: the constables apprehended the boy the next day; upon which his associates were called together to the number of near 200, and being joined by several young fellows, marched in order, with drum beating and colours flying, to *Mr. Skettow's*, and declared to him, that they all acknowledged themselves equally guilty with the boy charged with the fact. *Mr. Skettow* could not forbear laughing at them; however, after giving them a gentle reprimand, he dismissed them, recommending it to the Papists to put up with the damage. Upon this the boys went to *Ayton*, beating up for volunteers for his Majesty's service, and enlisted about thirty or forty boys; they then marched to *Stokley-croft*, fixed their colours upon it, and made large coal fires about it, the spectators all wondering what were their intentions to do next: when they had completed the fires, they marched in a full body to the mals-house, got upon it, stripped off all the tiles, and beat down the ceiling; from thence they let themselves down into the chapel, pulled it all to pieces, and tossed the things out of the windows into the yard, where they had placed a guard to secure them: when they had got every thing out, not even sparing the doors and wainscot, they marched with their booty to the market-cross, and set the things round the fires; then one of them put on a fine vestment and cap, with a mitre on his head, and mounted the cross, called them all around him, and made them a speech, in the conclusion of which he told them, that in consideration of the great service they had done to their King and country, in destroying the mals-house that day, he presumed, from the great authority he was then invested with, to absolve them from all their past sins, but exhorted them for the future to lead a peaceable and godly life: upon which they gave

a great huzza, "God save king *George*, and down with the mals;" then he put off his robes, and threw them into the fire; at the same time each hand was employed in burning the rest of the things, laid ready for the flames; after which they dispersed, and went to their respective homes.

Dec. 25. The following ships failed from the *Downs*, under the command of *admiral Vernon*.

Monmouth	Guns 70	Badger	Guns 26
Norwich	50	Hornet	16
Ruby	50	Weazle	16
Faulkland	50	Hinchinbrook	16
Sapphire	40	With 15 small ten-	
Folkestone	40	ders, privateers,	
Tryton	20	and custom-house	
		sloops.	

Remain with *admiral Martin* in the *Downs*.

Yarmouth	70	Princess Louisa	60
Nottingham	60	And	
Tilbury	60	York	60

Under *commodore Smith* in the *Swin*.

Two ships each of	40	Four yachts.	
Two of	20	Six cutters	

Under *commodore Boscawen* at the *Nore*.

Royal Sovereign	100	With some others,	
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At *Spithead*, under *admiral Stewart*.

Royal George	100	Duke	90
Prince George	90	Sandwich	90
St. George	90	Shrewsbury	80

At *Plymouth*, under *commodore Mofyn*.

Hampton-court	70	Princess Mary	60
Prince Frederick	70	Superbe	60
Edinburgh	70	Canterbury	60
Augusta	60	And	
Defiance	60	Maidstone	40

There was also a squadron on the coast of *Scotland* under the command of *admiral Byng*.

An account of the *Highland army*, as they were levied, or brought out of their respective counties, without regard to those that were killed or wounded afterwards, on went off with plunder.

C L A N S.

The Stewarts of Ardshall	200
The Camerons of Lochell	650
The Macdonalds of Clanrold	205
Ditto of Glenguter and Glenmoriston's men	500
Ditto of Negorch	350
Ditto of Glencp	100
The Mackenzies	80
The Macdonalds	60
The Macphersons	380

Carried over 2425
Brought

Brought over 2425

Mostly prest, or forced out.

The marquis of Tullibardine's	300
Sir George Stewart's men	200
Sir Robert Minze's men	50
The Logeman's men	50
The Aishuntully men	60

About a third prest men.

The duke of Perth's	200
St. Romen Robertson's	150

All from the shire of Angus, Ormis and Aberdeen, of which one third only are Highlanders, and many prest.

Gordon of Glenbucket, factor to the Duke	400
Lord Pittligo	250
Lord Oglevie	230
Sir James Kimloch's men	50
Wallace of Abroth	30
Gordon of Aberlower	30
Moise of Strongwood	60
Elphinstone, writer of Aberdeen	40
Stewart of Lismundee	30

In Down castle. Came to it about the time the Highlanders left Edinburgh, Nov. 23.

The Macgregors of Glengyle	120
Shaw Mackintosh's	150
Earl of Cromarty	140
Earl of Kelly	30
The Macleods of Raza	250
Bamorrells and Farquharsons	110
Minco's company of volunteers about Edinburgh	1500
The Frazers under young Lovat	700
Mackenzie under lord Fore's brother	100
Lord Lewis Gordon's number not known	
The Stewarts under Invercahiell	150
Lord Cromarty's men	450
Chiscolm's men	100
The Grants, Glanmorisons, and Urquharts	100
The Mackenzies by Fairborn	300
Rofs of Pitcairn	300
Ludorick Cameron, Lochiel's uncle	200
French landed at Montrose and near Dundee, were said to be	800

Total 10,055

N. B. Those raised lately were certainly in and near Perth on the 29th of November, and were 2450 men besides the French.

List of the rebels under lord Strathallan.

Mackenzies, under the earl of Cro-	
marry	300
Mackintoshes	300
Farquharsons, with a few of the clan of Gans	120
Frasers, under Fraer of Fias	400
French at Aberdeen, Peterhead and Montrose	500
Under lord Lewes Gordon	250

Total 1870

List of the forces under the earl of Loudon.

Macleods, under young Macleod	450
Grants, under Rothemurcus	120
Monroes, under Culcairn	200
Sutherlands	200
Mackenzies	250
Guns, under their chief Mackemish	120
Lord Loudon's regiment	500

Total 1840

Dec. 29. It was found necessary to abate the firing from the battery near *Carlisle*, which had begun to play the day before, for want of shot, till towards the evening, when a fresh supply arriving, it was renewed very briskly for two hours, which shook the walls very much.

The same evening a fellow attempting to get out of the town, was taken by one of the advanced parties and brought to the Duke. He delivered two letters, one for his Royal Highness, the other for the commander of the *Dutch* troops supposed to be with his army. They were from a person styling himself the commander of the *French* artillery, and of the *French* garrison that was at, or might come to *Carlisle*, and who subscribed his name *De Geogbegan*, for the defence of the town and citadel; and the contents of them were to summon the commander of the *Dutch* to retire with his troops from the *English* army, under pretence of the capitulation of *Tourney*.

The night of the 29th was spent in raising a new battery of three eighteen-pounders, which was completed by the morning; but on the first platoon of the old battery firing, the rebels hung out the white flag; whereupon the battery ceased, and they called over the walls, that they had two hostages ready to be delivered at the *English* gate, which was on the opposite side of the town; his Royal Highness then ordered col. *Cornway* and lord *Bury* to go and deliver the two messagers marked (A) and (B) in

(B) In writing, to be signed by col. Conway. The second message being designed as an answer to the petition's letter who called himself a *Frenchman*.

In about two hours they returned, and brought the paper marked (C) signed by *John Hamilton*, whereupon they were sent back with the terms signed by the duke of *Richmond*, by order of his Royal Highness, as contained in the paper marked (D); and about four they brought the paper marked (E), signed also by *John Hamilton*; on which brigadier *Bligh* was ordered immediately to take possession of the town with 400 foot-guards, and 700 marching foot, and 120 horse to patrol in the streets; his royal highness the Duke entered the town of *Carlisle* himself.

Copy of his Royal Highness's message, to the rebels at *Carlisle*, upon their hanging out a white flag, on Monday morning, Dec. 30, 1745.

(A) "His Royal Highness will make no exchange of hostages with the rebels, and desires they will let him know by me, what they mean by hanging out the white flag."

(B) "To let the French officer know, if there is one in the town, that there are no Dutch troops here, but enough of the King's to chastise the rebels, and those who are to give them any assistance." Signed

Colonel Conway, aid de camp to his Royal Highness the Duke.

(C) *John Hamilton's answer to his Royal Highness the Duke's message to the rebels in Carlisle, December 30, 1745.*

"In answer to the short note sent by his royal highness prince *William*, duke of *Cumberland*, the governor in name of himself and all the officers and soldiers, gunners, and others belonging to the garrison, desires to know what terms his Royal Highness will be pleased to give them, upon surrender of the city and castle of *Carlisle*, and which known, his Royal Highness shall be duly acquainted with the governor and garrison's last or ultimate resolution, the white flag being hung out on purpose to obtain a cessation of arms for concluding such a capitulation." This is to be given to his Royal Highness's aid de camp. Signed *John Hamilton*.

(D) *His Royal Highness's declaration to the rebels, sent by the colonels Conway, and lord Bury, aid de camp, to his Royal High-*

ness after receiving John Hamilton's letter, December 30.

"All the terms his Royal Highness will or can grant to the rebel garrison at *Carlisle* are, that they shall not be put to the sword, but be reserved for the King's pleasure.

"If they consent to these conditions, the governor and principal officers are to deliver themselves up immediately, and the castle, citadel, and all the gates of the town, are to be taken possession of forthwith by the King's troops. All the small arms are to be lodged in the town guard room, and the rest of the garrison are to retire to the cathedral, where a guard is to be placed over them. No damage is to be done to the artillery, arms or ammunition."

Head quarters at Blackhall, December 30. Half an hour past two in the afternoon.

By his Royal Highness's command,

Signed *Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny*,
Lieut. Gen. of his Majesty's forces.

(E) *The rebels answer to the terms offered them by his Royal Highness, December 30, 1745.*

"The governor of *Carlisle*, and all the officers comprising the garrison, agree to the terms of capitulation given in, and subscribed by order of his Royal Highness, by his grace the duke of *Richmond, Lenox, and Aubigny*, lieutenant-general of his Majesty's forces, recommending themselves to his Royal Highness's clemency, and that his Royal Highness will be pleased to interpose for them with his Majesty; and that the officers' cloaths and baggage may be safe, with a competent time to be allowed to the citizens of *Carlisle* to remove their beds, bed-cloaths, and other household furniture impressed from them for the use of the garrison in the castle."

The 30th of December 1745; at three o'clock in the afternoon.

The following is an account of the rebel officers and soldiers, taken by his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* at *Carlisle*:
List of the English rebel officers in the Manchester regiment taken in Carlisle; 1745.

Total of officers. 1 colonel. 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 adjutant, and 93 non-commission rebel officers, drummers and private men.

James Capperock, of *Lancashire*, made by the Pretender bishop of *Carlisle*.

Total of Scotch officers. 1 governor, 1 surgeon, 6 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, and 256 non-commission rebel officers, drummers, and private men.

Number.

Number of ships taken by the English, 1745, and carried into the following ports.

Lisbon	35	Aldersney	1
Dover	36	Castletown, Irel.	2
S. Carolina	4	Bantry, Ireland	1
Dartmouth	3	Bantry, Ireland	1
Falmouth	6	Brightelmstone	1
Gibraltar	5	Hull	1
Rhode Island	20	Liverpool	1
Jamaica	14	Bermudas	1
St. Kitts	5	Whitby	1
Kinfales	12	Fowey	1
Bristol	11	Jersey	2
Plymouth	18	Oporto	2
Yarmouth	6	Cowes	1
Portsmouth	4	Newcastle	1
Cork	3	Virginia	2
Barbadoes	16	Newfoundland	1
Queen's	8	Zait	1
Antigua	17	Scilly	1
Dowry	7	Mirazon	1
Portmahon	19	Montserrat	1
St. Helens	4	Philadelphia	2
Leghorn	24	Deal 1, Leith 1,	2
N. Providence	17	No port mentioned	
Batavia	5		202
New England	11		—
New Jersey	2		565
New York	11		—
Louisburgh	4	Among these 8 or 10	
Nova Scotia	2	E. India ships, and	
Poole	1	some Register ships	
The Thames	1	of great value.	

Number of ships taken by the French and Spaniards 1745, and carried into the following ports.

Brest	44	Cherburgh	6
Martinico	24	Hispaniola	11
Cape Breton	2	St. Augustin	2
St. Maloes	71	Havanna	3
Dunkirk	19	Graveling	1
Bilboa	3	Granville	1
St. Sebastian	2	Port Passage	1
Vigo	10	Cape Francois	1
Bayonne	22	Toulon	1
Calais	6	Swyaver	1
Port Louis	6	Dinant	1
Bologne	3	Nantz	1
Gallicia	7	No port mention-	
Quadelope	4	ed	180
Morlaix	26		—
Porto Rico	23		507
Rochelle	5		—
St. Jean de Luz	2	Among these many	
Bieppe	11	coasters, and small	
Havre	7	craft, and no East-	
Cadiz	3	India ship.	
Carracas	3		

Sheriffs appointed for the ensuing year.

Berkshire, Richard Tonson, esq.
Bedfordshire, Robert Ashwell, esq.
Buckinghamshire, George Pearse, esq.
Cumberland, Christopher Pattenfon, esq.
Cheshire, Ralph Leycester, esq.
Camb. and Hunt. Thomas Houghton, esq.
Devonshire, Thomas Benson, esq.
Dorsetshire, Benjamin Adney, esq.
Derbyshire, Robert Newton, esq.
Essex, John Olmus, esq.
Glocestershire, William Baghott Delaberre, esq.
Herefordshire, Charles Halfey, esq.
Herefordshire, Richard Smyth, esq.
Kent, Arthur Harris, esq.
Leicestershire, Edmond Harris, esq.
Lincolnshire, William Welby, esq.
Monmouthshire, Thomas Jenkins, esq.
Northumberland, John Watson, esq.
Northamptonshire, Sir Samuel Newnham, bart.
Norfolk, Sir Horatio Pettus, bart.
Nottinghamshire, John Thornhaugh, esq.
Oxfordshire, John Raine, esq.
Rutlandshire, John Mitchell, esq.
Shropshire, George Weld, esq.
Somersetshire, John Halladay, esq.
Staffordshire, Charles Bosvile, esq.
Suffolk, Philip Coleman, esq.
Southampton, J. Walter, esq.
Surrey, Thomas Pape, esq.
Suffex, Thomas Ridge, esq.
Warwickshire, John Hunt, esq.
Worcestershire, William Amphlett, esq.
Wiltshire, Godfrey Kneller, esq.
Yorkshire, Henry Ibbetson, esq.

For South Wales.

Brecon, Richard Wellington, esq.
Carmarthenshire, Eugene Vaughan, esq.
Cardiganshire, Sir Lucas Christianus Lloyd, bart.
Glamorganshire, Whitlock Nicholls, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Morris Bowen, esq.
Radnorshire, Henry Williams, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, Edward Williams, esq.
Caernarvon, William Thomas, esq.
Denbighshire, Thomas Lloyd, esq.
Flintshire, Sir Thomas Longueville, bart.
Merionethshire, Robert Parry, esq.
Montgomeryshire, Thomas Edwards, esq.

Appointed by the prince of Wales.

Cornwall, John Tremaigne, esq.

A STATE

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood December 31, 1744, and December 31, 1745.

EXCHEQUER.	Amount of the national debt on December 31, 1744.			Increased between, Dec. 31, 1744, and Dec. 31, 1745.		Paid off within that Time.		Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1745.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.		£.		£.	s.	d.
Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the <i>South Sea</i> company	1836275	17	10½					1836275	17	10½
Annuities for lives, with benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed	108100	0	0					108100	0	0
Ditto for two and three lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths	102847	8	2½			1000		101847	8	2½
Ditto on plate act, 6 Geo. I. <i>Regis</i>	312000	0	0					312000	0	0
Ditto for <i>News</i> and <i>St. Christopher's</i> debentures, at 3l. per cent. per an.	37821	5	1½					37821	5	1½
Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731	400000	0	0					400000	0	0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund	600000	0	0					600000	0	0
Ditto 1738, charged on ditto	300000	0	0					300000	0	0
Duties on salt continued 1741	1091400	0	0			152800		938600	0	0
Ditto further continued 1745				1000000				1000000	0	0
Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills exchanged	2200	0	0					2200	0	0
Ditto on the duties on sweets 1737	499600	0	0					499600	0	0
Ditto charged on the duties on spirituous liquors 1743	986800	0	0					986800	0	0
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.										
By two acts of parliament 9 W. III. and two other acts 6 and 9 Anne	3200000	0	0					3200000	0	0
Annuities at 3l. per cent. for 1744 charged on low wines, spirits, and strong waters	1000000	0	0					1000000	0	0
BANK of ENGLAND.										
On their original fund at 3l. per cent. per an. from Aug. 1, 1743	3200000	0	0					3200000	0	0
For cancelling Exc. bills, 3 Geo. I.	500000	0	0					500000	0	0
Purchased of the S. S. company	4000000	0	0					4000000	0	0
Annuities at 4l. per cent. charged on the duties on coals, &c. since <i>Lady-day</i> 1719	1750000	0	0					1750000	0	0
Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1714	1250000	0	0					1250000	0	0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731	800000	0	0					800000	0	0
Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund	800000	0	0					800000	0	0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, &c.	800000	0	0					800000	0	0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1743, charged on di.	1000000	0	0					1000000	0	0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto	600000	0	0					600000	0	0
Dit. at 3l. p. c. 1744, charged on dit.	1200000	0	0					1200000	0	0
Ditto at 3l. p. c. 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since <i>Lady-day</i> , 1745				500000				500000	0	0
Dit. at 3l. p. c. 1745, charged on dit.				1500000				1500000	0	0
SOUTH-SEA COMPANY.										
On their capital stock and annuities, 9 Geo. I. <i>Regis</i>	27302203	5	6½					27302203	5	6½
	£. 57679247	16	9½	3000000		153800		58525447	16	9½

AN ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1745, and to the Payment of what Debts was contracted before December 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.		£.	s.	d.	Per Contra Cr.		£.	s.	d.
The Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on December 31, 1744		108641	3	2½	By money issued between Dec. 31, 1744, and Dec. 31, 1745.				
To the produce of the sinking fund, between December 31, 1744, and December 31, 1745, viz.					In full of 1,000,000l. granted for the service of the year 1744	103508	9	10½	
					In part of 800,000l. granted for the service of the year 1745	727383	10	3½	
Surplus of the Aggregate fund		502806	5	0	To pay the annuities at 3 per cent. on 600,000l. granted anno 1736, for one year due at Christmas 1745	18000	0	0	
General fund		417037	17	6½	To pay the annuities at 3 per cent. on 300,000l. granted anno 1738, for one year due at Michaelmas 1745	9000	0	0	
S. Sea comp. fund.		5926	16	5½	To the utter of the receipt of Exchequer for necessaries delivered for the service of the said annuities	107	1	3½	
					To pay annuities at 3 per cent. on 800,000l. granted anno 1742, for one year, due at Christmas 1745	24450	0	0	
		£. 1034412	2	2½	To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt further continued 1745, for 6 months interest due at Michaelmas 1745	17500	0	0	
					To make good the deficiency of annuities granted 1720, on the plate-act at Lady-day 1745	4578	15	9	
					To make good the deficiency of the lottery annuities, anno 1731, at Christmas 1744	8367	9	10	
					To the bank of England, to make good the premiums or rewards for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duty on sweets, anno 1737, to July 24, 1745	13793	3	5	
						926688	10	5½	
					Balance in cash Dec. 31, 1745	107723	11	9	
						£. 1034412	2	2½	

The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in the annexed account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. per pound.

The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery for this year were allowed an annuity for one life of 9s. a ticket, from Midsummer 1745, which amounts to 22,500l. per annum, and was an increase of the national debt, but cannot be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

A general bill of Christenings and Burials, within the bills of mortality, from December, 11, 1744, to December 10, 1745.

Christened.		Buried.	
Males	7278	Males	10468
Females	6800	Females	10828
In all	14078	In all	21296

Increased in the burials this year 690.

Whereof have died.	
Under two years of age	7289
Between two and five	1631
Five and ten	672
Ten and twenty	626
Twenty and thirty	1695
Thirty and forty	1940
Forty and fifty	2332
Fifty and sixty	1741
Sixty and seventy	1382
Seventy and eighty	1064
Eighty and ninety	437
Ninety and a hundred	77
A hundred	3
A hundred and two	2
A hundred and three	1
A hundred and four	1
A hundred and five	3
A hundred and eleven	1

Part of the cargo of the Notre Dame de Deliverance, from the South Seas, taken by his Majesty's ships the Chester and Sunderland off Cape Breton, and arrived at Portsmouth.

Eighteen serons of gold, each 65 lb. wt. are 1170 lb. avoirdupois; 15399 double doubloons each four pistoles, are 61596 pistoles; 153 gold snuff-boxes, each six ounces, are 918 ounces; a gold-hilted sword, about 2 lb. wt; a gold watch; a five moidore piece; 36 pistoles; 1,072,000 pieces of eight, at 4s. each, are 214,400l. sterling; 764 ounces of virgin silver, at 3s. 6d. per ounce; 31 pounds of silver ore, 2 large silver hargons, 9 large silver snuff-boxes, 6 pair of diamond ear-rings, a diamond ring, a pair of solitaires, 2 stone roses, 2 diamonds set in gold, 5 pair of solitaires; 877 serons of cacao, 316 bags of cacao, 203 serons of jesuit's bark, 191 tanned hides, 181 dozen of fans, 36 bales of Spanish or Carmenian wool.

1745-6, Jan. 1. Arrived an express from his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, with an account of the surrender of Carlisle.

Jan. 2. Admiral Vernon being arrived in the *Dowry* from a cruise, struck his flag

before day-light, and came on shore at Deal; admiral Martin took the command in his room.

The honourable *Alexander Hume Campbell*, esq. member for the shire of Berwick, was dismissed from the office of solicitor general to the prince of Wales.

Jan. 4. The most honourable *John* marquis of Tweeddale, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of state, resigned the seals into his Majesty's hands.

There was no secretary appointed for Scotland, but the business of that office was done by the other secretaries of state.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland arrived at St. James's from Carlisle, whence he set out on the 2d in the morning, and never was in bed the whole journey.

Jan. 7. St. James's. The baron de Boetelaer, plenipotentiary of the States General, had a private audience of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, to which he was introduced by Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, knt. master of the ceremonies.

Jan. 13. The mayor and town-clerk of Carlisle arrived in town under the custody of two of his Majesty's messengers.

Jan. 14. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and made a most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"At the opening of this session of Parliament, I did not think it proper to say any thing before you, for your consideration, but what immediately related to the present unnatural rebellion, and our security at home. The daring attempt, which the rebels have since made upon this part of my kingdom, has been happily disappointed; and, as their precipitate flight, before a small number of my troops, must greatly dispirit their followers; so, that inviolable duty, and loyalty, which have been so universally and steadily, shewn by my faithful subjects, and shall never be forgotten by me, must convince them how vain and ill-grounded their hopes were of any addition of strength from such an enterprise. I have not only sent a considerable body of our national forces into Scotland, and ordered the Hessian troops, in my pay, to be landed there; but have also made such a disposition of the rest of my forces by land, as well as by sea, that, I hope, by the blessing of God, this rebellion will, in a short time, be extinguished; and our enemies, who have so long menaced us with an invasion, be deterred by the formidable

sonable preparations made for our defence.

"The election of the Emperor, which I very zealously promoted, was an event of great importance, not only to the support of the House of *Austria*, but to the liberties of *Europe* in general. I did also, during the course of the last year, exert my earnest endeavours to bring about an accommodation between the Empress, the king of *Poland*, and the king of *Prussia*; and laid a proper foundation for it, by the convention, made between me, and the king of *Prussia*. This great work being at length perfected, under my mediation, by the treaty lately concluded at *Dresden*, the interior tranquility of *Germany*, amongst the princes of the empire, is now restored; my next care has been, and shall continue to be, applied to improve this accommodation to the best advantage, by procuring an immediate succour to be sent to *Italy*; and such a strength for the defence, and security of the United Provinces, as may preserve that republic, the ancient, and natural ally of this kingdom, and one main support of the Protestant cause, from the destruction, with which it is threatened; as well as to attain a safe, and honourable peace. The States General have made the most pressing instances to me, to assist them in this difficult conjuncture. The imminent dangers, to which they are, at present, exposed, which do so nearly affect the safety of *Great Britain*, as well as the very being of *Holland*, call for our most serious attention: for the interests of the two nations are so united, that whatsoever brings ruin upon the one, must, in consequence, be attended with the most fatal mischiefs to the other. These reasons have induced me to assure the States, that I will, to the utmost of my power, according to the circumstances of my own dominions, co-operate with them, towards opposing the further progress of our enemies in the *Netherlands*; and procuring a proper support for the Republic, against the ambitious, and destructive designs of *France*. In order to this necessary end, measures are now actually concerting between me, and the States, for furnishing this assistance, on my part, as early, and effectual as possible; and for their making such an augmentation of their present forces, as their own immediate preservation, and the necessity of affairs absolutely require.

"The great advantages, which we have received from our naval strength, in protecting the commerce of my subjects, and

intercepting, and distressing that of our enemies, have been happily experienced by the former, and severely felt by the latter. I am therefore determined to be particularly attentive to this important service; and to have such a fleet at sea, early in the spring, as may be sufficient to defend ourselves, and effectually to annoy our enemies."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"It is with much regret, that I find myself obliged to ask any further aids of my people. I am so sensible of the burthens they endure, that nothing could give me so sincere a pleasure, as to lighten them; but the considerations, I have laid before you, are so necessary to our own preservation, that, I doubt not, you will grant me such a supply, as shall be sufficient for these purposes. The proper estimates shall soon be laid before you: and I earnestly recommend it to you, to take the most effectual methods to maintain the public credit, in this conjuncture."

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"I have fully opened to you my views, and intentions, which are so essential to the honour of my crown, and the true interest, and well-being of my kingdoms, that I depend on your vigorous support, and the utmost unanimity, and dispatch in your proceedings."

The humble address of the right honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, January 15.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"The great care which your Majesty has taken for suppressing the present wicked and unnatural rebellion, and for defending this kingdom against an invasion, is a fresh instance of your paternal goodness and concern for your people; the continuance of whose religious and civil rights is involved in the preservation of your Majesty, and of the Protestant succession in your royal house.

"We beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your arms, in disappointing the attempt of the rebels upon this part of *Great Britain*. As your troops, led on and animated by the bravery and example of his royal highness the Duke, could not fail to strike terror into the rebels; so

your Majesty's gracious acknowledgment of the inviolable and active loyalty of your faithful subjects, must be the most encouraging motive to them, stedfastly to persevere in the same principles. We comply therefore with every call of interest, as well as of duty, when we give your Majesty the warmest assurances of our most zealous and vigorous support, totally to extinguish this rebellion in every part of the united kingdom; and entirely to defeat the designs of the Pretender, and all those who shall presume to assist or abet him.

"It is with gratitude we acknowledge your Majesty's great wisdom and regard for the public welfare, in exerting your powerful influence to promote the election of the Emperor, and to bring about an accommodation between the Empress, the king of *Poland*, and the king of *Prussia*. We look with much satisfaction on the completion of this great work; in consequence of which, an immediate succour may be sent to *Italy*; your Majesty's faithful ally, the king of *Sardinia*, be timely supported; and a strength procured for the defence and security of the Low Countries.

"We are most sensibly affected with the imminent dangers, to which the United Provinces are exposed. We consider their preservation and security, as of the highest importance to the safety of these kingdoms, whose interests have been so closely connected with those of that Protestant republic, ever since its first foundation. We therefore beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will vigorously support you, in taking proper measures for their defence, and in making good such necessary engagements, as your Majesty shall enter into, for co-operating with them, towards opposing the the further progress of our enemies in the *Netherlands*; and procuring a proper security for the States General, against the ambitious and destructive designs of *France*; and for attaining a safe and honourable peace.

"Your Majesty's prudence, and tender concern for your people, appear in nothing more, than in the regard you express for the circumstances of your own dominions. We cannot doubt, but this consideration will have its due weight with your allies; and that the States will make such an augmentation of their forces, and all such further efforts, as their own immediate danger, and the present exigency of affairs require.

"The advantages which *Great-Britain* has received, and the losses and distress

which her enemies have felt from our naval strength, are visible to all the world. Your Majesty's resolution therefore to be particularly attentive to this important service, and to have a strong fleet at sea, early in the spring, gives us the greatest satisfaction.

"Your Majesty's gracious declaration, that you have fully opened to us your views and intentions, is an additional ground for that just confidence, which we repose in you: and we do, in the most solemn manner, assure your Majesty, that the menaces thrown out, and the preparations made by our enemies, have had no other effect upon our minds, but to increase our indignation against their destructive projects and attempts; and to augment and heighten our zeal and ardour, in the cause of your Majesty and our country."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I return you my thanks for this dutiful and affectionate address. The just sense you express of the situation of affairs, and of the proper conduct to be pursued, in order to extinguish the rebellion, support our friends, and defeat the designs of our enemies, gives me great satisfaction. I rely on your vigorous support; and you may depend on my firmly adhering to such measures, as shall be most for the honour of my crown, and the true interests of my kingdoms, in our present circumstances."

The address of the House of Commons.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our sincere thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"It is with the truest satisfaction that we congratulate your Majesty on the success of your arms, under the command of his royal highness the Duke, in driving the rebels out of one part of the united kingdom; not doubting, but by the zeal and loyalty of your faithful subjects, and the further progress of your troops, this unnatural rebellion will be happily and speedily extinguished throughout the whole kingdom: and we assure your Majesty, that we will persevere in supporting your Majesty in all such measures, as shall be thought necessary for so desirable an end: and though we trust in your Majesty's wisdom, that the measures you have already pursued, will deter any foreign power from undertaking so rash an enterprise as the invasion

vation of this island; yet we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that, whatever further strength shall be found necessary, you may depend on your faithful Commons for their cheerful and ready assistance to make good the same.

"Permit us to congratulate your Majesty on the success of your endeavours in the choice of an Emperor, and thereby procuring an additional strength to the house of *Austria*, and a further security to the liberties of *Europe* in general.

"We take this occasion to express our highest satisfaction on the peace, concluded between the Empress, the king of *Poland*, and the king of *Prussia*; whereby the interior tranquility of the princes of the empire is restored, and the Empress enabled more effectually to support herself and her allies in *Italy*, particularly the king of *Sardinia*; to whose assistance we will contribute, on our part, whatever shall be found necessary and expedient.

"And your Majesty may depend on your faithful Commons, that, as they are fully sensible, that the true interest of the States General; and that of these kingdoms is the same, they will enable your Majesty, as far as our circumstances will permit, to give that succour to the United Provinces, which, with a proper and vigorous exertion of their own strength, may put a stop to the further progress of the arms of *France* in the *Netherlands*, procure them a sufficient security against their enemies, and obtain a safe and honourable peace.

"We beg leave to return your Majesty our thanks for the particular care which your Majesty has taken, and graciously promises to continue, of the naval strength of these kingdoms; from whence we have already received, and from which, under your Majesty, we may justly hope for the most important services.

"And we assure your Majesty, that we will, in all our deliberations, have the greatest regard to public credit, the support of which is, at this time, so essentially necessary towards carrying into execution every measure, that can conduce to the honour of your Majesty, and the true interest and well-being of your people."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The zeal you express, and the assurances you give, of vigorously supporting me in suppressing the rebellion, and in assisting my allies, are very agreeable

to me. You may be assured, that in all the measures I shall pursue for attaining these ends, I shall have a constant regard to the abilities of my people, as well as to the true interest and security of my kingdoms."

Jan. 15. Was held a general court of the Bank of *England*, when the court of directors were empowered to draw up proposals for converting the debt of 986,000*l.* payable out of the duty on licences at three per cent. into a standing annuity at four per cent. redeemable by Parliament, and to create the sum of 986,000*l.* an additional stock; and thereby to lend government the sum of one million upon the malt or land tax, at an interest not less than four per cent.

Jan. 16. The court of lieutenancy at Guildhall agreed to lay aside all further duty of the trained bands by night or by day, unless called upon by some emergency.

Jan. 20. A general court of the Bank of *England* empowered the directors to lend the government one million on the malt and land taxes, at an interest not less than four per cent. and to subscribe 1000*l.* to the Lord Mayor's scheme for the support of the soldiers.

Jan. 21. Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, by direction from the lords of the admiralty, adjourned the court martial, on board the Prince of *Orange* at *Deptford*, to *Tuesday* the 18th of *February*, for the trial of admiral *Lestock*.

Jan. 23. This day at noon an express arrived from lieutenant general *Hawley*, with letters of the 19th from *Edinburgh*, containing the following particulars of the action upon the 17th near *Falkirk*.

The whole army being assembled, and *Cobham's* dragoons being arrived early upon the morning of the 17th, it was resolved to march the next day to attack the rebels, who lay with their main body in the enclosures near *Torwood*; but by the report of several persons who were sent out to reconnoitre, they were observed to be in motion early in the morning (as they had also been the 16th) but it was not confirmed that they were in full march against us till about one in the afternoon, when they were seen at three miles distance, marching in two columns towards the south, to some rising grounds upon a moor near *Falkirk*; upon which our troops got under arms, and formed immediately in the front of the camp, and bent their march towards the same ground, to which it was apprehended the rebels were going, being a mile on the left of the camp: No sooner were the troops got thither, but we saw the rebel

moving

moving up, their right extending southwards: as there was a morass or boggy ground upon our left, we could not stretch so far as they, so that their left was pretty near opposite to our center. The dragoons were posted upon the left, and our foot was formed in two lines, part upon plain ground, and the rest upon a declivity: when all was formed, and our first line within one hundred yards of the rebels, orders were given for the lines to advance, and a body of dragoons to attack them sword in hand. They accordingly marched forwards, but upon the rebels giving them a fire, they gave ground, and great part of the foot of both lines did the same, after making an irregular fire, except the two regiments of *Barrell* and *Ligonier*, under the command of brigadier *Chelemndele*, which rallied immediately; and being afterwards attacked by the rebels, fairly drove them back, and put them to flight. Whilst this was transacting, a body of the foot, by the care of major general *Haste*, formed at some distance in the rear of these two regiments, which the rebels seeing, durst not advance; and about the same time brigadier *Mordaunt* rallied the scattered battalions into their several corps, in which he was greatly assisted by the officers, and pretty near formed them.

For some time before the army moved forwards, there was a violent storm of rain and wind, to which we may in some measure impute our misfortune, for it hindered the men from seeing before them and consequently the rebels had the advantage of us greatly in that particular. Besides, as it rained also before that, many of the firelocks were so wet, that it was believed not above one in five that were attempted to be fired, went off. Our loss was very small, the greatest being that of the officers, several of whom, being left by their men, were lost. And we had reason to believe that of the rebels to be very considerable, by the report of some who were upon the field. It was a misfortune that we could not get up our artillery to us; for as it had rained heavily in the night, and on the 17th in the morning, and having a steep hill to ascend, and the horses but bad, they could not get forward; and when we returned to our camp, we found the captain of the train had abandoned it, and the drivers had run off with the horses, which obliged us to leave some pieces of cannon behind us. The grenadiers of *Barrell's* regiment drew down one to the camp, and

horses were found at *Falkirk* to bring away three of them.

The rebels by all accounts lost many more men than the King's forces, and could not improve the advantages they had at the beginning of the action, but were driven back by, and fled before, a handful of our army, and we remained masters of the field; though, by the inclemency of the weather, and want of provisions, night coming on, our army was obliged to march to *Linsburgh*, and thereby abandon what common and tents they could not find horses to carry off.

The 22d day a number of people, consisting chiefly of sailors, went about ten o'clock in the morning to the Popish mass-house in *Sunderland*, where they found several people at prayers, and a couple to be married, who, with Mr. *Hankins*, their priest, all fled out; upon which, the sailors immediately pulled down the altar and crucifix, together with all the seats, the priest's robes, all their books, the furniture, and every individual thing in the room, and burnt them in a fire in the street made for that purpose; and also a large library of books and papers belonging to the priest; among which was found, before they were committed to the flames, a list of the names of several people, who were well affected to the present government.

Jan. 24. The committee of the Guild-hall subscription ordered, that besides 500*l.* for rewarding such soldiers as shall be maimed or wounded, 500*l.* should be distributed as rewards among such soldiers and non-commission officers who shall, by their bravery, distinguish themselves in suppressing the present rebellion.

The sheriffs presented a petition from the common-council to the parliament for a repeal of the negative vote of the court of aldermen.

Appointed also a committee to examine the state and revenue of the chamber of *London*, and to make a report to the common-council; and unanimously agreed to present his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* with the freedom of the city.

Jan. 25. His Majesty having been pleased to direct his Royal Highness to repair to *Scotland*, to take upon himself the command of the army there, his Royal Highness set out upon his journey thither.

Jan. 29. At a general court of the governors and directors of the bank of *England*, it was agreed in order to lend the government

vernment a million at 4 per cent. to make a call of 10 per cent. on the proprietors of their stock, one half of the money to be paid on or before the 28th of March next. The Lady-day dividend to be reckoned in part of it. The said 10 per cent. to be added to the stock at par, on the 10th of April next, and no transfer made from February 21, to April 10.

Further contributions towards the subscription at Guildhall, for the relief and encouragement of the soldiers were, of the Prince of Wales 500*l.* of the bank of England 1000*l.* of the merchant-tailors company 200*l.* of the apothecaries company 200*l.* the distillers company 100*l.* that of the salters 100*l.* the ironmongers company 100 guineas; Richard Taunton of Rowridge, Wiltshire, esq. 30*l.* the Rev. Mr. Featherston, curate of Loose, near Maidstone in Kent, 10 guineas.

The duty on hops this year amounted to 39,087*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*

From New England we hear, that the 7th of November was observed at Connecticut, as a day of thanksgiving for the taking of Cape Breton.

As soon as the young Pretender came to Glasgow, he sent for the Provost, and demanded the names of those who had subscribed for raising troops against him, threatening to hang him on refusal. To this the Provost replied, "He would not give up the name of any one person in the town, but that he had himself subscribed more than any other, as he thought it his duty, and that he feared not to die in such a cause."

The inhabitants of Whitehaven having distinguished themselves by the ready assistance given to the army under the Duke of Cumberland, Sir Everard Faulkner, by command of his Royal Highness, wrote a letter of thanks to them on that account.

Jan. 30. A messenger arrived from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland at Berwick, where he was on the 26th.

Part of the train of artillery and stores, expected from England, came this afternoon to Edinburgh.

General Blakeney killed so many of the rebels, that they were quite disheartened.

John lord Goswain obtained a grant of the office of master-forester of Farmington, part of the forest of Rockingham in Northamptonshire, for the term of ninety-nine years.

Henry Fitch, esq. member for Malton,

appointed a gentleman of the King's bed-chamber.

Samuel Mafham, esq. deputy paymaster of the forces, under Thomas Winnington, esq. in the room of

Charles Monson, esq. who resigned.

Thomas Smith, esq. a teller of the Exchequer, in the room of Robert Pennant, esq. deceased.

Thomas Thornbury, esq. Windsor herald at arms.

Mr. Peter Toms, Portcullis pursuivant at arms, in the room of Richard Mawson, esq. deceased.

Henry Harris, esq. steward of Chelsea hospital, in the room of

Lancelot Storie, esq. major thereof.

Mr. Alexander Wright, chief clerk of the excise, a place of considerable profit.

Feb. 1. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint Abraham Hume, esq. to be a commissary-general of stores, provisions and forage, to all his Majesty's forces at home and abroad.

The arrival of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland at Edinburgh, animated our army, and struck the rebels with terror and confusion. He lost no time to improve these advantages, marched the whole army yesterday to Linlithgow and the adjacent places, and continued his march this morning to Falkirk, the rebels always flying before him. This morning the rebels renewed their firing against Sterling castle; but general Blakeney continuing to make a good defence, they raised the siege, and blew up their magazines of powder, and spiked their cannon, and the whole army of the rebels fled with precipitation, and crossed the Forth at the ford of Frew; and his Royal Highness sent on the dragoons and Argyllshire men to take possession of Sterling, and remained with the foot at Falkirk.

Feb. 2. His Royal Highness arrived at Sterling at one o'clock in the afternoon, without meeting the least obstacle or resistance, as brigadier Mordaunt had also done the night before, but too late to pursue the rebels. Their precipitate flight is not to be described: they were all to be at Perth the 2d; where, as their own men declared, they would not stay for his Royal Highness to come up to them. When the rebels heard that his Royal Highness was got to Linlithgow, they held a council, and drew out their men, declaring that they would meet him; but as soon as the baggage and the cannon they lately took were moved off, they told the country people that they were going

going to meet a reinforcement; but that, as they could not carry away all their plunder, they would give it to them, and that it was in St. Ninian's church, where they had made a magazine of powder and ball; and when the country people came to fetch it away, the rebels attempted to set fire to the magazine, but fortunately the first train missed, so that several escaped; but the second was so soon fired, that many poor people were blown up, and buried in the ruins.

Feb. 3. Was held a general court of the bank of England, when the resolution of several late courts for lending the government one million on the land and malt-taxes, was unanimously agreed to.

A cartel ship arrived at Plymouth from St. Malo's, with 200 English prisoners; who said that she left about 800 more behind, among them 20 commanders of ships; eight privateers of 36 guns, and two of 28, with a man of war of 54 guns, were sailed from thence, with a design to intercept our Portugal fleet.

Feb. 4. Orders were sent to all his Majesty's yards, to sit out, with all expedition, such ships, as were repairing, and for the artificers to work double tides.

Feb. 5. The contributions to the Guildhall subscription begun by the Lord Mayor and others, for the better relief, support, and encouragement of the soldiers employed in suppressing the present unnatural rebellion, amounted to the sum of 18,435*l.* of which 17,256*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* had been disposed of in the following manner.

For rewards to the maimed and wounded	—	£.	s.	d.
		5000	0	0
For rewards to such private soldiers and non-commission officers, whose bravery shall merit it		5000	0	0
Sent to Newcastle for the benefit of the sick		300	0	0
For 12,000 shirts	—	2105	0	0
— 15,000 pair of breeches	—	2468	15	0
— 16,500 pair of stockings	—	825	0	0
— 10,000 woollen caps	—	208	6	8
— 12,000 pair of gloves	—	289	18	8
— 9,100 pair of woollen ankle paterdashies	—	322	5	10
— 1,000 blankets	—	337	10	0
By sundry imprests, to answer the expense of insurance and freight to Newcastle, carriage and other contingent expenses		400	0	0
Undisbursed of		11-3	3	10
And the subscription was kept open.				

Feb. 7. Was committed to Lancaster goal, James Reiley, Samuel Newman, and Martin Eades, three Irish Roman Catholic priests. It appeared on oath that they had collected several sums of money for the use of the Pretender, which were transmitted to him while he was at Derby and Manchester.

Upon Sunday the 2d instant, the rebels came to Perth, in straggling parties on horseback, from nine in the morning to seven at night, when lord Lewis Gordon's, lord Ogilvy's, and Sir James Kinloch's men came in a body, as did the French picquets about nine; these last consisted of not above 100 men, and the whole amounted to about 1500. About 200 stragglers followed on Monday; and the same day came in from Crief 140 men, commanded by Mr. Robertson of Fasilly, and Blairfitty, and brought in, with them seven pieces of brass cannon, and four covered waggons; nineteen carts with ammunition came in also on the 2d. The persons of greatest distinction, who came in with them, were, lord Pittfry, the person called lord John Drummond, lord Ogilvy, lord Kilmarnock, lord Elcho, lord Lewis Gordon, Sir John Macleod and his brother, brigadier Stapleton, majors Nairn and Kennedy, secretary Murray, Mr. Mutchell, the person who styles himself the French ambassador, and lord George Murray. On Monday the 3d, there went for Dundee, seven pieces of brass cannon, four covered waggons, and fourteen carts with ammunition, escorted by lord Lewis Gordon's men: the same day the main body of horse and foot crossed the river Tay in a straggling manner, and took their route for the Cooper of Angus, viz. those called the life-guards, Pittfry's, lord Ogilvy's, and Sir James Kinloch's; and several of the above gentlemen went with them. On Tuesday the 4th, the French picquets, about 100 men, who lay in garrison there, commanded by colonel Creighton, and Mr. Robertson of Fasilly, and Blairfitty, with their 140 men, accompanied by lord Strathallen, Gask, lord George Murray, and the remaining part of the gentlemen before-mentioned, passed likewise the said river, escorting secretary Murray, who went on Monday afternoon to lord John Drummond's at Lanxten, where it was alleged the Pretender's son was, and lord Kilmarnock, the French ambassador so called, Macleod of Ranza, and another gentleman who went in a coach for Dundee.

Perth was evacuated on Tuesday the 4th, between eleven and twelve in the forenoon;

noon; about an hour after marched through the town a small party from *Crief*, and crossed the said river. The rebels left thirteen pieces of iron cannon, about eight and twelve pounders, nailed up; and threw into the river fourteen swivel guns lately belonging to his Majesty's sloop the *Hazard*, which were taken out again: they also threw a great quantity of cannon balls into the river.

Feb. 3. His Royal Highness was at *Perth* ever since the 6th instant, and employed in laying in magazines of bread and forage. Two detachments of 500 foot each had been sent forward, one to *Dun-deld*, under the command of lieutenant colonel Sir *Andrew Agnew*, with 120 *Argyleshire* men added thereto; the other, under the command of lieutenant colonel *Leighton*, to *Castle-Mennie*, a mile on the other side *Torphridge*. The rest of the army remained at *Perth*, in order to rest the regiments of foot, after the great fatigue they had undergone.

All the *Irish* and *Scotts*, who came from *France*, went off to *Montrose*, under the command of the person styling himself lord *John Drummond*. The *Hazard* sloop went north about, in order to carry off the Pretender's son; who, according to the best informations, lay on *Thursday* Feb. 6. at *Blair of Aulde*, with a body of the rebels, not amounting, by their own account, to 2500 men, though it be the greatest number they have any where together.

The prince of *Hesse*, and the earl of *Crauford*, with the *Hessians*, safe arrived in the road of *Leith* at five in the afternoon. They came from *Williamstadt* on *Tuesday* Feb. 4, and had a very good passage. The troops remained on board till his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*'s pleasure was known, to whom an express had been dispatched to *Perth*, where his Highness was on the 6th, with notice of their arrival. In the mean while preparations were making for the reception of the prince of *Hesse*, and bread and forage were providing for the troops. Admiral *Syng*, was cruising off *Montrose* with some men of war, as was captain *Balfour* off *Peterhead*. A few days since a *Spanish* privateer arrived in the port of *Leith*, with about nine tons of gunpowder, three chests of money, and several chests of small arms on board; all which were presently after landed, and the money and powder were conducted to *Montrose* by a party of the rebels. Captain *Balfour* since took the above privateer; but

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not being able to get her out of the said port, on account of her being nipped there by the tides, burnt her.

Feb. 9. The *Hessian* troops, under prince *Frederick of Hesse*, landed at *Leith*.

Feb. 10. The rebel officers taken at *Carlisle*, being thirty-nine, besides a *French* colonel engineer, and four others, were brought to town in four waggons and a coach, under a strong guard of soldiers; part of them were carried to *New-prison*, and the rest, among whom was *Hamilton* governor of *Carlisle*, to *Newgate*, except the *Frenchman* who were conducted, the engineer in a coach, and the others in a waggon, to the *Marshalsea* prison; (the Pretender's bishop of *Carlisle*, *Cappouch*, had had been committed to *Chyber* castle.) They were rudely treated by the populace, who pelted them with dirt, and shewed all other marks of abhorrence of their black designs.

His grace the duke of *Newcastle*, and the right honourable the earl of *Harrington*, resigned into his Majesty's hands the seals of their respective offices of principal secretaries of state.

The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable *John* earl of *Granville*, to be one of his Majesty's two principal secretaries of state.

Feb. 11. The honourable *Henry Pelham*, esq. resigned his place of chancellor and under treasurer of the Exchequer; and the right honourable the earl of *Pembroke*, groom of the stole to his Majesty, surrendered the gold key of his office.

The honourable *George Grenville*, and *Henry Legge*, esq. resigned their posts as lords of the Admiralty. And

Next day the lord chancellor also resigned the seals, and several other great officers of state and army, their posts, among them nine dukes; also the earl of *Chesterfield*, on his return from *Ireland*.

Feb. 12. The duke of *Newcastle* had a great levee at his house at *Lincoln's-inn-fields*;

As had also the honourable *Henry Pelham*, esq. at his house in *Arlington-street*, on account of their resignations.

The body of the rebels that was at *Aberdeen*, marched from thence in three divisions, and took three different roads, all leading northwards. They had no artillery with them. The two great guns they sent from *Montrose* by sea, were not come to *Aberdeen* when they went off. Their baggage was sent away the 10th. Lord *Elche*, who

D & d

seemed

seemed to be indisposed, marched, with six horsemen in company, southwards, and passed at the bridge of *Dee*, two miles on this side *Aberdeen*. All the artillery and ammunition, landed out of the *Spanish* ship at *Peterhead* some time ago, had been sent northwards, and the town of *Aberdeen* had been obliged to pay them 500*l*. The number of rebels at *Aberdeen* did not exceed 2000.

Feb. 13. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act to establish an agreement between the governor and company of the bank of *England*, to advance the sum of one million, at 4 per cent. to the government.

An act to empower his Majesty to make rules and directions to prevent the distemper spreading among the horned cattle.

An act to indemnify the court of sessions in *Scotland* for not meeting on the 1st of *November* last;

And to some naturalization and private bills.

The merchants of *London* met, to consider of a proper application to the government, concerning the numerous captures of ships of late, and the prevention of the same for the future. They chose a committee as follows:

Sir Robert Willmot, *Chairman*.

North America. *Italian and Straights.*

James Buchanan Thomas Godfrey

James Crockatt John Charlton

John Tomlinson Goddard Hagen

— Hunt George Prescott

South America. Jos. Watkins

Thomas Truman *Insurers.*

R. Parish Ald. Winterbottom

W. Beckford Thomas King

S. Martin George Newland

East country. James Bourdieu

G. Thornton A Director of the

James Brogden Royal Assurance

John Blydesteyn A Director of the

Peter Muillan London Assurance

Mr. Jasper Mauguit.

Feb. 14. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, who was at *Perth*, sent forward a brigade, consisting of three battalions of foot, and a regiment of dragoons, the former to *Coupar of Angus*, and the latter to *Dundee*.

The duke of *Atbol* went to take possession of *Blair*, where *Sir Andrew Agnew* was with 500 men.

The right hon. the earl of *Granville* resigned the seals to his Majesty's hands, which his Majesty was pleased to redeliver

to his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, and the right hon. the earl of *Harrington*, his Majesty's principal secretaries of state. The right hon. *Henry Pelham*, esq. and others who had resigned, were also reinstated.

Sweden made universal rejoicings for the birth of an heir to the crown, a blessing unknown to that nation for more than sixty years; but the joy was lessened by a fire which consumed a third part of *Gutenbergh*, the chief port and arsenal of *Sweden*, with a vast quantity of naval stores, and the baggage of the *Swedish* officers engaged in the *French* service, who met with many misfortunes and impediments, but at last sailed for *Scotland*.

Feb. 17. *James Crane*, a *Remish* priest, was committed to *Guildford* gaol; there were found in his pocket several commissions to enlist men for the Pretender's service.

Feb. 19. The rebel clans who took their road to *Inverness* were much diminished in their numbers, occasioned, as they pretended, by their having detached away parties to bring back their deserters, and levy more men. Eight hundred of them were seen at *Rutbven* with the Pretender's son, where they blew up the barracks, and then proceeded towards *Inverness*. By letters from *Inverness* of the 11th instant, lord *London* had got together 2000 men there, and fortified that town with a ditch, placing ship cannon at proper places, and laid in provisions: he daily expected more men from the earl of *Sutherland*, lord *Fortrose*, lord *Reay*, the *Mouries*, and *Sir Alexander Mac Donald*. The Lord President took up his quarters at fort *St. George*. One of his Majesty's ships laid off *Inverness*. And on the 20th, we were informed that the Pretender's son had been joined again by those parties of the clans who had been separated from him on the march, and had marched with them into *Straith Spey*, the country of the *Grants*, there to wait till joined by the other rebels coming from *Aberdeen*. Two hundred *Argyleshire* men were sent to fort *William* to strengthen that place.

Feb. 20. The small party of the rebels which accompanied the Pretender's son in his flight, and who burnt the barracks of *Rutbven*, had proceeded to *Barmont*, but were stoppt from going any further by the river *Findorn*, and had given over their threats against lord *London* and *Inverness*; they were starving with cold and hunger, and not more than 600 in number, though they gave out they were above 3000. The other party of the rebels that coasted along

had all quitted *Aberdeen* but about 200, who were left there only to prevent intelligence, and had sixty of their hussars out before them at *Stonebrive*. The main body went up the river *Spray*, and found it so swelled by the rains and thaw, that there were no fords for them to pass; and the earl of *London* had drawn all the boats to the north shore. These last were not in so bad a condition as the others, as they had been able to live well in the countries they had gone through.

Major-general *William Blakeney* was appointed lieutenant-governor of his Majesty's town and citadel of *Plymouth*, in the room of lieutenant-governor *Gybbon*, deceased.

Feb. 22. The King was pleased to grant to the right hon. *John* earl of *Perthmouth*, the several offices of governor and captain of the isle of *Wight*, and governor of *Carisbrook* castle, and of constable and door-keeper of the said castle of *Carisbrook*, and of steward, surveyor, receiver, and bailiff of all manors, lands, tenements, woods, hereditaments, and other revenues within the said island, in the room of his grace *Charles* duke of *Bolton*.

The King was pleased to constitute and appoint his grace *John* duke of *Bedford* to be warden and keeper of the new forest in the county of *Southampton*, and of the duckoy there; and also the manor and park of *Lindburst*, and the hundred of *Rudbergh*, in the room of his grace *Charles* duke of *Bolton*.

The King was pleased to order letters patent to be passed under the great seal of his kingdom of *Ireland*, for granting unto the right hon. *George* earl of *Chestermondely*; and *William Pitt*, esq. the office or offices of vice treasurer and receiver general, and pay master general of all his Majesty's revenues in the said kingdom of *Ireland*, and likewise the office of treasurer at war within the said kingdom.

The King was pleased to appoint the right hon. *Patrick* viscount *Torrington* to be captain of his Majesty's yeomen of the guard.

Henry Telverton, the elder, esq. to be one of his Majesty's commissioners for granting wine licenses, in the room of *Richard Plumpton*, deceased.

James Grenville, esq. one of the commissioners for trade and plantations.

Thomas Gore, esq. commissary general of the musters, and chief muster-master of all his Majesty's forces in *Great Britain*, in the room of *Daniel Boone*, esq.

Feb. 28. The court martial for the trial of the admirals was adjourned from the 23th to the 24th, and from thence to *March* the 3d, on account of the absence of admiral *Byng*, and some other assistants.

Two ships of forty guns, and two of twenty, were ordered to cruise off the west part of *Scotland*, near the isle of *Mull*, to watch the motions of the rebels.

The committee of the Guildhall subscription ordered 150*l.* to be paid into the hands of Mr. *Paterfson*, agent to col. *Murray*'s regiment, who was to pay it immediately, at 20*s.* per man, to 150 soldiers wounded at the battle of *Preston-pans*.

The lord-lieutenants of *Yorkshire* issued 2500*l.* towards recruiting the army of the duke of *Cumberland*.

List of the Officers taken on board the Bourbon by commodore Knowles.

The count de *Fitz James*, major general commandant; Mr. *D'Arcy*, captain of *Cende*'s regiment of horse, aid de camp to the count de *Fitz James*; major general *Rath*; brigadier generals de *Tyrconnel*, *Nugent* and *Cooke*; M. *Nugent*, colonel of horse; M. *Betagh*, major to *Fitz James*'s regiment; captain *Nugent*; lieutenants, *John Nugent*, *Faby* and *Doudal*; cornets, *Charles Nugent* and *Stapleton*; quarter-masters, *Wolferston*, *Coghlan*, *Wickham*, *O'Brian*, *Cassidy*, *Macdermut*, *Betagh* and *Rockly*; father *Roun*, almoner; M. le *Blanc*; commissary of artillery; M. *Jebannot*, treasurer of the extraordinaries of war; M. *Boileau*, chief commissary of provisions; M. *Botel*, major surgeon: six gunners, one corporal, one miner, and one labourer; and five companies of *Fitz James*'s regiment, making together 199 men.

List of the Officers taken on board the Charité.

M. le Baron de *Butler*, captain of *Fitz James*'s regiment; M. *Cooke*, ditto; lieutenants *Barnarval*, *Conleghan* and *Butler*; cornets, *Burns*, *Morist* and *O'Farrel*; quarter masters, *Farrel*, *Martin*, *Moore*, *Gervon* and *Farrel*; M. *Cople*, serving as lieutenant colonel and captain of foot in *Monaco*'s regiment; and four companies of *Fitz James*'s regiment of horse, making together about 160 men.

March 3. *Gordon* the priest was sent under custody of a messenger to *Harwich*, to embark for foreign parts, having two securities bound in 1000*l.* each, never to return into the three kingdoms.

Fort William, March 4. A party of the *D d d 2* rebels,

rebels, amounting to 1000 men, was at *Glenawis*, within two miles of our army, and that their train of artillery was at *High-bridge*, six miles from this fort. For some days past there had been some small parties of rebels posted on each side of the *Narrows of Carron*, in which they took one of the boats belonging to the *Baltimore* sloop, as she was coming from *Scaldfall* bay, and sent the crew prisoners to their head quarters. As soon as intelligence was sent of this accident, a council was called, consisting of land and sea officers, and a resolution taken to send a strong party to dislodge the rebels. In consequence thereof, early this morning, captain *Afrew* of the *Serpent* sloop, sent his boat with twenty-seven men in it, another boat of the *Baltimore's* with twenty-four men, and a boat belonging to fort *William* with twenty, down the *Narrows*, where they all arrived by daylight. Captain *Afrew's* men landed first, and were immediately attacked by a party of eighty rebels, who fired upon them, but without doing them any damage; but upon the rest of the men belonging to the boats coming up, the rebels fled. Our people pursued them, burnt the ferry-houses on both sides the water, and a little town with about twelve houses in it, a quarter of a mile distant from the ferry-house on the north side, and destroyed or brought off all their boats. Two of the rebels were killed in this affair, and several wounded. It was very lucky that the boats went down as they did, for there was a boat with a party of militia in it, that was coming hither from *Statihk* castle, which would probably have fallen into the hands of the rebels, but for the skirmish before-mentioned.

March 5. A great number of men and women, occupiers of the glass trade, attended the House of Commons with printed cases against the bill for laying a duty upon glass; containing in substance, that it will occasion some thousands of artificers, now employed in the following trades, *viz.* grinders, polishers, scallpers, file-beaters, silverers, frame-makers, carvers, gilders, and gold-beaters, to be out of employment.

Bristol, March 8. A letter from *New York*, dated *Jan. 13*, brought advice, that a body of *French*, to the number of about 3000, were in motion, and had a design upon *Boston* in *New-England*; but letters from thence said they were in no manner of fear of them.

Jamaica, March 22. The 15th ult. arrived a flag of truce from *Carthagena*, with

advice that commodore *Barnet* was in the *South Seas*, and had taken four ships worth 8,000,000 pieces of eight. There was the largest crop of sugar this year ever known.

The trial of admiral *Leacock* on board the *Prince of Orange* at *Depiford*, began, *Perry Mayne*, esq. rear-admiral of the blue, (Sir *Chalmer Ogle* being gone to *Bath* for the recovery of his health) was president, admiral *Byng*, captain *Stapleton* and seventeen other captains being on the court martial.

Aberdeen, March 14. The apprehensions about fort *Augustus* were well grounded, for it fell into the rebels hands, and the garrison, consisting of three companies of *Guise's* regiment, were made prisoners of war. The rebels were laying in their magazines and stores there, and had actually blown up fort *George*; in doing which, they blew up their chief engineer, colonel *Grant*. Fifty men of *Guise's*, under the command of a captain lieutenant, arrived at *Dun Staffage*, from whence they easily threw themselves into fort *William*.

All the advantages the rebels gained by taking fort *George* and fort *Augustus*, and the retreat of lord *Louden*, was drawing the seat of war amongst the hills, and protracting it a little time; and the only junction they had gained there was some few of the *Mackenzies*, headed by lady *Seafort*; but the lord of that name was with lord *Louden*, as was also Mr. *Mackintosh*, whose wife was likewise engaged in the rebellion.

On *Sunday* the sixteenth, the main body of the rebels were within fourteen miles of *Inverness*, but had then an advanced party the length of the water of *Nairn*, four miles south of *Inverness*, where lord *Louden's* advanced party from *Inverness* met them, and a small skirmish happened, but of no consequence. On *Monday* lord *Louden's* people retired to *Inverness*, and that day the rebels advanced within two miles of that town. Lord *Louden*, finding he was not able to defend the town, crossed the bridge on *Tuesday*, and by the ferry of *Kyfocks*, got over to *Ross-shire*; and that very day the rebels took possession of *Inverness*: however, a proper supply of men, was put into the castle. Those rebels which went by *Aberdeen*, all crossed the *Spey* on *Thursday* last, except lord *Ogilby* and his men, who were that night at a village called *Kath*, six miles east of *Spey*, and had published an order, declaring it death to any who should convey letters to, or

correspond with, the friends of the government.

March 19. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following public bills :

The coinage bill.

The bill for laying a duty on glass and spirituous liquors.

The mutiny and desertion bill.

For taking away the negative voice of the aldermen of London.

The Bethnal-green church bill.

The Market Harborough road bill.

The bill for the more easy and speedy trial of the rebels.

The bill for allowing further time for justices of the peace to qualify themselves ; And to five private bills.

His royal highness the duke of Cumberland was elected chancellor of the university of St. Andrews in Scotland, and presented with the minutes of his election in a gold box.

Charles Knowles, esq. was appointed governor of Cape Breton, and commander in chief of his Majesty's ships on that and the Newfoundland station.

March 25. Matthew Henderson was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, for the murder of his mistress, the wife of captain Dalrymple, near Cavendish-square ; as he endeavoured to save her life he gave her above fifty wounds, and afterwards robbed the house. He was but seventeen, and had been brought up in the family from five years old.

March 26. The Peers adjourned to April 8.

It was resolved by a committee of merchants to erect the statue of Sir John Bernard in the Royal-exchange.

March 27. The Commons adjourned to April 7.

Sixteen pieces of cannon, twelve whereof were six pounders, and the others three pounders, were sent from the Tower to Woolwich, in order to be put on board transports for Scotland.

Young Mr. Redcliffe, and four French officers, born in France, taken in the *Soleil*, were discharged from the Tower upon their parole.

The King was pleased to constitute and appoint Archibald Hamilton, esq. commonly called lord Archibald Hamilton, to be master of his Majesty's royal hospital at Greenwich, and also one of the commissioners or governors.

Friday 28. Skelton's, Mordaunt's, and

Richbell's regiments embarked in transports at Woolwich, &c. for Scotland, and Houghton's regiment the next day.

A vessel was ordered to carry back, to some port in France, the count Fitz James, and some other persons of distinction, lately taken by commodore Knowles, on their parole of honour, according to their petition.

The Grand Signior recognized the title of the emperor of Germany, in the person of the consort of the queen of Hungary, and appeared resolved to live in good peace and harmony with the Christian powers.

The Lord Mayor ordered ventilators, invented by the Rev. Dr. Haies, to be fixed in several apartments in Newgate, to bring in wholesome air.

Several thousand Negroes and common people lately died in the French island of Martinico, and, to add to their distress, admiral Townshend had taken five Dutch ships bound thither with provisions from St. Eustatia, and sent them to Antigua.

The committee chosen for putting in execution the undertaking, to find out the northwest passage, were Thomas lord Southwell, Arthur Dobbs, James Douglas, Henry Douglas, Rowland Frye, esqrs. captain John Tomlinson, and Messrs. Robert Macky, William Bowden, and Samuel Smith, who was also their secretary.

Mr. Sawbridge of Milk-street, paid into the Chamberlain's office, on account of the Guildhall subscription, 106l. 7s. 9d. being a collection begun by John Parkhurst, esq. of Catesby, Northamptonshire.

Fifty guineas, sent by persons unknown from Teddington near Hampton-court, were distributed by the bishop of Carlisle to poor sufferers by the rebellion, in and about that city.

There were released from Whitechapel prison, twenty-eight poor debtors, their debts paid, and ten shillings each given them by order of his grace the duke of Somerset.

Private letters from Montrose made mention, that several inhabitants of that place had been taken into custody for being concerned in the unnatural rebellion ; and, amongst the number was an eminent practitioner in physic, well known to many of the learned part of the world. The same letters add, that there had been no election of magistrates for that place, as should have been according to custom ; upon which his royal highness the Duke thought fit to appoint proper persons to act in that capacity

till such time as his Majesty's pleasure should be signified.

The increase of the rebels was said to be owing to a scheme calculated by a gentleman of his own accord, to prevent any such insurrections for the future, by transporting them to *America*. Lord *Lowat* getting notice of this, procured the scheme in writing, translated it into the Highland language, shewed it to the rebels, told them the Duke was coming to put it into execution, and admonished them to rise and defend their liberties, properties, wives and children; and they determined to pursue his advice.

George Boone, esq. late muster-master general, was appointed gentleman of the bed-chamber to the prince of *Wales*, in the room of *Edward Bayntun Rolt*, esq. who resigned.

Thomas Williams of *Edwinstford*, esq. was appointed *custos rotulorum* for *Carmarthen-shire*, in the room of his brother *Sir Nicholas Williams*, deceased.

The *English* consuls had lately retired from *Tetuan* to *Gibraltar*, and *Mulley Abdallah*, the emperor of *Morocco*, declared war against the *English*, and forbid his subjects and governors from supplying the *English* ships and garrisons with provisions under pain of death, and had also given orders to his corsairs to take all the *British* ships they could meet with. The *English* admiral and governor of *Gibraltar* had jointly written to the Emperor in very polite terms, in order to appease him, promising that he should be soon satisfied in regard to his pretensions, and have a suitable present sent him.

Affairs took a surprising turn in *Italy*, where *Don Philip*, who, after a long train of repeated successes, had possessed himself, except two or three fortresses, of all the fine country of *Lombardy*, in which he was to have erected his new kingdom, was by the dextrous management of the king of *Sardinia*, and the *Austrian* generals, forced to abandon the conquered places one after another, and his own generals seemed in pain how to secure his person. He was obliged to abandon *Milan*, the capital of his projected empire, on his birth-night, at the very time when a ball was celebrating on the occasion.

March 25. The *Hazard* sloop was observed by lord *Reay* and his people sailing up the *Tongue* bay, and was soon followed by captain *O' Brien*, in the *Sheerness*, who immediately attacked her. In the engagement the *Hazard* sloop had several men

killed, besides a good many wounded, and not being able to maintain the fight, she ran ashore on the shallows, where the *Sheerness* could not follow, and there landed her men and money. Lord *Reay's* sons, with some other officers, gathered what men they could together, attacked those that landed from the *Hazard* sloop, and, after killing five of them, took the rest prisoners, and seized the money, said to be about 12,500 guineas; but one chest of it was missing, and another broke. Lord *Reay* and his friends being apprehensive of a visit from the rebels, embarked with their treasure and prisoners, and arrived on Sunday night at *Aberdeen* with the *Hazard* sloop; and in passing the *Orkneys*, captain *O' Brien* brought along with him the *Bossai* ship, that was treacherously seized by captain *Sinclair* for the rebels.

A list of prisoners on board his Majesty's ship the Sheerness, captain O'Brien, who belonged to the Hazard sloop, called by the French, the prince Charles snow.

Colonel *Brown*, knight of *St. Louis*, commander of the picket and all the land officers on this expedition in the *French* service.

Captain *Talbot*, who commanded the prince *Charles snow*, in the service of *France*.

Captain *M^r Mabon*, who commanded the picket of *Berwick's* regiment.

Captain *St. Clair*, of *1st* regiment *Spanish* service.

Captain *Rogers*, of *Berwick's* regiment.

Edward Barnewell, *William Barnewell*, *Nugent*, *Morris*, lieutenants.

Captain *M^r Mabon*, of the regiment of *Hainault*, *French* service.

Captain *M^r P^rer^rson*, *Hibernian* regiment, *Spanish* service.

Captain *Hay*, *Spanish* service.

Captain *Gould*, *Ultonica* regiment, *Spanish* service.

Captain *O' Farrel*, *Spanish* regiment.

Lieutenant *Hyues*, *Ultonica* regiment, *Spanish* service.

Lieut. *O' Brian*, *Clare's* regiment, *French* service.

Lieutenant *Birmingham*, *Clare's* regiment.

O' Byrn, the same regiment.

Basil Barnewell, *Royal Scots*, *French* service.

April 1. Her royal highness the princess *Caroline*, who for some time past had been in an ill state of health, set out for *Bath*.

Valencia

Valuation of prizes taken since March 31, 1744, when the war was declared against France.

695	French and Spanish ships and neutrals condemned, taken from March 31, 1744, to April 1, 1745; also seven neutrals, uncertain if would be declared prizes; whereof 286 have been taken by privateers in Europe and America, all valued in	£.	4924000
	French, Spanish, and neutral ships condemned, taken from March 31, 1745, to April 1, 1746.		
36	French trading ships and vessels between <i>Marseilles</i> and the <i>Levant</i> , valued at 6000 <i>l.</i> each		96000
91	Xebeques and other small vessels in the <i>Mediterranean</i> with stores for the Spanish army, taken and destroyed, with others to and from the coast of <i>Barbary</i> , the <i>Morea</i> , and Spanish coast, valued at 1500 <i>l.</i> each		136500
355	French to and from <i>Martinico</i> , <i>St. Domingo</i> , and other French islands and Spanish ports in <i>America</i> , and from <i>Guinea</i> to the French settlements in <i>America</i> , whereof 63 being outward-bound, valued at but 5000 <i>l.</i> each		775000
35	French to and from French <i>Newfoundland</i> , valued at 2000 <i>l.</i> each of such 124 taken last year.		30000
326	French taken up and down in the <i>Channel</i> and elsewhere in the ocean, this side the <i>Streights</i> mouth, valued at 2000 <i>l.</i> each, whereof one with 500 pieces of brandy worth 9000 <i>l.</i> and two valuable cargoes of linen for <i>Cadix</i>		252000
7	Spanish register ships, four outward-bound and three homeward-bound, valued 5000 <i>l.</i> each		350000
47	Spanish of no less value, taken in <i>America</i> , whereof one from <i>Havanna</i> to <i>St. Augustin</i> said with 47000 dollars, one valuable from <i>Cartagena</i> and <i>Havanna</i> for <i>Cadix</i> , two from <i>Cadix</i> to <i>La Vera Cruz</i> , one from <i>Caracca</i> to <i>Old Spain</i> , and one carried to <i>Jamaica</i> , per <i>Rippon</i> prize, said worth 5000 <i>l.</i> currency, valued at 15000 <i>l.</i> each		705000
6	Spanish of less value, taken on the coast of <i>Spain</i> and <i>Portugal</i> , valued at 1000 <i>l.</i> each		6000
67	French privateers in Europe and America, amongst them of guns 12, 14, 34, 22, 16, 26, 18, 32, 20; valued at 3000 <i>l.</i> each		201000
36	Spanish prizes in Europe and America, the largest of 10, 16, and 36 guns, valued at 2000 <i>l.</i> each		32000
1	French man of war of 64 guns, with stores taken off <i>Cape Breton</i> , valued at		600000
1	Ditto of 36 guns, taken at <i>Louisbourg</i> , valued at		8000
1	Ditto of 24 guns, taken by admiral <i>Martin</i> , valued at		6000
1	Ditto of 36 guns bound to <i>Newfoundland</i> , valued at		8000
1	Ditto of 50 guns, taken by captain <i>Stevens</i> , valued at		20000
2	Spanish or French from the <i>South Seas</i> , taken by the prince <i>Frederick</i> and <i>Duke</i> privateers, valued at		750000
1	Ditto the <i>Nofre Dame de la Deliverance</i> , taken off or at <i>Cape Breton</i> , valued at		400000
3	French from <i>China</i> , taken by commodore <i>Barnet</i> , valued at 10000 <i>l.</i> each		300000
1	Ditto from <i>Manilla</i> to <i>Pondicherry</i> , taken by ditto, valued at		100000
1	Ditto a man of war of fifty guns, taken by ditto, valued at		20000
1	Ditto from <i>China</i> to <i>Morocco</i> , taken by the <i>Fame</i> privateer, valued at		7500
1	Ditto from the <i>East-Indies</i> , the <i>Charante</i> , taken off <i>Cape Breton</i> , valued at		130000
1	Ditto of 350 tons from the <i>East-Indies</i> , taken as above, valued at		50000
29	Neutrals, their cargoes condemned; valued at 4000 <i>l.</i> each		116000
3286	Total prizes, and their value to the enemy		9483000
	The forts and castles at <i>Louisbourg</i> , <i>Cape Breton</i> , inestimable.		

Note. Of the above prizes taken from March 31, 1745, to April 1, 1746, 288 were taken by privateers in Europe and America.

The

The neat amount of the customs		£.
in 1742 was	—	1121900
1743	—	1260300
1744	—	1097000
1745	—	1152000
		4631200

The regiment lately raised in *Suffex* being disbanded, several of the men came and lifted in the foot guards.

April 2. Eight guns eighteen pounders were sent from the Tower to *Aldborough, Suffolk*, for a battery to secure that coast.

Twelve pieces of cannon twelve pounders were also ordered for *Carlisle*, and several engineers for the defence of that city.

Sailed from *Grovesend* for *Scotland*, several transports with *Skelton's*, *Mordaunt's*, *Royal Irish*, *Richbell's* and *Houghton's* regiments, making above 4000 men.

April 3. This day the rebels left their batteries, and raised the siege of fort *William*. Captain *Scot* was in possession of eight cannon and seven mortars, which they had left behind them.

The besiegers were about 1500, commanded by brig. *Stapleton*, and under him by *Cameron of Lochiel*, and *Clairmont*, with three or four more chiefs of the *Macdonalds*, *Stewarts* and *Camerons*.

The seizing all the cattle, and demolishing some of the habitations of those in *Lochaber*, who were out in rebellion, had had a very good effect, as all the rebels of that country deserted, to go to their own houses. The rebels fitted out a ship at *Findorn*, on board of which they proposed to carry off the remainder of their prisoners to *France*; and the person they called the *French* ambassador arrived there in his coach to embark for *France*.

The rebel prisoners taken at *Carlisle* were brought to the bar, and having answered to their names, were ordered to prepare for their trials against the next session on the 15th of *May* next. One demanded by by what authority.

April 14. The right honourable the lords of the Admiralty were pleased to send for admiral *Loggcock*, and to strike his name off the list of admirals.

April 15. Being the birth-day of his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, who then entered into the 26th year of his age, it was observed with all the usual demonstrations of joy carried to the highest degree ever known on the like occasion.

April 16. Was fought the battle of

Culloden, when his royal highness obtained a complete victory.

By the best calculation that could be made, it was thought the rebels lost 2000 upon the field of battle, and in the pursuit. We took 222 *French*, and 326 rebel prisoners. Lieut. col. *Howard* killed an officer, who appeared to be lord *Strathallan*, by the seal, and different commissions from the Pretender, found in his pocket.

All their artillery and ammunition, were taken, as well as the Pretender's, and all their baggage. There were also twelve colours taken.

Four of their principal ladies were taken, viz. lady *Ogilvie*, lady *Kinloch*, lady *Gordon*, and the laird of *MacIntosh's* wife. Major *Grant*, the governor of *Inverness*, was retaken; and the generals *Hawley*, lord *Albemarle*, *Hughes* and *Bland*, were ordered to enquire into the reasons for his surrendering of fort *George*.

List of the officers who (the rebels themselves said) were killed in the battle, *April 16*, 1746.

Lord *Strathallan*.

Colonels, *Mac Lochlin*, *Chisholm*, *Mac Intosh*, *Fraixier*, *Mac Donald* of *Keppoch*, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, *Grant*, *Mac Donald* of *Glen Ronald*.

Captains, *Mac Donald* of *Glen Ronald*, *Nairn*, *Farquharson* of *White Horse*, *Farquharson* in *Acbronn*.

Ensigns, *MacIntosh*, *MacDonald* of *Loch Garry*.

The battle did not last above half an hour, during which time no quarter was given on either side, and was exceeding bloody; 1000 of the rebels lay dead upon the spot, and about 200 were killed and wounded on the King's side. The regiments which distinguished themselves most were *Barruel's* and *Mouroe's*; and it was particularly remarked, that the *Scotch* regiments behaved with an extraordinary bravery. The earl of *Antrim* saved lord *Kilmarnock's* life, who was taken a prisoner. The greatest part of the rebel chiefs were killed or taken. The young Pretender was wounded, and fled by *Inverness*, being pursued by the light horse.

A copy of the rebels orders before the battle of *Culloden*; found in the pocket of one of the prisoners.

Parole. Roy *Jaques*.

"It is his Royal Highness's positive orders, that every person attach himself to some

some corps of the army, and remain with the corps night and day, until the battle and pursuit be finally over, and to give no quarter to the elector's troops, on no account whatsoever. This regards the foot as well as horse. The order of battle is to be given to every general officer and every commander of a regiment or squadron.

"It is required and expected of each individual in the army, as well officer as soldier, that he keep the post he shall be allotted; and if any man turn his back to run away, the next behind such man is to shoot him.

"Nobody, upon pain of death, is to strip the slain, or plunder until the battle is over. The highlanders to be killed, and nobody to throw away their guns." Signed,

George Murray, lieutenant-general.

April 17. About three o'clock, the day after the battle, the Pretender's son, with *Sberidan* and *Sullivan*, and no other attendants or servants, were seen passing fort *Augustus* in his way to *Glengary*. Fort *Augustus* was burnt and blown up, and there was neither garrison nor provisions there.

On *Saturday* the 19th, lord *Perth*, and his brother called lord *John Drummond*, were at *Garricmore*, within twelve miles of fort *Augustus*, on their way to *Lochabar*, attended only by their servants. The latter ordered the *French* horse of *Fitz James's* regiment, who had followed the Pretender's son and him out of the battle, to return to *Inverness*, and surrender themselves prisoners: and the general and last order given by the rebel officers to their men were to shift for themselves.

The *Macphersons* were not at the battle, but were that day on their march to *Inverness*, and upon meeting the rebels running away from the action, they returned to their own country.

Lord *Elcho* was at the battle, and went off with the Pretender's son, but afterwards separated.

Orders were given, along the coast to prevent any of the rebels from making their escape by sea.

The illuminations and public rejoicing on occasion of his Royal highness's victory, exceeded all that were ever seen.

List of the prisoners in Sutherland, embarked on board his Majesty's sloop the Hound, captain Dove, commander.

The earl of *Cromartie*, and his son lord *Malcolm*.

Lieutenant colonel *Kendall* in the *Spanish* service.

VOL. II,

Captain *McKenzie*, brother of *Ballon*.
Captain *Roderick McCulloch* of *Glasfich*.
Lieutenant *Roderick McKenzie*, brother to *Keppock*.

Lieutenant *Alexander McKenzie*, brother to *Dundonald*.

Lieutenant *Alexander McKenzie* of *Corry*.
George St. Clair of *Gess*.

Hector Campbell in *Caitness*.

Hector McKenzie.

Lieutenant *James Macrae*, in the *Spanish* service; and one hundred and fifty-two private men.

April 19. His Majesty went with the usual state to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

The bill for continuing the suspension of the *Habeas Corpus* act for six months longer.

Repairing the roads from *Glocester* to *Stone* in *Staffordshire*.

For inrollment of deeds and wills made by Papists;

And to four private bills.

April 28. The wife of one *Richard Haynes* of *Chelsea*, aged thirty-five years and mother of sixteen fine children, was delivered of a monster, with nose and eyes like a lion, no palate to the mouth, hair on the shoulders, claws like a lion instead of fingers, no breast-bone, something surprising out of the navel as big as an egg, and one foot longer than the other. She had been to see the lions in the Tower, where she was much terrified with the old lion's noise.

April 29. Was voted in the House of Peers a congratulatory address to his Majesty on the late victory, moved by the duke of *Marlborough*; and the thanks of the said House to his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, moved for by the earl of *Sandwich*. The like address, and thanks, &c. were voted in the House of Commons; the former moved for by lord *Coke*, and seconded by *R. Grenville*, esq. and the latter was moved by Sir *Harry Liddell*, and seconded by Mr. *Ellis*.

The humble address of the right honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, *April 28, 1746.*

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave, with hearts full of the most unfeigned joy, to congratulate your Majesty on the happy success with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless your arms against the rebels,

E &c

"When

"When we consider the value and extent of that happiness which this execrable rebellion was formed to take from us, our holy religion, our laws and liberties, and the great support of them all, your Majesty's mild and gracious government, and the Protestant succession in your royal house; when on the other hand we consider the insupportable miseries designed by the wicked authors of this detestable scheme to be brought upon this nation, our thankfulness to heaven, and the transports we feel in our breasts on this occasion, are raised beyond the power of words to express.

"The just and wise use which your Majesty has made of those necessary measures, which were taken to strengthen your hands in this conjuncture, for the defence of your Majesty's crown, and the protection of your people, demands all the returns of gratitude, zeal, and affection, which the most faithful subjects can pay to the best of kings; and the unprovoked treason and perfidy with which this rebellion has been begun, and obstinately carried on, as well as the many calamities this nation has suffered from it, call for exemplary justice against those disturbers of our peace.

"It is with the greatest pleasure and admiration we behold in how eminent a manner this signal victory has been owing to the valour and conduct of his royal highness the Duke. If any thing can add to our joy on such an event, it is to see a prince of your Majesty's blood, formed by your example, and imitating your virtues, the glorious instrument of it. And happy should we be in any opportunity of testifying the high sense we have of such illustrious merit.

"The bravery, fidelity and firmness, by which the officers and soldiers of your Majesty's army have distinguished themselves on this occasion, give us the utmost satisfaction; and will, we doubt not, convince your enemies, how much they have to fear from such troops, led on by such a commander.

"May the Divine Providence continue to preserve your Majesty's precious life, and to prosper your councils and arms with success; and permit us, in the most solemn manner, to renew the strongest assurances to your Majesty of our most zealous and vigorous support and assistance entirely to extinguish this rebellion, absolutely to crush this last desperate effort of a Popish abjured Pretender, and to improve the consequences of it to add stability to your throne,

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"The success of my arms against the rebels is the more agreeable to me, as it gives such universal satisfaction to all my loving subjects. Your joy on this occasion is a fresh mark of your zeal and affection for me, and my family; and the approbation you express of the services of my son the Duke, gives me great pleasure. You may depend on my utmost care to improve this success, to re-establish the tranquillity and security of my kingdom."

The humble address of the House of Commons to the King.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain, in Parliament assembled, beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the great and important success, with which it has pleased Almighty God to bless your Majesty's arms, under the command of his royal highness the Duke, against the rebels.

"It is with hearts full of duty and gratitude, we acknowledge your Majesty's wisdom and paternal attention to the interest and welfare of your people, so strongly expressed by your Majesty, in the choice of that general, whose birth, and tried abilities, marked him out to defend the liberties and constitution of Great-Britain, and so sensibly felt by your people, in the happy consequences of that choice.

"And as we think the defeat given to the rebels, an event, which must immediately produce the most desirable effects upon the whole state of our affairs, at home and abroad, so we doubt not, but, in its remoter consequences, it will tend to the future peace and tranquillity of your Majesty's reign, to the firm establishment of your Majesty, and your royal posterity, upon the throne of these kingdoms, and to the effectual security of the religion, laws, and liberties of Great-Britain.

"Thus, by a fate, not uncommon to the devices of rebels and traitors, those wicked attempts which have been levelled against the Protestant succession, and the happy constitution of this country, under the blessing of Providence, prove, in the result, the most effectual means of confirming both.

"We beg leave to assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons, truly sensible of the great benefits, this nation has received from the eminent courage and conduct

duſt of his royal highneſs the Duke, upon this occaſion, are deſirous, and will be ready to give his royal highneſs ſuch diſtinguiſhing marks of public gratitude, as ſhall be moſt agreeable to your Maſteſty, and are juſtly due to his ſuperior merit."

His Maſteſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

"Gentlemen,

"I return you my hearty thanks for this addreſs, ſo full of affection to me and my family. The ſatisfaction I feel at the ſucceſs of my arms againſt the rebels, is greatly increaſed by your kind expreſſions towards my ſon the Duke, and your approbation of his ſervices on this occaſion. I will not fail to improve this advantage to the utmoſt of my power, towards eſtabliſhing, upon a laſting foundation, the future ſecurity and happineſs of my people."

April 30. Came an account that the tranſports, with the troops on board, from the *Nore*, laſt from *Hull*, were ſafely arrived and landed at *Aberdeen*.

Eight French priſoners in *Pembroke*, going into the fields to gather a ſallad, and miſtaking a root for a wild fallery, eat of it. Two of them died there, and the other ſix fell into fits, but were relieved by timely uſe of remedies. One of the dead being opened had a mortification in his inteſtines, and a large extravalaſation of blood upon his brain.

May 3. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and common-council of *London* waited on his Maſteſty with

The humble Addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city London, in Common-council aſſembled.

"Moſt gracious Sovereign,

"We your Maſteſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and commons of the city of *London*, in common-council aſſembled, beg leave to approach your ſacred perſon with our moſt ſincere and hearty congratulations upon the late glorious ſucceſs of your Maſteſty's arms; which, under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, has defeated the rebellious attempts of your deluded ſubjects, aſſiſted by the moſt inveterate enemies to the *Britiſh* conſtitution.

"Permit us, Sir, to return our moſt unfeigned thanks to your Maſteſty, for the appointment of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, to this important ſervice; whoſe conduct and bravery, ſo early conſpicuous, have, by the bleſſing of the Almighty, produced this our deliverance; a glory reſerved for one of your illuſtrious family,

endowed with thoſe princely qualities, which render him amiable to thoſe under his command, and formidable to his enemies.

"As diſgrace and ruin has fallen on the heads of thoſe wicked perſons who have been confederates in this abhorred and deteſted rebellion, for the ſubverſion of our happy conſtitution, and depriving us of all that is dear and valuable to us; ſo (we truſt) that by Divine Providence from their diſappointment and deſtruction, ſtability will rebound to your Maſteſty's throne, unity of affection to your royal perſon and family, and glory to your government, over a free and happy people.

"May a ſeries of ſucceſs attend your Maſteſty's arms, until tranquility be reſtored to *Europe*, and your ſubjects firmly eſtabliſhed in the poſſeſſion of their juſt rights of trade and navigation.

"Give us leave to add, that it ſhall be always our firm reſolution, as it is our indiſpenſable duty, to oppoſe every attempt of the common diſturbers of the peace of *Europe*, againſt the rights of your crown, and that happineſs which we hope this nation will ever enjoy under a ſucceſſion of Proteſtant princes of your Maſteſty's royal houſe."

To which Addreſs his Maſteſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"I thank you for this affectionate addreſs. The ſatisfaction you ſhow in the ſucceſs of my arms, againſt the enemies of our happy conſtitution, and in the conduct of my ſon the Duke, is a freſh and moſt agreeable mark of your duty to me, and zeal for my government."

This addreſs was followed by the clergy, the Universities, and ſeveral corporations.

Six pieces of cannon were ſent from *Woolwich*, to be planted on a new fort lately built near *Dungeniſs* for the ſecurity of the coaſt.

May 5. Experiments were made on *Wimbledon* common before general *Ligonier*, and other perſons of diſtinction, with four ſmall cannon of a new contrivance, upon one light carriage, which was drawn by one man from place to place. Each piece diſcharged either near a pound ball, or from fourteen to twenty-four muſket balls; and they were judged very uſeful.

May 8. His Maſteſty and the princeſs *Amelia* removed from *St. James's* to *Kenſington*.

May 9. Two brigades were ordered to the coaſts of *ſuſſex*, to awe the ſmugglers.

The Lord Mayor, aldermen, &c. of *Tork*, unanimously resolved to present his Royal Highness the Duke with the freedom of that city in a gold box; and an express was the same evening dispatched to desire the favour of his Royal Highness to make that city in his way to *London*.

May 13. The following message was presented from his Majesty, to the House of Commons.

GEORGE R.

"The desire which his Majesty's faithful Commons have expressed, to shew some public mark of their approbation of the services performed by his dearly beloved son the Duke of *Cumberland*, towards suppressing the rebellion, and preserving our happy constitution in church and state, has given his Majesty the greatest satisfaction. His Majesty is therefore persuaded, that upon this occasion he complies with the inclination of this House, in recommending to their consideration the settling an additional revenue upon his said son and his issue male, with such provisions as shall be judged proper."

May 14. Pursuant to his Majesty's message of the 13th, the Commons voted *nem. con.* that an additional revenue of 25,000*l.* be settled on his Royal Highness *William Duke of Cumberland*, and on the heirs male of his body, for the signal services done by his Royal Highness to his country, to be issuing and payable out of the duties and revenues composing the aggregate fund. His Royal Highness had before only 15,000*l.* *per ann.* payable out of the civil list.

May 15. The Lords examined a number of witnesses who had also been examined by the Commons, against the persons included in the bill of attainder; whose names follow:

Alexander, earl of Kellie.

William, viscount Strathallan.

Alexander, lord Pittligo.

David Wemyss, esq. called lord Elcho, eldest son and heir apparent to James, earl of Wemyss.

James Drummond, esq. eldest son of lord Strathallan.

Simon Fraser, esq. eldest son of lord Lovat.

George Murray, esq. brother to the duke of Athol.

Lewis Gordon, esq. brother to the duke of Gordon.

James Drummond, called duke of Perth.

James Graham, called viscount of Dundee.

John Nairn, called lord Nairn,

David Ogilvie, called lord Ogilvie.

John Drummond, called lord John Drummond, brother to the titular duke of Perth.

Robert Mercer, esq. alias Nairn of Aldie.

Sir William Gordon, of Park.

John Murray, of Broughton, esq.

John Gordon the elder, of Glenbucket.

Donald Cameron the younger, of Lochiel.

Dr. Archibald Cameron, brother of Lochiel.

Ludovick Cameron, of Tor-castle.

Alexander Cameron, of Dungallon.

Donald Mac Donald the younger, of Clanronald.

Donald Mac Donald, of Lochgarie.

Alexander Mac Donald, of Keppoch.

Archibald Mac Donald, of Barrisdale.

Alexander Mac Donald, of Glencoe.

Evan Mac Pherfon, of Clunie.

Lauchlan Mac Lauchlan, of Castle Lauchlan.

John Mac Kinnon, of Mac Kinnon.

Charles Stewart, of Ardschiel.

George Lockhart, eldest son of George Lockhart, of Carnwath.

Laurence Oliphant the elder, of Gask.

Laurence Oliphant the younger, of Gask.

James Graham the younger, of Airth.

John Stewart, called John Roy Stewart.

Francis Farquharson, of Monalterye.

Alexander Mac Gillivray, of Drumaglash.

Lauchlan Mac Intosh, merchant of Inverness.

Malcolm Ross, of Pitcalny.

Alexander Mac Leod.

John Ray, of Restalrig, writer to the signet.

Andrew Lumsdale, otherwise Lumsdaine.

William Fidler, clerk in the Auditor's office.

May 17. The sessions ended at the Old-Bailey when *William Ruffel*, an attorney's clerk in *Air-street, Piccadilly*, for two robberies on the highway; *Samuel Priggi*, a plaisterer and pawnbroker in *Bell-lane, Spittlefields*, for stabbing *Thomas Gale* with a knife, that he immediately died; and *Samuel Watson* for a street robbery, received sentence of death. The rebel prisoners taken at *Carlisle*, were brought to the bar, and the attorney-general not being prepared to prosecute them, they were remanded into custody.

May 18. *Aaron Levi*, a jew, deputy-keeper of *Wood-street* compter, was baptized according to the rites of the church of *England*.

May 22. The corpse of the late duke of *Ormond*, brought over from *France*, after laying

laying in state in the *Jerusalem* chamber, Westminster-abbey, was interred with great solemnity in the *Ormond* vault.

May 29. The earls of *Cromartie* and *Kilmarnock*, and the lord *Balmerino*, were brought up the river *Thames* in the *Chatham* yacht, and committed prisoners to the Tower.

May 31. The *Dobbs* galley and *California* passed *Yarmouth* under the convoy of the *Lee*, of 40 guns, on their voyage to find out the north west passage by *Hudson's* straits.

The *French* who had taken the field with an army of 100,000 men, had obliged the allies, who were not half that number, to abandon *Mosclin*, and their advantageous camp behind the *Dyle*, and to retire to *Antwerp*, which they abandoned also on approach of the enemy, leaving a garrison of 2000 men in the citadel, and retreated to *Breda*, where they possessed themselves of an advantageous camp, which they fortified in expectation of reinforcements from *England* and *Germany*. Mean time the *French* opened the trenches before the citadel of *Antwerp*, on the 24th instant *N. S.* and the garrison surrendered the 31st, on honourable conditions.

The King was pleased to grant unto *William Pitt*, esq. the office of receiver and paymaster-general of all his Majesty's guards, garrisons and forces, in the room of the right honourable *Thomas Winnington*, esq. deceased.

Edward Wilmot, doctor in physic, to be physician-general to his Majesty's land forces, in the room of *Dr. Peters*, deceased.

John Ellis, to be a deputy commissary of the musters in *South Britain*.

Charles Bate to be a deputy commissary of the musters in the marine regiments of foot.

Henry McCulloch, esq. the office or place of clerk of the naval or navy office of his Majesty's island of *Cape Breton* in *North America*.

Wellbore Ellis, to be one of the lords of the treasury.

The honourable *Richard Arundel*, esq. to be treasurer of the chamber, in the room of *Sir John Hind Cotton*, who resigned.

William Lutton, esq. appointed his plenipotentiary and consul general, to the emperor of *Morocco*.

William Pitt, esq. one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council.

William Blair, esq. had a grant of the

office of a clerk of the signet, in the room of *Gauntlet Fry*, deceased.

Sir William Yonge, appointed joint vice-treasurer of *Ireland*, in the room of *William Pitt*, esq.

His Majesty granted to *Frederic Cornwallis*, M. A. the place and dignity of a canonry or prebend of the collegiate church, or free chapel of *St. George*, in the castle of *Windsor*, void by the promotion of the honourable and reverend *James Beauchamp*, D. D. to the bishoprick of *Hersford*.

Spencer Cowper, clerk, presented to the deanry of the cathedral church of *Durham*, void by the death of *Dr. Henry Bland*.

His Majesty issued his letters mandatory to the fellows of *Eton* college, for electing and admitting *Stephen Sleech*, B. D. one of the said fellows, into the place of provost of the said college, in the room of *Henry Bland*, deceased.

June 2. His serene highness the prince of *Hesse*, who the evening before arrived at *Somerfet-house* from *Scotland*, waited on the King at *Kensington*; when his Majesty was pleased to make him a present of a sword of curious workmanship, set with diamonds of a very great value.

June 3. The court martial at *Deptford* for the trial of *Mr. Lefloch*, consisting of admiral *Mayne*, president, admiral *Byng*, and fourteen other members, after long debating on the evidence, gave their sentence, which was read by the deputy judge advocate, by which it appeared the court were of opinion that the information the charge was founded upon was not true; and that the evidence in support of the charge was not sufficient to make it good; and that many witnesses in support of the charge, as likewise those in his defence had refused the whole; therefore the court unanimously acquitted him of the whole and every part of the charge.

June 4. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to the following bills.

An act for settling an additional revenue of 25,000*l.* per annum upon his royal highness *William* duke of *Cumberland*, and the heirs male of his body, for the signal services done by his Royal Highness to his country.

For calling any suspected person or persons, whose estates or principal residence are in *Scotland*, to appear at *Edinburgh*, or where else it shall be judged expedient, to find bail for their good behaviour.

For the more effectual securing the duties now payable on foreign made sail cloth, imported into this kingdom; and for charging foreign made sail cloth with a duty; and for explaining a doubt concerning ships being obliged at their first setting out, to be furnished with one complete set of sails made of *British* sail cloth.

To attain *Alexander* earl of *Kellie*, *William* viscount of *Strathallen*, *Alexander* lord *Pisfigee*, and divers others therein mentioned, of high treason, if they shall not surrender themselves to one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, on or before the rath of *July* in the year of our Lord 1746, and submit to justice.

To continue two acts of Parliament, one for encouraging the growth of coffee in his Majesty's plantations in *America*; and the other for the better securing and encouraging the trade of the sugar colonies there.

For the better regulation of elections of members to serve in parliament for such cities and towns in that part of *Great Britain* called *England*, as are counties of themselves.

Substance of the oath in the bill for regulating elections to Parliament, in such cities and towns as are counties of themselves.

"That deponent has a freehold estate, specifying the nature of it, and if lands, &c. in whose occupation they are, if rent, the names of the owner of the lands, &c. out of which it is payable, of the yearly value of forty shillings clear; and that, if purchased, he has been in possession of, or legally intitled to the same twelve months at least; and that such estate has not been granted him purely to qualify him to vote, and that his place of abode is at that deponent is twenty-one years of age he believes, and has not been before polled at that election: every person who shall commit wilful perjury, and vote contrary to this act, being besides subject to the punishments already inflicted by the laws now in force, shall forfeit forty pounds to any candidate, for whom such vote shall not have been given, who shall first sue for the same, and at the trial the proof shall lie on the defendant, except in that he has polled but once; but if the plaintiff suffers a nonsuit, the defendant shall have treble costs."

For the better preservation of havens, roads, channels, and navigable rivers, within that part of *Great Britain* called *England*.

To indemnify such persons as have acted in defence of his Majesty's person and go-

vernment, and for the better preservation of the public peace of the kingdom, during the time of the present unnatural rebellion, and sheriffs and others, who have suffered escapes, occasioned thereby, from various suits and prosecutions.

More effectually to prevent prophane cursing and swearing.

For the better encouragement of the trade of his Majesty's sugar colonies in *America*; And to several private bills.

June 5. The *Spaniards* and *French*, having drawn together all their strength at *Placentia*, and the king of *Sardinia* being on the march with his *Piedmontese* to join the *Austrians* at *St. Lenaro*, a most bloody battle was fought. The enemies, covered by near 200 pieces of cannon, attacked of a sudden, that their business might be done before his *Sardinian* majesty could arrive. They met with such a reception, however, that they were obliged to retreat with the loss of 14,000 men. Though the *Piedmontese* army was not present in this action, its van-guard was so near as to hear the firing. Eleven days after, the shattered *Bourbonites* crossed the *Pe*, and extended themselves in the *Milanese*.

General *Guesf*, who commanded in the castle of *Edinburgh*, when besieged by the rebels, and defended it in a gallant manner, came to his lodgings in *Brook-street*, in a horse-litter, being 86 years of age, and very infirm. This venerable gentleman was offered 200,000*l.* by the Pretender, to have surrendered the castle, there being computed about a million and half of riches in it. He soon after waited on the King, who received him very graciously, and talked much to him.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* having wrote a very elegant letter, all with his own hand, to the Lord Mayor of *London*, acquainting him that he had received the 5000*l.* sent by the committee of the Guildhall subscription, for the use of the soldiers who had distinguished themselves most in the field of action; and that he intended to dispose of it in the following manner, viz. 4000*l.* to the common men, and the other 1000*l.* to the non-commissioned officers, such as corporals, &c. if agreeable to his lordship and the committee. His lordship called a council, and laid the letter before them; and they immediately came to a resolution to return his Royal Highness thanks for the honour he had done them, and to desire him to dispose of the 5000*l.* as they first intended, and they would immediately

mediately raise another 1000*l.* for the non-commissioned officers.

June 3. The court of session sat again at *Edinburgh* to the great satisfaction of the whole nation, as there was a delay of justice for ten months, on occasion of the rebellion.

The next day fourteen colours taken from the rebels at the battle of *Culloden*, were brought in procession under a detachment of colonel *Lee*'s regiment; the Pretender's own standard carried by the common hangman, and each of the others by chimney-sweepers, from the castle to the cross, where a large fire was lighted for the purpose. The Pretender's son's own colours were burnt first, with three flourishes of the trumpets amidst loud huzzas; and then the rest of the colours separately; the heralds proclaiming the names of the traitors to whom they belonged; and the ceremony concluded with burning lord *Lowat*'s camp colours.

June 6. Major *Grant* deputy governor of fort *George* at *Inverness*, was tried by a court martial for abandoning the same to the rebels, and adjudged to be dismissed his Majesty's service, and rendered incapable of ever holding any military office or employment under his Majesty.

His Majesty was pleased to give 500 guineas to capt. *Cook* of the *Ambuscade* privateer, for taking a *Spanish* ship laden with warlike stores, from *Ferrol* to *Scotland* for the use of the rebels. Also 500 guineas and a gold medal worth 200*l.* to capt. *Phillips*, who cut the *Solebay* out of *St. Martin*'s harbour on the coast of *France*.

June 7. The judges issued a precept to the high sheriff of *Surrey*, to summon a jury for the trial of the rebels, at the court-house on *St. Margaret's Hill*.

June 11. Was observed as the anniversary of the King's inauguration, beginning the twentieth year of his reign.

June 17. Lord *Lowat*, with his two aid de camps, and about sixty of his clan, were brought in prisoners; he was seventy-eight years of age, he could neither walk nor ride, and was brought in a horse-litter, or rather a cage. When this Lord was taken he was endeavouring to get on board a ship for *France*; he had with him 6000*l.* in gold and silver, and he told the officer with much assurance, he had best use him well, for if he did not, he should answer for it before a set of gentlemen, the very fight of whom would make him tremble. In the year 1692 he had the title of captain *Frazer* in lord *Tullibardine*'s regiment; but resigned, to prosecute his claim to be chief of the

Frazers; and in order to it laid a scheme to get the heiress of *Lowat*, who in 1694 being about to marry lord *Salton*'s son, he by his armed clan seized him and his company, and erecting a gibbet, induced father and son to relinquish the contract. But not being able to come at the young lady, in 1695 he seized lady dowager *Lowat*, in her house, caused a person to marry them against her consent, and cutting her stays open with his dirk, his Highland lads tore off her cloaths, put her to bed, and were witnesses to the consummation. Soon after he was; though absent, tried and condemned for a rape on this lady, and for treason in opposing the laws with an armed force, and outlawed. But though this latter king *William* was prevailed on to pardon, he thought proper to fly to *France* for the former; were ingratiating himself with king *James*, and turning papist, he got a commission, and in 1702, some money from the *French* king to raise a party in *Scotland*; but not having credit enough to do it, having had a meeting with a minister of state in *London*, on his return to *France*, he was put in the Bastille; there he lay several years, and to get out took priest's orders; he acted afterwards as a Jesuit priest at *St. Omer*, till about 1715, when coming over and taking a contrary part, he assisted in seizing *Inverness* from the rebels, and at last got the title *Lowat*, a Highland company, and many great favours conferred on him.

June 18. The prince of *Hesse* with the *Hessian* troops, and three *English* regiments, landed at *Williamshadt* in *Holland*, in order to join the allied army.

June 21. Several ships with rebel prisoners on board came up the river, and the marquis of *Tullibardine*, Mr. *Murray*, and another person, were committed to the Tower, two of the chiefs to Newgate, the officers to the Marshalsea, and about 600 common men to the New Gaol, *Southwark*. About 200 were left at *Tilbury* fort.

June 23. Eighteen rebel prisoners were brought to town in a waggon from *Chester*, under a guard of dragoons. *John Betts* one of the rebels made his escape out of New Prison in his irons.

Eight of the judges went in procession from *Serjeants Inn*, *Fleet-street*, to the town hall on *St. Margaret's Hill*, *Southwark*, and opened the special commission for the trial of the rebel prisoners. The grand jury, after hearing the charge, withdrew, and in an hour and half returned into court, having found a true bill against the earls of *Cromar-*

rie and Kilmarnock, and the lord *Balmerino*, for high treason in levying war against his Majesty.

List of the Grand Jury.

Sir William Richardson of Bermondsey, knt.
 Sir Abraham Shard of Kennington, knt.
 Sir Thomas Hankey of Clapham, knt.
 Sir Peter Thompson of Bermondsey, knt.
 Josias Wordsworth of Adcomb, esq.
 Samuel Atkinson of Croydon, esq.
 Percival Lewis of Putney, esq.
 John Copeland of Camberwell, esq.
 Charles Hoskins of Croydon, esq.
 Joseph Creswick of Streatham, esq.
 William Clark of Southwark, esq.
 Joseph Willoughby of Croydon, esq.
 Thomas Bevois of Bermondsey, esq.
 Elias Bird of Rotherhith, esq.
 Thomas Tarrant of Southwark, esq.
 Edward Stevens of ditto, esq.
 Henry Robinson of Wandsworth, esq.
 John Heathfield of Croydon, esq.
 Nathaniel Green of Southwark, esq.
 Isaac Eeles of Lambeth, esq.
 John Smith of ditto, esq.
 Hemmet Richardson of Bermondsey, esq.
 Samuel Nicholson of Croydon, esq.
 who on the 25th and 26th found bills of indictment against thirty-seven rebel prisoners brought from *Carlisle*. *Samuel Maddock* became an evidence.

June 24. Happened a violent storm of wind, with thunder and rain, which did much damage. The *Berkeley* galley, capt. *Steward*, bound for *Cape Breton*, with several families going to settle there, was over-set between *Fairlee* and *Beech*, on the *Kentish* coast, and all but three perished. At *Tunbridge* the tempest blew down several elms, and the lightning rived into splinters four oaks, and for fifteen minutes there was a continued thunder without intermission of strokes, and a continual storm of hail, rain and flame. Several sheep were killed, and one man and two horses were struck dead near *Boughton-green* fair. The man had his fingers and his toe nails, and the skin of his legs stript off, whence issued a sulphureous scent.

Kenelm Fawcener, esq. citizen and mercer, and *Jonathan Forward*, esq. citizen and weaver, were elected at *Guildhall*, by hands, sheriffs of *London* and *Middlesex*: but a poll was demanded for *Thomas Winterbottom*, esq. alderman and clothworker, and *Robert Alfop*, esq. alderman and ironmonger; they had a majority on the poll. *John Knapp* and *Dudley Foley*, esq. nominated by the Lord Mayor paid their fines.

A commission of lunacy granted about ten years ago at *Dublin*, against the rev. Mr. *John Kerr*, was discharged. This gentleman's case was very singular. By a fall from his horse his brain was disordered, and continued so till *April*, when he fell into an heavy lethargy, that continued seven weeks, not differing from sleep, after which he awoke and his former understanding appeared to be perfectly restored.

June 25. A party of soldiers went from the Tower to keep guard upon the multitude of rebel prisoners in the *New Goal*, *Southwark*. Twenty-one prisoners, in custody of two messengers, were carried under a strong guard of soldiers to the court at *St. Margaret's* hill, to give evidence against several other rebels. Eleven coaches full of rebels arrived in town from the north, and were committed to the custody of messengers.

June 26. Two of the rebel prisoners, *Peter Moss* and *Charles Holker*, both of *Manchester*, escaped out of *Newgate*.

June 27. The House of Lords received the report from the committee appointed to search precedents for trial of criminal peers, with the several resolutions. Ordered, that an address be presented to his Majesty, to desire that he will be pleased to appoint a lord high steward, to continue during the trials of the earls of *Kilmarnock*, *Cromartie* and lord *Balmerino*, and that a place may be prepared in *Westminster-hall* for the said trials; that the said lords have notice to prepare for their trials upon the 28th of *July*; that the Lord Chancellor do send circular letters (giving twenty days notice) to all peers in town and country to attend in their robes, and that none be excused their attendance, unless prevented by sickness or other bodily infirmities. The trials were to be in *Westminster Hall* because the House of Peers would be too close. As the proceedings were by indictment and not impeachment, no scaffolding was ordered for the commons.

June 30. Among the witnesses against the rebels were the following, who were examined before the parliament, *Charles Campbell*, *J. Hickson*, *John Vere*, *William Hasty*, *John Grey*, *James Berkeley*, *Hugh Douglas*, *James Logie*, *Angus McKinnon*, *George Hay*, *Patrick Goldie*, and *John Read*.

The rebels burnt the large firwood of *Abernethy*, belonging to the laird of *Grans*, which besides the private damage of several thousand pounds, was a national loss, as it contained masts for ships of the largest burthen.

The

The King was pleased to appoint *Edward Falkingham*, esq. one of the commissioners in quality of a principal officer of his Majesty's navy.

In pursuance of his Majesty's pleasure, the right honourable the lords commissioners of the Admiralty, appointed *Richard Lefloch*, esq. admiral of the blue.

James Compton, esq. a commissioner in quality of a principal officer of his Majesty's navy, particularly for the affairs of the yards at *Deptford* and *Woolwich*.

John earl of Stair, field marshal of his Majesty's troops, to be general over all and singular the marine forces, employed or to be employed in his Majesty's service.

Sir *James Ackworth*, knt. and *Joseph Allen*, esq. to be jointly and severally surveyors of his Majesty's navy and ships.

John Eyre, esq. was appointed to the office of prothonotary, and clerk of the crown of the counties of *Glamorgan*, *Breknock*, and *Radnor*.

Henry Legge, and *John Campbell*, esqrs. to be two of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

William Ponsonby, esq. commonly called lord viscount *Dunannon*, to be one of the commissioners for executing the office of high admiral of the kingdoms of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*.

The right honourable *George Dunk*, earl of *Halifax*, the places and offices of warden, chief justice, and justice in eyre, of all his Majesty's forests, chaces, parks and wardens, on this side *Trent*.

Richard Arundel, esq. the office of treasurer of his Majesty's chamber, in the room of Sir *John Hyde Cotton*.

Sir *John Ligonier*, knight of the *Bath*, to be general and commander in chief of all his Majesty's *British* forces, and of those in his Majesty's pay in the *Austrian Netherlands*.

William Briflow, esq. secretary to the earl of *Chesterfield*, lord lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the room of *Richard Lyddel*, esq. deceased.

Mr. serjeant *Birch*, a judge of the Common-pleas, in the room of Sir *John Fortescue* *Aland*, created a peer of *Ireland*.

Counsellor *Hafwell*, chosen judge of the sheriff's court, in the room of

John Stracy, esq. recorder of *London*.

Grenville, esq. deputy paymaster of the forces, under *William Pitt*, esq.

VOL. II.

Thomas Brian, esq. formerly solicitor for the western ports in the Custom-house, a commissioner of the revenue in *Ireland*, in the room of lord *Boyne*, deceased.

Benjamin Holt, esq. collector of the excise for *Derbyshire*.

William Glanville, esq. surveyor of the admiralty, victualling, and navy offices, surveyor of *St. Paul's*, in the room of *John James*, esq. deceased.

Mr. *William Robinson*, deputy surveyor in *Greenwich* hospital.

Mr. *Hinton*, surveyor of *Westminster*-abbey.

— *Stanton*, esq. collector of excise for *Northumberland*, and *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, in the room of *Richard Eyre*, esq. deceased.

Mr. *Hutchinson*, chief porter of *Deptford* yard, a place of 200*l.* per ann.

We received an account of the death of *Philip V.* king of *Spain*, who was succeeded by his son *Ferdinand VI.*

An alteration in affairs was expected in that country from the accession of the new King, for as his Majesty had no reason to be fond of his stepmother's projects, he would not be willing to expend more blood and treasure, though *France* offered 20,000 men, in the cause of his half-brother *Don Philip*; especially as through her influence he led a life for many years scarce supportable to one of his high dignity; being not only shut out from court and his father's councils, but even deprived of the society he affected. He was not however the less a politician, having employed his leisure so as to know perfectly every part of his dominions, and found means to defeat a project of the *French* faction about three years ago, to give up the whole island of *Hispagnola* to *France*, in consideration of the charge that crown had been at in sending a fleet for defence of the *Spanish West-Indies*. Being of a pacific disposition, this prince had been frequently heard to say, that if he were master, he would conclude a peace with *England*, without troubling himself with *France*. As soon as the late King was dead, the queen dowager was directed to retire to *St. Ildefonso*, and at the same time an embargo was laid on all ships, either to prevent the exportation of the treasure, which the old queen had been so long amassing for the service of her family, or any further recruits for the armies of *Don Philip*.

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An Abstract of the Returns made to his Majesty, of the Number of effective Men in the following Regiments, Troops and Companies, compared with the Number of Men voted by the Parliament.

Troops and Regiments.	Non-com- miss-off. and pr. men vot. by Parliam.	Number of effective by returns.	Effect. hors.	Want. to complete according to the returns. Establishment				Dates of Returns.
				Men	Hors.	Men	Hors.	
HORSE.								
1st tr. of horse guards	161	132	131			29	30	} 4 Feb. 1745.
2d tr. of horse guards	161	133	127			28	34	
1st tr. of h. gra. gds.	165	134	133			31	32	
The Queen's roy. reg.	247	241	235			6	12	11 Ditto.
Field-marshal Wade's	247	247	247					Nov. 1745.
Sir John Ligonier's	331	323	318			8	13	16 Feb. 1745-6.
D. of Montague's carb.	247	247	247					11 Feb. 1745-6.
Total	1559	1457	1438			108	121	
DRAGOONS.								
Lieu. gen. Hawley's	504	453	425	21	49	51	79	2 Feb. 1745-6.
Sir Rob. Rich's	504	422	447	52	27	82	57	3 Ditto.
Total	1008	875	872	73	76	133	136	
FOOT.								
1st reg. of guards	3080	2689		391		391		} 11 Ditto.
2d ditto	1980	1842		138		138		
3d ditto	1980	1630		350		350		
1st bat. of lieu. gen. St. Clair's reg.	780	729		21		51		2 Ditto.
Major gen. Skelton's	780	724		26		56		2 Ditto.
Lieut. gen. Harrison's	780	694		56		86		2 Ditto.
Lieut. gen. Handasyd's	780	709		41		71		28 Jan. 1745-6.
Brig. gen. Mordaunt's	780	727		23		53		3 Feb. 1745-6.
Maj. gen. Howard's	780	728		22		52		3 Ditto.
Maj. gen. Huske's	780	683		67		97		1st Ditto.
Maj. gen. Bragg's	780	730		20		50		2 Ditto.
Brig. gen. Houghton's	780	734		26		46		1st Ditto.
Lord Hen. Beauchamp's	780	744		6		36		2 Ditto.
Erig. Douglass's	780	725		25		55		3 Ditto.
Maj. gen. Johnson's	780	721		29		59		4 Ditto.
Col. Graham's late Sowle's	780	736		24		44		2 Ditto.
Lord John Murray's Highland reg.	780	676		74		104		3 Ditto.
Total	17,960	16,221		1319		1739		
Additional Companies.								
12 comp. at Plymouth	936	781		119		155		31 Jan. 1745-6.
12 do. at Portsmouth	936	553		347		383		7 Oct. 1745.
10 do. at Newcastle.	780	631		119		149		24 Dec. 1745.
Total	2652	1965		585		687		
New-raised Regiments.								
Duke of Bolton's	780	618		132		162		30 Jan. 1745.
Duke of Bedford's	780	764		16		16		14 Dec. 1745.
Duke of Ancester's	780	729		51		51		26 Jan. 1745-6.
Marquis of Granby's	780	780						8 Ditto.
Earl of Berkeley's	780	769		11		21		25 Ditto.
Lord visc. Falmouth's	780	779		1		1		30 Jan. 1745-6.
Lord visc. Hartcourt's	780	675		75		105		11 Ditto.
Lord Gower's	780	737		43		43		3 Feb. 1745-6.
Lord Edgcombe's	780	649		131		131		1st Ditto.
Total	7020	6500		460		520		

Regiments and Companies.	Non-com-missd. off. and priv. men, voted by Parliam.	Number of effectives by returns.	Effect. hors.	Want. to complete according to the returns. establishment				Dates of Returns.
				Men	Hors.	Men	Hors.	
<i>Regiments at Minorca.</i>								
Maj. gen. Read's	780	575		205		205		} 24 Oct. 1745.
Maj. gen. Wynyard's	780	595		185		185		
Col. Offarell's	780	637		143		143		
Lieut. gen. Anstruther's	780	544		236		236		
Late Col. Graham's	780	643		137		137		
<i>Total</i>	3900	2994		906		906		
<i>Regiments at Gibraltar.</i>								
Brig. Fowkes's	780	699		81		81		} 25 Nov. 1745.
Lt. gen. Hargrave's	780	697		83		83		
Lt. gen. Columbine's	780	702		78		78		
<i>Total</i>	2340	2098		242		242		
<i>Regiments embarked for Cape Breton.</i>								
Gen. Fuller's	780	697		83		83		} 28 Oct. 1745.
Col. Warburton's	780	655		125		125		
<i>Total</i>	1560	1352		208		208		
<i>Reg. in the Leew. Islands.</i>								
Lt. gen. Dalsell's	780	527		253		253		24 June, 1745.
<i>Reg. in North America.</i>								
Lt. gen. Philipp's	780	743		37		37		10 Feb. 1745.
<i>Regiment in Georgia.</i>								
Maj. gen. Oglethorpe's	770	732		10		38		7 Feb. 1745.
<i>Regiment at Jamaica and Rattan.</i>								
Col. Trelawney's	880	669		179		211		25 June, 1745.
<i>New York.</i>								
4 indep. companies	428	396		20		32		24 Dec. 1745.
<i>Providence.</i>								
1 indep. company	144	129		12		15		12 Jan. 1744-5.
<i>South Carolina.</i>								
3 indep. companies	330	83		235		247		18 Aug. 1745.
<i>Total</i>	4112	3279		726		833		
<i>Reg. of Invalids</i>	480	409		61		71		
24 indep. comp. inval.	1176	1050		102		126		
<i>Total</i>	1656	1459		163		197		
<i>Total of horse</i>	1559	1457	1438			102	121	
Ditto of dragons	1008	875	872	73	76	133	136	
Ditto of foot	17960	16221		1319		1739		
Ditto of add. comp.	2652	1965		585		687		
Ditto of new raised reg.	7020	6500		460		520		
Ditto at Minorca	3900	2994		906		906		
Ditto at Gibraltar	2340	2098		242		242		
Dit. emb. for C. Breton	1560	1352		208		208		
Ditto in the plantations	4112	3279		726		833		
Ditto invalids	1656	1459		163		197		
<i>Total</i>	43767	38200	2310	4682	76	5567	257	

Memorandum. The strength of the other regiments, troops, and companies, in Great Britain, and the plantations, could not be ascertained, the returns not having been laid before the committee.

An Abstract of GRANTS to his Majesty from the Committee of Supply.

1745,			
Oct. 25.	For 40,000 seamen at 4l. per man per mon. for the year 1746	2,080,000	0 0
Nov. 1.	For maintaining 49,299 land forces (including 1815 invalids for guards, garrisons, &c.	1,298,100	14 7
* Out of which (as voted June 13) 36,864l. 9s. 7d. may be applied for the charge of guards and garrisons in <i>Great Britain, Guernsey, and Jersey</i> , and 30,000l. for contingencies of the army 1746.			
Nov. 1.	For maintaining 13 regiments of foot, under the command of certain noblemen for 122 days	64,360	13 0½
—	For two regiments of horse, raised by noblemen for 122 days	13,176	10 0
Nov. 4.	For the pay of 20 independant companies for 365 days	35,952	10 0
Nov. 6.	For maintaining 11,550 marines	206,253	15 0
Jan. 22, 1746.	For the charge of 6172 <i>Hessian</i> troops, being 1264 horse and 4908 foot, from Dec. 25, 1745, to Dec. 24, 1746; together with the subsidy pursuant to treaty	161,607	17 1½
—	For garrisons in the plantations, <i>Minorca, Gibraltar, &c.</i>	343,440	18 1½
—	For charge of the office of ordnance for land service	175,777	13 9
—	For ditto not provided for by Parliament	246,542	5 9
Jan. 31.	For continuing 2 regiments of horse and 13 regiments of foot, under certain noblemen, for the further time of 122 days	77,537	3 0½
—	For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to sea officers	198,048	16 3
—	Towards carrying on the hospital near <i>Gosport</i>	16,000	0 0
—	Towards the support of <i>Greenwich</i> hospital	10,000	0 0
Feb. 19.	Towards defraying the charges of his Majesty's mints, &c. a revenue from <i>March</i> 1, 1745, for 7 years of	15,000	per ann.
—	For deficiency of the additional stamp duties at Christmas 1744	8,367	9 10
—	For deficiency of the general fund at Michaelmas 1745	49,252	18 9
—	For ditto of the duty of 12s. a barrel on sweets at Mich. 1745	13,793	3 5
—	For half a year's interest of one million lent on credit of the salt duties, due at Michaelmas 1745	17,500	0 0
—	For the further improving and settling the colony of <i>Georgia</i>	4,000	0 0
—	Towards finishing the new bridge at <i>Westminster</i>	2,500	0 0
Feb. 28.	For the freight of transports from Jan. 1, 1744. to Dec. 31, 1745	96,478	19 2
—	For the expence of victualling the land forces from ditto to ditto	54,753	9 3½
—	For deficiencies in the last year's grants	11,950	2 9½
March 21.	To make good engagements with the king of <i>Sardinia</i>	200,000	0 0
—	To the elector of <i>Cologne</i> , pursuant to treaty	24,299	1 4
—	To the elector of <i>Mexico</i> , pursuant to treaty	8,620	0 0
April 11.	For defraying the expence of 18,000 <i>Hanover</i> troops, being 5000 horse and 13,000 foot, to act in the Low Countries	300,000	0 0
—	For train of artillery to attend them	10,000	0 0
—	To enable the queen of <i>Hungary</i> to maintain 50,000 men in the Low Countries	400,000	0 0
—	To enable the king of <i>Sardinia</i> to prosecute the war in <i>Italy</i>	100,000	0 0
May 2.	For reduced offices of land forces and marines	24,701	7 6
—	Pensions to the widows of reduced officers	3,886	0 0
—	For extraordinary expences of the land forces on account of the rebellion, and for horses lost in <i>Flanders</i> and at sea, incurred ann. 1745	137,027	3 11
—	For defraying the charges of the troops of the States General, whilst in his Majesty's service in 1745 and 1746	21,545	19 11
—	For the extraordinary pay, or doouccurs, forage, waggon-money, &c. of the 6000 <i>Hessians</i> in his Majesty's service in 1742 and 1743	40,328	19 10
May 9.	For general and staff officers for 1746	40,880	19 2
—	Vote of credit and confidence to enable his Majesty to suppress the rebellion, and carry on the war with vigour	500,000	0 0
June 13.	For the support of the <i>British</i> forts in <i>Africa</i>	10,000	0 0
—	For two troops of rangers, a Highland company, boatmen, half-galleys or schooners for <i>Georgia</i> , for 1746	19,168	18 4

Total 7,063,251 18 10½
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WAYS and MEANS for raising the Supply for 1746.

	£.	s.	d.
Nov. 6, 1745. Four shillings in the pound land-tax —	2,000,000	0	0
— The duties on malt, mum, cyder and perry, continued	750,000	0	0
Feb. 24, 1746. To be raised by annuities 2,500,000 <i>l.</i> and by lottery 500,000 <i>l.</i> and to be charged on the additional duties on glass and spirituous liquors —	3,000,000	0	0
May 12. From the sinking fund, and its growing produce —	1,000,000	0	0
— To be raised by loans or Exchequer bills, and chargeable upon the first aids next session of parliament —	500,000	0	0
Total	£. 7,250,000	0	0

The homeward-bound French fleet from *Cape Francois* being seventy sail, was blockaded up there by part of admiral *Davey's* squadron.

Marshal *Maillebois* having joined the Spaniards at *Placentia*, with 10,000 French, the combined army under count *de Gages* attacked the Germans before that place on the 15th instant, N. S. at eleven at night; the battle lasted with a continual fire till between nine and ten the next morning, when the Emperor's forces, under the prince *de Lichenstein*, repulsed the enemy, and obtained a signal victory. The Austrians took above 3000 prisoners, most of them wounded, ten pieces of cannon, and sixty colours and standards. The Spaniards and their allies found themselves inclosed under the walls of *Placentia*; the king of *Sardinia*, who had taken *Novi* and *Ovado*, in the territories of the *Genoese*, being advanced within a league of them, and general *Roth* lay encamped on the other side of the *Po*, to be reinforced with 10,000 fresh troops from *Mantua*.

July 2. Ended the poll for sheriffs, when the numbers being for alderman *Winterbottom*, 1003; alderman *Alsop*, 1006; Mr. *Forsyther*, 391; Mr. *Forward*, 402; the two former were declared duly elected.

The King was pleased to order a commission to be passed under the great seal of Great-Britain, for constituting and appointing the Right honourable Philip lord *Hardwicke*, baron of *Hardwicke*, chancellor of Great-Britain, to be high-steward of Great-Britain, for the trial of William earl of *Kilmarnock*, George earl of *Cromartie*, and Arthur lord *Balmerino*, upon several indictments of high treason found against them by the grand jury of the county of *Surrey*.

A Dutch East-India ship refusing to shew her colours, was sunk by a broad-side from the *Chesterfield* privateer, and all the crew, except sixteen taken up by the privateer's long-boat, perished.

July 5. The marquis of *Tabernaci*, a Spanish nobleman, formerly a favourite of the new King when prince of the *Asturias*, being obliged to reside in England, and had a pension of 500*l.* from the court, set out on his return to Spain, entrusted with proposals to his Catholic majesty.

Barracks were erected in the *New-gate*, *Southwark*, for fifty soldiers to guard the rebel prisoners.

The King was pleased to grant unto his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, his heirs and assigns, the office of ranger and keeper of *Windfor* great park, in the room of *John Spencer*, deceased, for and during his own life, and the lives of their Royal Highnesses the Princess *Amelia* and the Princess *Caroline*, and on the life of the longer liver.

July 19. Orders were sent to *Chester*, to remove the rebel prisoners in the Castle there, among whom is *F. Dogan*, to *York*, to be tried at the next assizes.

July 24. The secretaries of State and lord chancellor went to the Tower, to examine Mr. *Murray*, the Pretender's secretary, and were with him till two o'clock in the morning.

July 25. Arrived at *Kensington* from *Scotland*, about two in the afternoon, his Royal Highness the duke of *Cumberland*. As soon as it was known, all the bells in the city of *London* and *Westminster* rung, and at evening were illuminations and bonfires, with continual firing of guns for several hours, and all demonstrations of the greatest joy from people of all ranks.

An expedition to *Cape Breton* was resumed, and admiral *Leacock* appointed to command the fleet, and general *Sinclair* the land forces, who were all on board, and waited at *Portsmouth* for a fair wind.

Christian VI. king of *Denmark*, died at *Hirschholm*, July 26, in the forty-seventh year of his age, and the sixteenth of his reign. His son and successor, *Frederick V.* three

three years before was married to the princess *Louisa*, youngest daughter to his Britannic majesty.

July 28. This morning about eight o'clock the three rebel lords, prisoners in the Tower, were carried from thence in three coaches, the earl of *Kilmarnock*, with governor *Williamson* and another gentleman captain of the guard in the first; the earl of *Cromartie*, attended by captain *Marshall*, in the second, and lord *Balmerino*, attended by Mr. *Fowler*, gentleman gaoler, who had the axe covered by him, in the third, under a strong guard of foot soldiers to Westminster-hall, where the lord high steward and the peers having taken their seats, proclamation was made for the lieutenant of the Tower of London to return the precept to him directed, with the bodies of the prisoners: which done, the gentleman gaoler of the Tower brought his prisoners to the bar; and the proclamation was made for the King's evidence to come forth. The King's counsel, by his grace's direction, opened the indictment, then his grace moved the House, that he might advance forwards for the better hearing of the evidence, (which being done, *William* earl of *Kilmarnock* was brought to the bar) and his bill of indictment for high treason read, to which his lordship pleaded guilty, and desired to be recommended to his Majesty for mercy. Then *George* earl of *Cromartie* was brought to the bar, &c. who also pleaded guilty, and prayed for mercy. After which *Arthur* lord *Balmerino* was brought to the bar, &c. who pleaded not guilty, alledging that he was not at *Carlisle* at the time specified in the indictment, whereupon six witnesses for the crown were called in and examined, whose evidence was distinctly repeated by the reading clerk, proving that his lordship entered *Carlisle*, (though not the same day) sword in hand, at the head of a regiment called by his name *Elphinstone's* horse. To this he made an exception, which was over-ruled. The lord high steward then asked him, if he had any witness, or any thing further to offer in his defence. To which he replied he was sorry he had given their lordships so much trouble, and had nothing more to say. Hereupon their lordships retired out of Westminster-hall to the House of Peers, where the opinion of the judges was asked, touching the overt act, which they declaring to be not material, as other facts were proved beyond contradiction, their lordships returned, and his grace putting the

question to the youngest baron, "*Whether Arthur lord Balmerino was guilty or not guilty, &c.*" he clapped his right hand to his left breast, and said, "Guilty upon my honour, my lord;" as did all the rest of the Peers. And the prisoners being again called to the bar, the lord high steward declared their resolutions: and they were ordered to be brought up on the 30th, at eleven o'clock in the morning to receive sentence.

Written notice was given them to bring what they might have to offer in arrest of judgment. There were 136 peers present.

July 30. The lord high steward went to Westminster-hall attended as before: and the prisoners being brought again before their peers, the earl of *Kilmarnock* made a very elegant and pathetic speech, which was much admired, to move their lordships to intercede for him with his Majesty; the earl of *Cromartie* spoke also to the same effect: but lord *Balmerino* pleaded in arrest of judgment, that his indictment was found in the county of *Surrey*, and, this being a point of law, desired that he might be allowed counsel to argue it, upon which the lords adjourned to their chamber, to consider of, and soon after returned; ordered his plea to be argued on Friday following, and appointed Messrs. *Wilbraham* and *Forrester* for his counsel.

About eleven o'clock, were, pursuant to their sentences, conveyed on three hurdles from the New-goal, *Scabthwark*, to *Kennington* gallows, attending by a strong party of soldiers, *Francis Townley*, *George Fletcher*, *Thomas Chadwick*, *James Dawson*, *Thomas Deacon*, *John Barwick*, *Andrew Blood*, *Thomas Siddall*, and *Thomas David Morgan*, (the eight other condemned rebels being respited for three weeks.) A pile of faggots and a block were placed near the gallows; and while the prisoners were removing from the sledges into a cart drawn under the tree for that purpose, the faggots were set on fire, and the guards formed a circle round the place of execution. When they had spent near an hour in their devotions, though not attended by any clergyman, they severally delivered papers to the sheriff, and were soon after turned off: when they had hung about five minutes, Mr. *Townley* was cut down, his body, not being quite dead, being stripped and laid upon the block, the hangman with a cleaver severed his head from his body, which were put into a coffin; then taking out the bowels and heart,

heart, threw them into the fire: he then proceeded to the next, cutting them down, beheading and disbowelling them one by one, in the same manner as the first; when the heart of the last was put into the fire, the executioner cried out, "God save king George," at which the multitude of spectators gave a great shout. The heads and bodies were conveyed back in coffins to the prison from whence they came: they behaved in a manner suitable to their unhappy circumstances, all of them seeming calm and composed, though none shed tears. Three of their heads were to be set up, viz. *Morgan's* upon *Temple-bar*, *Townley's* at *Carlisle*, and *Siddall's* at *Manchester*.

July 31. Accounts from *Scotland* mentioned, that the young Pretender escaped from the Isle of *Sky* in lady *Clanronald's* clothes.

Whiteball, July 22. His Majesty was pleased to appoint *John Belcher*, esq. to be governor of *Nova Casarea*, or *New Jersey*, in *America*, in the room of *Lewis Morris*, esq. deceased.

His Majesty in council, appointed the right honourable *Henry Fox*, esq. secretary at war, to be of his privy council.

Charles Gibbons, esq. gentleman harbinger to his Majesty, in the room of *Peter Larocbe*, esq. deceased.

Henry Lewis, esq. high steward of *Cantremelenith*, in *Radnorshire*, in the room of the duke of *Cbandos*, deceased.

Richard Arundel, esq. treasurer of his Majesty's chamber.

Sir *Jacob Ackworth*, bart. and *Joseph Allen*, esq. surveyors of the navy.

Admiral *Anson*, vice-admiral of the blue squadron, and to command the fleet for the channel service, in the room of admiral *Martin*, who resigned.

Commodore *Gascoyne*, rear admiral of the blue.

August 1. The lord high steward, and the peers being come to Westminster-hall, the three rebel lords were brought to the bar, with the axe carried before them. Then the earl of *Kilmarnock* and earl of *Cromartie* were separately asked, if they had any thing to propose why judgment should not be passed upon them; to which they answered in the negative. Then his grace informed lord *Balmerino* that, having started an objection, desired counsel, and had their assistance, he was now to make use of it, if he thought fit, to argue that point. His lordship answered, he was sorry for the trouble he had given his grace and the peers; that he would not have taken that

step, if he had not been persuaded there was some ground for the objection; but that his counsel having satisfied him there was nothing in it that could tend to his service, he declined having them heard, submitted to the court, and was resolved to rely upon his Majesty's mercy.

His grace then made a speech to the prisoners, almost to the same effect as that pronounced by earl *Cowper* in 1716. But as this rebellion was opposed with more unanimity and seal than the last, his grace took occasion to observe to their lordships, that the beginnings of the rebellion "were so weak and unpromising, as to be capable of seducing none but the most infected and willing minds to join in so desperate an enterprize. That it was impossible even for the party of the rebels to be so inconsiderate or vain, as to imagine, that the body of this free people, blest in the enjoyment of all their rights, both civil and religious, under his Majesty's protection; secure in the prospect of transmitting them safe to their posterity, under the Protestant succession in his royal house, would not rise up, as one man, to oppose and crush so flagitious, so destructive, and so unprovoked an attempt. Accordingly the rebels soon saw his Majesty's faithful subjects, conscious both of their duty and interest, contending to outdo one another in demonstrations of their zeal and vigour in his service. Men of property, of all ranks and orders, crowded in with liberal subscriptions, of their own motion, beyond the examples of former times, and uncompelled by any law; and yet in the most legal and warrantable manner, notwithstanding what has been ignorantly and presumptuously suggested to the contrary." His lordship concluded thus: "It has been his Majesty's justice to bring your lordships to a legal trial: and it has been his wisdom to shew, that, as a small part of his national forces was sufficient to subdue the rebel army in the field, so the ordinary course of his laws is strong enough to bring even their chiefs to justice."

Then, after a short pause, his grace pronounced sentence as in cases of high treason. Afterwards breaking his staff, put an end to the commission.

Yesterday the judges sat at the court-house on *St. Margaret's Hill* for the trial of the *Scotch* rebel officers; when *James Nicolson*, lieutenant in the duke of *Perth's* regiment (who broke the capitulation at *Carlisle*, by endeavouring to escape over the walls

walls) and *Donald McDonald*, a captain in *Kappock's* regiment, were brought to the bar, one after another, and pleaded guilty, begging to be recommended to his Majesty's mercy. Next, *Alexander McGruther* the elder, a captain in *Pertb's* regiment, pleaded not guilty, and that he was forced; but after a trial of three hours, not being able to prove the force, he was brought in guilty of high treason.

August 2. The court met again on *St. Margaret's Hill* for the trial of the rebels; when *James Stratton*, late a surgeon in the rebel army at *Carlisle*, was brought on his trial; but none of the witnesses proving that he bore arms, and it appearing that he was forced into the service, he was acquitted, and immediately discharged. *Walker Ogilvie*, lieutenant in lord *Lewis Gordon's* regiment, pleaded guilty. The counsel for the prisoners moved in arrest of judgment, but after some short arguments, the motion was over-ruled. Then the lord chief justice *Willis* made a very pathetic speech, which drew tears from many of the auditors, at the end of which he pronounced sentence.

The heads of *Townley* and *Fletcher* were fixed on *Temple-bar*, those of *Cbadwick*, *Barwick*, *Deacon* and *Syddal*, were preserved in spirits to be carried to *Manchester*, and there set up in proper places. *Townley's* body was buried at *Pancras* from an undertaker's, and the heads of the others with their bodies were buried all together under the direction of the keeper of the *New Goal*, who had a warrant for that purpose.

The papers and records were removed from the trade and plantation office to the new treasury, the office of trade, &c. being to be pulled down, to make room for continuing the new street, called *Parliament street*, to the broad opening near *Whitehall*.

August 3. *Maddox*, and many other witnesses against the rebels, set out with *Mr. Carrington*, the messenger for *Carlisle*.

August 6. The Lord Mayor, aldermen, and a committee of the common council of *London* went in a grand procession, and presented his royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* with the freedom of the city in a gold box, curiously engraved with the city arms, which his royal highness accepted in a very obliging manner.

August 7. Several persons were examined at the cock-pit, *Whitehall*, and nine of them ordered into custody of a messenger.

This day was fixed the key-kone of the last arch of *Westminster* bridge.

August 9. The earl of *Traquair*, who had been some time in custody of a messenger, was carried prisoner to the Tower.

August 10. The court went into mourning for the late king of *Spain*, and the late dauphiness of *France*.

August 12. The earl of *Sandwich* set out for the *Hague*, being appointed his Majesty's plenipotentiary to the congress to be held at *Breda*, for treating of a general peace. It is said, that on taking leave at *Leicester* house, his royal highness told him, that he had a particular friend to recommend to his care in his present embassy. The earl assured him of the singular respect he should pay to his royal highness's commands; upon which the prince after professing a great affection for his friend, was pleased to make him known by the name of *Cape Breton*.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to,

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1746; and for enabling his Majesty to raise a further sum of money for the uses and purposes therein mentioned: and for the further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament; and for making forth the duplicates of Exchequer bills, lottery tickets, receipts, annuity orders, or other orders, lost, burnt, or otherwise destroyed.

An act for the further punishment of persons going armed or disguised, in defiance of the laws of customs of excise; and for indemnifying offenders against those laws upon the terms in this act mentioned; and for the relief of officers of the customs in informations upon seizures.

An act more effectually to prohibit and prevent pastors or ministers from officiating in episcopal meeting houses in *Scotland*, without duly qualifying themselves according to law, and to punish persons for resorting to any meeting houses where such unqualified pastors or ministers shall officiate.

An act for the more effectual disarming the Highlands in *Scotland*, and for the more effectual securing the peace of the said Highlands, and for restraining the use of the Highland dress; and for further indemnifying such persons as have acted in defence of his Majesty's person and government during the unnatural rebellion; and for

for indemnifying the judges, and other officers of the court of judicary in *Scotland*, for not performing the northern circuit in *May* 1746; and for obliging the masters and teachers of private schools in *Scotland* to take the oaths to his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and to register the same.

By this bill now depending for the more effectual deterring the highlanders, it was provided, that the prohibition should not extend to such persons whom his Majesty, by licence under his sign manual, should permit to wear arms, who should be permitted by persons authorised by his Majesty to give such a licence.

The clause relating to the prohibition of the Highland habit ran thus: no person within that part of the kingdom of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, other than such as shall be employed as officers and soldiers in his Majesty's forces, shall, on any pretence whatsoever, wear or put on the clothes commonly called Highland clothes, that is to say, the belted plaid, trowser, shoulder belt, or any part whatsoever of what peculiarly belongs to the Highland garb, under the penalty of, &c.

That part of the shire of *Dumfries* was to be disarmed which lies on the east, west, and north sides of *Lochlomond*, to the northward of that point where the water of the *Loven* runs from it.

The young Pretender, with a few of his deluded followers, escaped from the Isle of *Uist*, in an Irish vessel, and another ship of the same nation landed several of the rebels at *Morlaix* in *France*.

By the earl of *Kelly's* surrender to the right honourable the lord justice *Clerk* his attainder was saved.

We hear from *Aberdeen*, that a declaration was published by the earl of *Anstruther*, commanding his Majesty's forces on the eastern coast of *Scotland*, that as obedience had not been given to the proclamation issued by his royal highness the Duke, relating to giving up of arms, his lordship thinking it for his Majesty's service had given orders to the troops under his command, that all houses where arms of any kind shall be found for the future should be burnt to ashes, and that as arms had been found buried under ground, that wherever they can be discovered, the field, and adjacent fields shall be laid waste and destroyed, as well as the houses thereunto belonging.

An act to allow the purchase, for his Majesty's use, of naval stores brought into

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this kingdom on board neutral ships, by any of his Majesty's ships, and to allow such stores to be landed and entered during the continuance of the present wars with *France* and *Spain*, or either of them.

An act to regulate the insurance on ships belonging to the subjects of *Great-Britain*, and all merchandises or effects laden thereon.

An act for amending the laws relating to bankrupts.

An act for the more effectually to prevent the frauds and abuses committed in the admeasurement of coals within the city and liberty of *Westminster*, and that part of the duchy of *Lancaster* adjoining thereto; and the several parishes of *St. Giles* in the fields, *St. Mary le Bon*, and such part of the parishes of *St. Andrews*, *Holborn*, as lies in the county of *Middlesex*.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices, employments and promotions within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose.

And to five private bills.

After which his Majesty made the following most gracious speech, and the Parliament was prorogued to *September* 30.

His Majesty's most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament, *August* 12, 1746.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I cannot put an end to this session of Parliament, without expressing to you my entire satisfaction in your proceedings. The zeal and vigour, which you have so unanimously shewn for the support of my government; for suppressing the late rebellion; and for bringing the guilty to justice, in which you have been so universally seconded by my good subjects, have not only fully answered my expectations, but give me the best assurance, that you are determined to perfect this good work, by settling our tranquility at home upon solid foundations, and extinguishing the hopes of the Pretender and his adherents.

"The power, which you thought fit to repose in me on this occasion, has been employed in the most proper and effectual manner, and made strictly subservient to those purposes only, for which you intended them: and it has pleased the Divine Providence, in a most signal manner, to bless the measures we have taken with success. I am very sensible, there are matters of great moment still behind, which are necessary for our lasting security, and

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preventing the like calamities for the future; but as a foundation is prudently laid for your proceeding upon them in the next session, I was unwilling to detain you longer out of your respective counties, at this advanced season of the year.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the posture of affairs abroad appears more favourable than when I last spoke to you. As soon as the safety of my own kingdom would permit, I sent such a body of troops, as could be spared from hence, to strengthen the allied army in the *Netherlands*, for the defence of the United Provinces, and opposing the further progress of *France* on that side. By means of this succour, and other powerful assistances, which you have enabled me to furnish, that army has been very considerably augmented, and is become much stronger than was expected at the beginning of the year. This event, together with the happy successes of the *Austrian* and *Sardinian* armies in *Italy*, and some other incidents, which have happened to the advantage of the common cause, give us a better prospect of bringing our enemies to reason, and procuring a safe and honourable peace, which is my great end and aim.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The great readiness and cheerfulness, with which you have granted me the supplies for the current year; require my particular thanks. I am very sensible of the extraordinary difficulties, which the circumstance of the times brought upon this important service, and upon the public credit in general; and which nothing but your prudence and firmness could have overcome. What you have given shall be strictly applied to the purposes you intended: and you cannot but have observed my desire to lessen the public expence, as far as possible, by taking the first opportunity to disband those regiments, which the laudable and active zeal of several of my faithful subjects, of the first rank and distinction, had added to our strength on this occasion.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I have had such ample experience of your unshaken fidelity, and of your affection and attachment to me and my family, that I rely, with the utmost confidence, on your future conduct. I cannot doubt, that, during this recess, you will, in your several stations, use your utmost endeavours to restore and preserve the peace of the kingdom; to heal the wounds which this unnatural rebellion may have made; and to

encourage and cultivate in my subjects that spirit of loyalty and zeal for the present establishment, which has so remarkably appeared: the impressions of it shall ever remain upon my mind, and be demonstrated by the continuance of my vigilance and endeavours to make them a happy people."

The *French* by the conquest of *Mons* on the 13th past, and of *Charleroy* on the 22d, became intire masters of *Flanders*, *Brabant*, and *Hainault*, the most considerable provinces of the *Austrian Low Countries*.

August 14. Sir *John Douglas*, bart, member for *Dumfries*, was brought to town in custody of a messenger; Dr. *Barry*, who had been some time in custody, was committed to Newgate. It is said that great sums of money collected in and about *London* for carrying on the rebellion, but under pretence for the relief of a young gentleman in distress, passed chiefly through this gentleman's hands.

It was asserted that for six years last 700,000*l.* had been collected for the service of the Pretender, of which 400,000*l.* since the beginning of the rebellion, and of this 170,000*l.* during the last winter, in and about *London*; 1500 names of subscribers, several of them persons of note, had been discovered.

August 15. *Simon Fraser*, lord *Lowat*, arrived at the Tower in an open landau, drawn with six horses, guarded by a party of *Ligonier's* horse, and accompanied in the landau by an officer. As he passed through the streets he seemed very unconcerned; but coming on the hill, he turned his eyes towards the scaffolds erecting for beholding the execution of the lords, and lifting up his hands, said, "A few days and it will be my unhappy fate."

Aug. 18. At six o'clock a troop of life-guards, one of the horse-grenadiers, and 1000 of the foot-guards (being fifteen men out of each company) marched from the parade in *St. James's-park* through the city to *Tower-hill*, to attend the execution of the earl of *Kilmarnock* and lord *Balmerino*, and being arrived there, were posted in lines from the Tower to the scaffold, and all round it. About eight o'clock the sheriffs of *London*, with their under sheriffs and officers, viz. six sergeants at mace, six yeomen, and the executioner, met at the *Mitre* tavern in *Fenchurch-street*, where they breakfasted, and went from thence to the house, lately the transport-office, on *Tower-hill*, near *Catherine-court*, hired by them for the reception of the said lords before they

they should be conducted to the scaffold, which was erected about thirty yards from the said house. At ten o'clock the block was fixed on the stage, and covered with black cloth, and several sacks of saw-dust were brought up to strew on it: soon after their coffins were brought, covered with black cloth, ornamented with gilt nails, &c. On the earl of *Kilmarnock's* was a plate with this inscription, *Gulielmus Comes de Kilmarnock decollatus 18 Augusti, 1746, Ætat. sue 42*, with an earl's coronet over it, and six coronets over the six handles; and on lord *Balmerino's* was a plate with this inscription, *Arthurus Dominus de Balmerino decollatus 18 Augusti, 1746, Ætat. sue 58*, with a baron's coronet over it, and six coronets over the six handles. At a quarter after ten the sheriffs went in procession to the outward gate of the Tower, and after knocking at it some time, a warder within asked, "Who's there?" the officer without replied, "The sheriffs of London and Middlesex." The warder then asked, "What do they want?" The officer answered, "The bodies of *William earl Kilmarnock*, and *Arthur lord Balmerino*;" upon which the warder within said, "I will go and inform the lieutenant of the Tower;" and in about ten minutes the lieutenant of the Tower with the earl of *Kilmarnock*, and major *White* with lord *Balmerino*, guarded by several of the warders, came to the gate; the prisoners were there delivered to the sheriffs, who gave proper receipts for their bodies to the Lieutenant, who, as is usual, said, "God bless king *George*!" to which the earl of *Kilmarnock* assented with a bow, and lord *Balmerino* said, "God bless king *James*." On the earl of *Kilmarnock's* meeting lord *Balmerino* at the foot of the first stairs, he embraced him, who greatly (as Mr. *Foster* observed) said to him, "My Lord, I am heartily sorry to have your company in this expedition." Soon after, the procession, moving in a slow and solemn manner, appeared in the following order: 1. The constable of the Tower-hamlets. 2. The knight marshal's men and tip-staves. 3. The sheriff's officers. 4. The sheriffs, the prisoners, and their chaplains: Mr. sheriff *Blachford* walking with the earl of *Kilmarnock*, and Mr. sheriff *Cockayne* with lord *Balmerino*. 5. The Tower warders. 6. A guard of musqueteers. 7. The two hearses and a mourning coach. When the procession had passed through the lines into the area of the circle formed by the guards, the passage was closed, and the troops of horse,

who were in the rear of the foot ^{on} the lines, wheeled off, and drew up five deep behind the foot, on the south side of the hill facing the scaffold.

The lords were conducted into separate apartments in the house, facing the steps of the scaffold; their friends being admitted to see them. The earl of *Kilmarnock* was attended by the rev. Mr. *Foster*, a dissenting minister, and the rev. Mr. *Hume*, a near relation of the earl of *Hume*; and the chaplain of the Tower, and another clergyman of the church of *England*, accompanied lord *Balmerino*, who, on entering the door of the house, hearing several of the spectators ask eagerly, "Which is lord *Balmerino*?" answered smiling, "I am lord *Balmerino*, gentlemen, at your service." The parlour and passage of the house, the rails enclosing the way from thence to the scaffold, and the rails about it, were all hung with black, at the sheriffs expence.

Lord *Kilmarnock*, in the apartments allotted to him, spent about an hour in his devotions with Mr. *Foster*, who assisted him with prayer and exhortation.

After which, lord *Balmerino*, pursuant to his request, being admitted to confer with the Earl, first thanked him for the favour, and then asked, "If his Lordship knew of any order signed by the Prince, (meaning the Pretender's son) to give no quarter at the battle of *Culloden*?" and the Earl answering "No," lord *Balmerino* added, "nor I neither, and therefore it seems to be an invention to justify their own murders." The Earl replied, "He did not think this a fair inference, because he was informed, after he was prisoner at *Inverness*, by several officers, that such an order, signed *George Murray*, was in the Duke's custody." *George Murray*! said lord *Balmerino*, then they should not charge it on the Prince." Then he took his leave, embracing lord *Kilmarnock*, with the same kind of noble and generous compliments, as he had used before, "My dear lord *Kilmarnock*, I am only sorry I cannot pay this reckoning alone; once more farewell for ever!" and returned to his own room.

The earl then, with the company kneeling down, joined in a prayer delivered by Mr. *Foster*; after which having sat a few moments, and taken a second refreshment of a bit of bread and a glass of wine, he expressed a desire that lord *Balmerino* might go first to the scaffold; but being informed that this could not be, as his Lordship was named first in the warrant; he appeared satisfied, saluted his friends, saying he

should make no speech on the scaffold, but desired the ministers to assist him in his last moments, and they accordingly, with other friends, proceeded with him to the scaffold. The multitude who had been long expecting to see him on such an awful occasion, on his first appearing on the scaffold, dressed in black, with a countenance and demeanour testifying great contrition, shewed the deepest signs of commiseration and pity; and his Lordship at the same time, being struck with such a variety of dreadful objects at once, the multitudes, the block, his coffin, the executioner, the instrument of death, turned about to Mr. Hume and said, "Hume! this is terrible!" without changing his voice or countenance.

After putting up a short prayer, concluding with a petition for his majesty king George, and the royal family, in verification of his declaration in his speech, his Lordship embraced, and took his last leave of his friends. The executioner, who before had something administered to keep him from fainting, was so affected with his Lordship's distress, and the awfulness of the scene, that on asking him forgiveness, he burst into tears; my Lord bid him take courage, giving him at the same time a purse with five guineas, and telling him that he would drop his handkerchief as a signal for the stroke. He proceeded, with the help of his gentleman, to make ready for the block, by taking off his coat, and the bag from his hair, which was then tucked up under a napkin cap, but this being made up so wide as not to keep up his long hair, the making it less occasioned a little delay; his neck being laid bare, tucking down the collar of his shirt and waistcoat, he kneeled down on a black cushion at the block, and drew his cap over his eyes, in doing which, as well as in putting up his hair, his hands were observed to shake; but either to support himself, or as a more convenient posture for devotion, he happened to lay both his hands upon the block, which the executioner observing, prayed his Lordship to let them fall, lest they should be mangled, or break the blow. He was then told that the neck of his waistcoat was in the way, upon which he rose, and with the help of a friend took it off, and the neck being made bare to the shoulders, he kneeled down as before. In the mean time, when all things were ready for the execution, and the black bays which hung over the rails of the scaffold having, by direction of the colonel of the guard or the sheriff, been

turned up, that the people might see all the circumstances of the execution; in about two minutes (the time he before fixed) after, he kneeled down, his Lordship dropping his handkerchief, the executioner at once severed his head from his body, except only a small part of the skin, which was immediately divided by a gentle stroke; the head was received in a piece of red bays, and with the body immediately put into the coffin. The scaffold was then cleared from the blood, fresh saw-dust strewn, and, that no appearance of a former execution might remain, the executioner changed such of his cloaths as appeared bloody.

While this was doing, lord *Balmerino*, after having solemnly recommended himself to the mercy of the Almighty, conversed cheerfully with his friends, refreshed himself twice with a bit of bread and a glass of wine, and desired the company to drink to him *à la dégras sa barbe*, acquainting them that he had prepared a speech, which he should read on the scaffold, and therefore should say nothing of its contents. The under-sheriff coming into his Lordship's apartment to let him know the stage was ready, he prevented him by immediately asking if the affair was over with lord *Kilmarnock*, and being answered, "It is," he enquired how the executioner performed his office, and upon receiving the account, said, "It was well done;" then addressing himself to the company, said, "Gentlemen, I shall detain you no longer," and with an easy and unaffected cheerfulness he saluted his friends, and hastened to the scaffold, which he mounted with so easy an air, as astonished the spectators; his Lordship was dressed in his regimentals, a blue coat turned-up with red, trimmed with brass buttons, (and a tie wig) the same which he wore at the battle of *Culloden*; no circumstance in his whole deportment shewed the least sign of fear or regret, and he frequently reproved his friends for discovering either, upon his account. He walked several times round the scaffold, bowed to the people, went to his coffin, read the inscription, and with a nod, said, "It is right;" he then examined the block, which he called his "Pillow of rest." His Lordship putting on his spectacles, and taking a paper out of his pocket, read it with an audible voice, which, so far from being filled with passionate invective, mentioned his Majesty as a prince of the greatest magnanimity and mercy, at the same time that, through erroneous political principles, it denied him a right

A right to the allegiance of his people: having delivered this paper to the sheriff, he called for the executioner, who appearing, and being about to ask his Lordship's pardon, he said, "Friend, you need not ask me forgiveness, the execution of your duty is commendable;" upon which his Lordship gave him three guineas, saying, "Friend, I never was rich, this is all the money I have now, I wish it was more, and I am sorry I can add nothing to it but my coat and waistcoat," which he then took off, together with his neckcloth, and threw them on his coffin; putting on a flannel waistcoat, which had been provided for the purpose, and then taking a plaid cap out of his pocket, he put it on his head, saying he died a *Scotchman*; after kneeling down at the block, to adjust his posture, and shew the executioner the signal for the stroke, which was dropping his arms, he once more turned to his friends, and took his last farewell, and looking round on the crowd, said, "Perhaps some may think my behaviour too bold, but remember, Sir, (said he to a gentleman who stood near him) that I now declare it is the effect of confidence in God, and a good conscience, and I should dissemble, if I should shew any signs of fear."

Observing the axe in the executioner's hand as he passed him, he took it from him; felt the edge, and returning it, clapped the executioner on the shoulder to encourage him; he tucked down the collar of his shirt and waistcoat, and shewed him where to strike, desiring him to do it resolutely, for in that, says his Lordship, will consist your kindness."

He went to the side of the stage, and called up the warder, to whom he gave some money, asked which was his hearer, and ordered the man to drive near.

Immediately, without trembling or changing countenance, he again knelt down at the block, and having with his arms stretched out, said, "O Lord reward my friends, forgive my enemies, and receive my soul," he gave the signal by letting them fall: but his uncommon firmness and intrepidity, and the unexpected suddenness of the signal, so surprised the executioner, that though he struck the part directed, the blow was not given with strength enough to wound him very deep; on which it seemed as if he made an effort to turn his head towards the executioner, and the under jaw fell and returned very quick, like anger and gnashing the teeth;

but it could not be otherwise, the part being convulsed. A second blow immediately succeeding the first, rendered him, however, quite insensible, and a third finished the work.

His head was received in a piece of red baize, and with his body put into the coffin, which, at his particular request, was placed on that of the late marquis of *Tullibardine's*, in *St. Peter's* church, in the Tower, all three lords lying in one grave.

During the whole course of the solemnity, although the hill, the scaffoldings, and houses, were crowded full of spectators, all persons attended with uncommon decency and evenness of temper; which evinces how much the people entered into the recititude of the execution, though too humane to rejoice at the catastrophe.

The earl of *Cromartie* was pardoned.

Aug. 20. Twenty-six *Scotch* rebels were brought up from *Sperneth* and *Tilbury* fort, to be evidence for the King, under the care of two messengers, and lodged at the *Plaidier's* arms in *St. Margaret's-lane, Westminster*, and a strong guard of soldiers placed over them. A vessel, with above 150 rebel officers, among them young *Glencairn*, came up to *Woolwich*.

Among the *Scotch* rebels at *Tilbury*, was a distemper which carried off several, and some of the officers at the fort.

The eight condemned rebels were reprieved for three weeks longer.

Placentia surrendered to the *Spanish* troops. The *Spaniards* had by this desperate action opened their way to *Genoa*, brought off a great part of their troops, with some of their artillery and baggage, and what was more material, the person of the *Infant*, which was in great danger of being surrounded, and obliged to surrender with all the rest, prisoners at discretion. There were found in *Placentia* 91 pieces of heavy cannon, 32 mortars, 40,000 bombs charged, 300,000 cannon bullets, 14,000 tents, 12,000 fusces, 6000 pair of pistols, 8000 fuses, 3000 pieces of cloth, and 30,000 sacks of corn. The two brave *Austrian* generals, *Pallavicini* and *Serbelloni*, died of their wounds.

Aug. 21. Was held a general court of the governor and company of the Bank of *England*, when it was agreed, that the court of directors should be empowered to sell so much of the Bank stock of those proprietors, who had not complied with the call of 10*l.* per cent. as would answer the said call: and that the sale of the said stock shall be at such time as the court thinks proper;

proper; which stock was to be transferred by Mr. Jones, the accomptant general of the Bank of England. Whereupon it being moved by Mr. Sampson Gideon, for the governor to declare what quantity of Bank stock might be transferred upon this occasion, he said it would be about 12,000*l*.

Aug. 22. The three rebel officers, Mac Donald, Nicholson and Ogilvy were executed at Kennington. Mac Grouther was reprieved for three weeks.

A French officer, supposed a spy, and concerned in the rebellion, was taken in Essex; and brought under a guard of soldiers to the Savoy.

Aug. 23. The judges met at the court-house on St. Margaret's-hill, when bills were found by the grand jury against,

Sir John Wedderburn, volunteer in Ogilvy's regiment, collector of excise for the Pretender.

Sir James Kinloch, lieutenant-colonel in Ogilvy's second battalion.

Alexander Kinloch and Charles Kinloch, captains in ditto, and brothers to Sir James.

Nicholas Glascoe, major in ditto. He raised the battery against the Hazard-floof, which was commanded by captain Hill, and took her.

Roderick Mackenzie, lieutenant in the earl of Cromartie's regiment.

Thomas Watson, ensign in Ogilvy's regiment.

James Rattragh, major in Tullibardine's regiment.

Andrew Hood, captain in Roy Stewart's regiment.

Allen Cameron, capt. in Lochiel's regiment.

Collin Mackenzie, captain in Cromartie's regiment.

Francis Farquharson, colonel of his own regiment.

John Farquharson, captain in ditto.

Henry Kerr, colonel and aid de camp.

Mr. Lochlin, major in Tullibardine's regiment.

James Bradshaw, captain in the Manchester regiment, who lately kept a Manchester ware-house in London.

James Lindsay, a life-guard-man in lord Piisgoue's troop.

James Stewart, major in the duke of Perth's regiment, and as said, was steward to the duke.

Hector Mackenzie, ensign in Cromartie's regiment.

Roderick Mac Culloch, captain in ditto.

John Mackenzie, called lord Macleod, son to the earl of Cromartie. And

John Murray, esq. of Broughton, secretary to the young Pretender.

But the two last were not brought to the bar, being to receive mercy.

Aug. 23. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint the right honourable William Anne, earl of Albemarle, lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces, to be commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in that part of Great Britain called Scotland.

Aug. 24. The princess of Hesse, who had landed the 23d at Dover, came to Kennington.

Admiral Lefloch with the fleet of men of war, and transports with land forces sailed from St. Helens with a fair wind; this was the seventh time of their sailing.

Aug. 25. The distemper among the horned cattle breaking out afresh in the parts adjacent to London, the fair for the sale of Welsh cattle near Islington, was kept at Barnet.

A proclamation was published for observing a public thanksgiving on the 9th of October next, for the suppression of the late unnatural rebellion.

Aug. 31. The lady Elizabeth Germain gave 500*l*. to the foundling hospital.

By a vessel arrived in twenty-five days from Cape Breton, came an account that the express sent by admiral Martin, to inform them of the sailing of the *Brest* fleet, was arrived; and as commodore Knowles, the governor, had nine men of war of the line, and 6000 land forces, they apprehended no danger.

James Brudenell, esq. eldest son of the honourable James Brudenell, esq. deceased, was appointed one of the pages to his Majesty.

Benjamin Wheatley, esq. was appointed clerk of the navy office in Carolina, America.

Robert Osborne, esq. was appointed a commissioner of the navy, in the room of

John Cleveland, esq. was made deputy secretary of the Admiralty.

A list of the regular forces (besides some independent companies, and a train of artillery) in Scotland, under the chief command of the right honourable William, earl of Albemarle, lieutenant general,

DRAGOONS, five regiments.

Major general St. George's

Field marshal viscount Cobham's.

General of foot, lord Mark Kerr's.

Colonel Naizon's, late Gardiner's.

Major general Hamilton's.

Foot,

Foot, *sixteen Battalions.*

One of lieutenant general St. Clair's two battalions of royal Scots, at Perth.

Lieutenant general Barral's.

The King's *Tangier* regiment at Stirling.

Major general *Shelton*'s at Perth.

Brigadier general Price's at Stirling.

Lieutenant general *Handaſyde*'s at Elgin, &c.

Brigadier general *Mordaunt*'s, royal Irish, at Nairn, &c.

Lord *George Sackville*'s, late *Bligh*'s, at Perth.

Major general *Campbell*'s, Scotch fusiliers, at Glasgow.

Brigadier general *Houghton*'s at Fort William.

Major general *Blakeney*'s, *Inishillin* regiment, at Inverness.

Brigadier general *Fleming*'s at Aberdeen.

Colonel *Dejean*'s, late *Moore*'s, at Cullen, &c.

Colonel *Lee*'s at Edinburgh.

Colonel *Conway*'s, late *Ligonier*'s, at Stirling.

Colonel *Battereau*'s.

Earl of *London*'s Highlanders and independent companies, at Fort Augustus.

A list of the British forces in the Netherlands, under the chief command of the honourable lieutenant general Sir John Ligonier, knight of the Bath.

DRAGOONS, *three regiments.*

Field marshal earl of *Stair*'s, Scotch greys.

Major general earl of *Ratbess*'s, *Inishillin* regiment.

Lieutenant general *Sir John Cope*'s, the Queen's regiment.

Foot, *seven regiments.*

Major general *Wolfe*'s, the King's own regiment.

Colonel *Grabam*'s, late *Sawle*'s.

Major general *Pakeney*'s.

Major general *Howard*'s.

Brigadier general lord *Sempil*'s.

Brigadier general *Douglas*'s.

Major general *Johnson*'s.

A list of the regular forces in Ireland, under the chief command of the honourable lieutenant general Gervais Parker.

Horse, *three regiments.*

Colonel *Brown*'s.

Lieutenant general *Wentworth*'s.

Lieutenant general *Bowles*'s royal carbiniers.

DRAGOONS, *three regiments*

Lieutenant general viscount *Moleſworth*'s royal Irish.

Brigadier general *de Graugues*'s.

Brigadier general *Bligh*'s, late *Whitford*'s.

Foot, *four regiments.*

Major general *Irwin*'s.

Lieutenant general *Orwey*'s.

Sir *John Bruce*'s.

Colonel *Folliot*'s.

Sept. 3. Sir *Michael Forſter*, kn. justice of the King's-bench, went to the court at St. *Margaret*'s-hill, when were arraigned at the bar, Sir *John Wedderburn*, *James Bradshaw*, *Allan Cameron*, *Francis Farquharson*, *Nicholas Glascoe*, *Alexander Kinlock*, *Charles Kinlock*, *Henry Kerr*, *James Lindsey*, *Roderick Mackenzie*, *Heſtor Mackenzie*, *Alexander Mac Lochlin*, *James Rattray*, *James Stewart*, *John Farquharson*, *Andrew Hood* and *Thomas Watson*, who all pleaded not guilty. Sir *James Kinlock* and *Roderick Mac Culloch* were too ill to come to court. The court then adjourned to Oct. 13.

Sept. 8. The rebels under sentence of death in the New-goal, *Southwark*, were further reprieved for six weeks.

Sept. 10. A detachment of foot-guards, amounting to 2000 men, went on board lighters at the Tower, for *Gravesend*, whence they were to sail and join admiral *Leſock*. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* was at the Tower wharf to see them embark, and generously ordered two shillings to each man. They went off very cheerfully, with huzzas of Long live king *George* and the duke of *Cumberland*.

Madraſs was taken by the French with ten ships and a land force. The *English* factory agreed to ransom it for 4,100,000 pagodas, and to deliver up the company's effects to the French, provided the place was evacuated in the October following.

Sept. 12. An embargo was laid in *Ireland* on salted beef and pork.

Sept. 15. The regiment of horse raised last year by the duke of *Kingſon* in *Nottinghamſhire*, was disbanded at *Nottingham*. The common men had three guineas each given them, with their bridles and saddles, and every officer and soldier had a printed copy of the secretary of war's letter to the duke of *Kingſon*, which was as follows:

"My Lord,

"His Majesty has thought fit to order the regiment of horse under your Grace's command to be disbanded; but as the King considers

considers the zeal and affection expressed for his person and government, in your Grace's offer to raise this regiment in the late important time of national danger, and the cheerfulness and alacrity with which it was raised, he cannot part with it without expressing his particular satisfaction therein; I am therefore by his Majesty's command, and in his name, to thank your Grace and your officers, for the seasonable and distinguishing marks you have given of your fidelity and attachment to his Majesty on this occasion.

"I am likewise commanded by his Majesty to desire your Grace, and the rest of your officers, to thank the private men, in his name, for their services, before they are dismissed, in order that there may be no one person in your regiment unacquainted with the sense his Majesty has of their loyalty, activity, and gallant behaviour in his service: qualities which have been so conspicuous in your Grace's regiment, that his Majesty, willing to retain as many as possible of such soldiers in his service, has been pleased to order a regiment of dragoons to be raised at the same time and place, when and where your Grace's regiment shall be disbanded, and to direct that as many of the officers and private men belonging to your Grace's regiment, as shall be willing, may serve in the said regiment of dragoons, of which, as a signal mark of honour and distinction, his Royal Highness the Duke will himself be colonel.

As this is a great and most honourable proof of his Majesty's royal approbation of your past services, so I doubt not but that your Grace, and the other officers of your regiment, will engage as many as may be of your men to enlist themselves; and thereby shew, that the same zeal continues for their king and country, which they have already so meritoriously exerted in defence of both.

I am, with the greatest respect,
My Lord, your Grace's

War-office, Most obedient,
Sept. 1746. Most humble servant,
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All the men, excepting eight, entered immediately into the Duke's new regiment, and those who did not enter, gave reasons very satisfactory and honourable.

A like letter was sent by the secretary at war to the dukes of Bedford, Bolton, and Montague, the marquiss of Granby, the earls of Berkeley, Halifax, and Gower, &c. on

disbanding their regiments, and desiring the men to enter into others.

Sept. 16. The court martial, general *Wentworth*, president, unanimously acquitted colonel *Durand*, late governor of *Carriffo*, it appearing that he defended the place as long and as resolutely as could be expected with so small a garrison.

Sept. 17. Admiral *Leacock*, with the transports, sailed from *Phymouth* to *Torbo*, to take in the forces from *London*.

The proclamation for a general thanksgiving on *October 9*, for suppression of the rebellion, was publicly read by a herald at the fourth gate of the Royal Exchange.

Namur, the last, and one of the strongest places of the *Dutch* barrier, fell into the hands of the *French*, the town surrendering the 19th N. S. after a week's siege, and the castle ten days after; the garrison consisting of 7000 *Austrians* made prisoners of war. A much longer defence was expected, but no fortress was capable of holding out long against so numerous and well served artillery, as the *French* at that time employed. A continual shower of bombs, made dreadful havoc in the buildings of the citadel, and blew up two magazines of powder, by which multitudes of the defendants were killed or disabled, and thence followed a necessity of surrendering. The near situation of the two armies caused very smart skirmishes every day, in most of which the allies had the advantage; and it was remarked; that in some of them the *Dutch* behaved gallantly, as if their ancient spirit was again come upon them.

The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *John Bradstreet*, esq. to be lieutenant governor of *St. John, Newfoundland*.

Sept. 22. The King was pleased to appoint *James Porter*, esq. to be his Majesty's ambassador to reside at the court of the Grand Signior.

Sept. 23. The King was pleased to appoint *Henry Greenville*, esq. to be captain general and governor of his Majesty's island of *Barbadoes*.

Francis Fane, esq. member for *Petersfield*, appointed one of the lords of trade, &c. in the room of the hon. *James Brudenel*, esq. deceased.

Sept. 27. At a court of hustings at Guildhall, *Thomas Winterbottom*, esq. alderman of *Billingsgate* ward, and *Robert Alsop*, esq. alderman of *Coleman-street* ward, were sworn into the office of sheriffs.

Sept. 29. Alderman *Benn* was chosen lord mayor of *London* for the ensuing year.

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Sept. 30. The Parliament was further prorogued to the 18th of November.

The battle of *Rottorfredos*, for which the French sung *Te Deum*, was followed by the entire expulsion of the French and Spaniards from Lombardy, and the reduction of Genoa, and a thorough humiliation of that proud city, which was forced to submit, upon very hard terms, to the conqueror.

Besides these mortifying terms, the jewels which were pledged by the court of Vienna for two millions were delivered up, and another debt of two millions was cancelled, 75,000 doubloons, part of the royal Infant's treasure was delivered up.

Proceedings against the Rebels at Carlisle.

Aug. 12. arrived there lord chief baron Parker, baron Clark, judges Burnet and Denison, and immediately opened their commission. Aug. 13th, the grand jury found twenty-nine bills against the Manchester rebels: and Aug. 14th, twenty-eight against the Scotch rebels taken in England. On the 14th the prisoners from Scotland were indicted; but the evidences refusing to swear in the form prescribed by the laws of England, the judges deferred the affair till next day, when they were allowed to take the oath after the Scotch form. The common prisoners, who were above 570, cast lots, when nineteen were ordered for transportation, and every twentieth man was tried. Some would not draw, but depended upon making their innocence appear at their trials, or baffle the evidence, having cut off their hair, changed their cloaths, and disguised themselves by several methods. When the grand jury had found the bills, the prisoners were all brought to the bar, and the judges desired them to choose what counsel they pleased with a solicitor; and told them he had given directions to the clerk to make out subpoenas gratis, to bring what witnesses they thought proper for their exculpation. Then the court adjourned to Sept. 9, and went to York, where the grand jury found bills against seventy-nine rebels. The judges being returned to Carlisle, sixty-two Lancashire rebels were arraigned on the 9th, of whom fifty-nine pleaded not guilty. Sept. 10, forty-five were brought to the bar, and all pleaded not guilty, except Peter Lindsey, James Innes, and Robert Taylor, the captain who said he would take Edinburgh castle in three days; but now desired to be recommended to mercy. Sept. 11. twelve more were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, among them bishop Cappel, who left a good benefice to follow the rebels, and was made

by the young Pretender bishop of Carlisle; *McDonald of Kinlock*, *Mac Naughton*, who killed colonel Gardner, and *Charles Douglas*, esq. who pleaded his peerage as Lord *Mordington*, which was allowed, though at first opposed by the King's counsel, Mr. Noel, Mr. serjeant Bootle, Mr. Williams attorney general of North Wales, *Christopher Fawcett*, esq. recorder of Newcastle, *Owen Breckton*, esq. recorder of Liverpool, and *Sabynien Terwis*, esq. On the 12th the trials begun: *Thomas Hays*, was the first found guilty; next *Thomas Cappel*, above-mentioned, whose trial lasted six hours, the jury, whom he doubted not to puzzle, found him guilty in two minutes.

To put a stop to the calamities of so ruinous a war, which seemed to be pursued with uncommon animosity, and marks of lasting desolation, the ministers of the chief contending powers repaired to Breda, the place appointed for a treaty, count *Wassenaar* arrived the 29th inst. N. S. in the morning, the earl of *Sandwich* about five in the evening, and the marquis de *Puisieux*, who made it a point of honour to come last, about eight; and next day the earl of *Sandwich* entertained the other two in a very splendid manner. The point at first to be proposed was a cessation of hostilities, which met with great difficulties, the French king declaring, that as it was the intention of the court of Vienna to do nothing without the advice and concurrence of its allies, he would do nothing but in concert with his; and that if they would not accept the conditions he should propose for an armistice, he would make most of his advantages to inspire his enemies with peace.

M. Gilles, lately chosen pensionary of Holland, went to Breda, to join count *Wassenaar*, on the part of the States General.

Oct. 7. The King was pleased to constitute and appoint *Thomas Revell*, *Thomas Brecken*, *William Hay*, *Richard Hall*, *William Davies*, and *James Wallace*, esq. together with *John Russell*, esq. in room of *Stephen Bisse* esq. deceased, to be commissioners for victualling his Majesty's navy.

—To grant unto Sir *Francis Charlton*, bart. the office of receiver general of the post-office, in room of *John Roberts*, esq. promoted.

Ended the trials of the rebels at the castle of York, when seventy were condemned.

Oct. 9. Being appointed for a public thanksgiving for the total reduction of the rebels, it was observed by a great resort to

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the public places of worship, extraordinary illuminations at night, and all other marks of joy, justly due on so happy an event; the seven alarm guns, which had been in St. James's Park during the rebellion, were removed.

By the *Nathaniel* and *John*, a store-ship belonging to admiral *Leffock's* Squadron, we had the following advice, that admiral *Leffock* and general *Sinclair*, with the fleet, arrived on the 19th Sept. in *Quinparley Bay*, at the entrance of the harbour of *Port Louis*, on the western coast of *France*; that the 20th and 21st were taken up in landing the troops, which was done with great success, notwithstanding some peasants were assembled, and had three pieces of cannon playing, which were taken by his Majesty's forces, besides some vessels and boats destroyed, which were lying in a creek, and the town set on fire: that on the 23d, two twelve pounders with a mortar were landed, and on the 24th two more, which were immediately conducted to the camp before *Orient*, about ten miles distant from *Quinparley Bay*, against which place they played briskly, and set it on fire several times; that on the 26th at night the camp broke up, and they marched to *Quinparley Bay*; the 27th and 28th the troops embarked; the 29th it blew very hard, and the 30th it was moderate, and the first of *October* the Admiral made signal for weighing.

Oct. 14. A proclamation was issued for the sitting of the Parliament on Nov. 18, next.

Oct. 18. Were executed at *Carlisle*, *Thomas Cappoch* the Pretender's bishop, *John Henderson*, *John Mac Naughton*, *James Brand*, *Daniel McDaniel* of *Kinloch Moidart*, *Daniel McDaniel* of *Taran Rusb*, *Fra. Buchanan* of *Arm Prior*, *Hugh Cameron*, and *Edward Roper*, late in the rebel army.

Oct. 19. Prince *Edward Stuart*, and prince *Henry* his brother, arrived at *Fontainebleau*, and were received by his Majesty with great tokens of affection. Prince *Edward* had the same day a long conference with his Majesty in private. Mr. *Locheil*, and the rest of the *Scotch* chiefs, went also to *Fontainebleau*. The King ordered a present of 800,000 livres to prince *Edward*, to reimburse the loss of his equipage, together with an annual pension of 600,000 livres, and an apartment in the palace of *St. Germain en Laye*. He was received at court as prince of *Wales*, the King having saluted him by the title of *Royal Highness*. The

court appeared greatly irritated at the invasion of *Brittany* by the *English*, and ordered all the *English*, not provided with passports, to be taken into custody, among whom was the earl of *Marcton*, and his retinue, who were sent to the *Bastille*, for whose release the officious *Van Hory* interposed.

Oct. 21. Were executed at *Brampton* near *Carlisle*, *Peter Taylor*, *Michael Delaird*, *James Forbes*, *Richard Morrisen*, *Alexander Hutchinson*, *James Innis*, *Donald McDaniel*, *Peter Lindsey*, and *Thomas Parc*, late in the rebel army.

Oct. 22. The court martial met at *Dorchester*, when the president pronounced sentence against admiral *Mattibrews*, by which he was rendered incapable of serving in his Majesty's royal navy for the future. He desired a copy of the court's minutes, but was referred to the lords of the Admiralty.

Oct. 29. *William Benn*, esq. Lord Mayor, went to *Westminster* with the usual pomp, and having there taken the oaths as Lord Mayor, returned to a splendid entertainment at Guildhall.

Lima, the capital of *Peru*, in the *Spanish West Indies*, was this month ruined by an earthquake, which lasted about three minutes, fifteen hundred souls were lost, seventy-four churches, fourteen monasteries, and fifteen hospitals, besides some thousands of houses were buried in the ruins, and the jewels and vessels of gold and silver lost, amounted, it was said, to three millions of piasters. The town of *Callao*, a sea-port within two leagues of that city, was swallowed up by the sea, and the hurricane was so violent, that several vessels which rode at anchor were afterwards found on dry land several leagues up the country. The sea filled up the place where the town stood, which was the best port in *Peru*, and all the inhabitants, between six and seven thousand, perished, except about two hundred sailors and fishermen, who were thrown upon land with their vessels. The loss of the king of *Spain* was irreparable, both in regard to the settlement, and the vast treasure laid up there during the war, which was not to be brought to *Europe* till after a peace.

Lima had been twice before almost destroyed by earthquakes; first in 1586, and also in *October* 1687. The latter of these shocks was so dreadful, that those who felt it 150 leagues at sea, affirm, that it frightened the whole ship's company, who thought they had struck upon a rock, and were

were convinced of the contrary only by founding. The water was mixed with sand, though no bottom could be found; and the ships on the coast were driven some leagues over the land, as in this last earthquake.

Oct. 29. This day the right honourable William earl of Harrington, having resigned the seals into his Majesty's hands, his Majesty was pleased to appoint the right honourable Philip earl of Chesterfield, to be one of his Majesty's principal secretaries of State.

Nov. 4. One Fremont, an officer in the rebel army in Scotland, was apprehended at a rehearsal at the opera house, where he was a dancer, and committed to prison.

The King was pleased to constitute the right honourable George lord Rothe, Richard Savers, Colin Campbell, Mansfield Cardannel, and Alexander Leysand, esqrs. in the room of Alexander Arbuthnot, esq. to be commissioners for the receipt and management of his Majesty's exchequer, salt, and other duties, in that part of Great-Britain, called Scotland.

Nov. 11. His Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke, and the rest of the Royal Family removed from Kensington to St. James's.

Dr. Barry was examined at the secretary's office, and committed to the Tower.

The lord Lovat, the earl of Traquair, Sir John Douglas, and secretary Murray, were brought from the Tower about nine at night to the cockpit, Whitehall, and after examination before the secretaries of state, were at two o'clock the next morning, remanded back to their several apartments.

Nov. 18. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the sessions of Parliament with the following most gracious speech.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" I have called you together as early as the late conclusion of the last session of parliament, and the situation of public affairs, would permit. During this recess, I have been particularly attentive to extinguish any remains of the late rebellion, and to re-establish and secure our tranquility at home, so far as depended upon me. The rest I have reason to expect from your zeal and prudent deliberations; of which the foundation already laid gives me well-grounded hopes.

" In the mean time the state of the war abroad has received a considerable alteration. Though France has made some

farther progress in the Netherlands, yet the United Provinces, whose interests are so strictly connected with ours, have been preserved from that danger which threatened them at the opening of the campaign; and a considerable army remains there for their defence. It has pleased God to bless the arms of my good allies, the empress queen of Hungary, and the king of Sardinia, with signal success in Italy. The acquisitions made there by our enemies have been recovered from them; their forces, broken and almost ruined, have been obliged to evacuate that country; and an irruption is now actually making into France, whereby the distresses of that kingdom must be greatly increased, and a proportionable diversion made in favour of the Low Countries.

" I have often assured you, that my sole aim in carrying on this just and necessary war is a safe and honourable peace. In this view I have shewed a sincere disposition towards a general pacification. I have consented to the holding of conferences at Breda, in order to try whether our enemies will, in the event, agree to such terms and conditions, as may be consistent with the honour of my crown, the security and true interests of my kingdoms, and my engagements to my allies, whom it is my firm resolution not to abandon.

" But whilst we are treating of peace, reason and good policy demand, that we should be prepared for war. I am therefore actually concerting with my allies the proper measures for vigorously pursuing the war in another campaign, in case the obstinacy of our enemies should render it necessary. My desire is to adjust these measures as speedily as possible, that our preparations may be early; that the confederate army in the Netherlands may be augmented in time; and the operations on the side of Italy carried on with effect. It shall also be my particular care to exert our strength at sea, in the most effectual manner, for the defence of my kingdoms and possessions, the protection of the trade of my subjects, and the annoyance of our enemies.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" I have ordered the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared and laid before you; and desire you to grant me such supplies as shall be requisite for your own security, and for carrying on such measures as it shall be necessary for Great-Britain to pursue, in the present important conjuncture. It gives me much concern to be obliged at the same time to acquaint you, that, by

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reason of the unavoidable accidents, and consequences of war, the funds appropriated for the support of my civil government have, for some years past, fallen greatly short of the revenue intended, and granted by Parliament: I therefore rely on your known affection to me, to find out some method to make good this deficiency.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Nothing is so valuable, and essential to me, as your vigorous support; on this I depend; and I trust you will demonstrate it by the zeal, unanimity, and dispatch of your proceedings."

The humble Address of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled,

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

"Your Majesty has given fresh proofs of your paternal goodness and care of your kingdoms, in your vigilance to extinguish any remains of the late rebellion, and to secure and re-establish our tranquillity at home. That unnatural and flagitious enterprize, formed and supported by our most inveterate enemies, as it was aimed against your crown and royal family, struck at the very foundations of the happiness of your people. Your Majesty may therefore be assured that, out of the duty and affection to your Majesty, and love to our country, our most zealous endeavours shall be exerted to perfect that good work, which by your arms, and by your justice, has hitherto been so successfully conducted; and to make such regulations as may be most conducive to the preventing the like evils for the future, and to the repose and security of the whole united kingdom.

"Though we behold, with concern, the progress made by our enemies in the Netherlands, yet it gives us great satisfaction to see the States-general of the United Provinces, those ancient and natural allies of Great-Britain, still preserved from the ambitious and destructive projects formed against them. At the same time we rejoice in the signal successes, with which it has pleased God to bless the magnanimity and steadiness of the empress queen of Hungary, and the king of Sardinia, in Italy. Nothing can be more conformable to the just expectations of this nation, or can contri-

bute more to the advantage of the common cause, and to make France feel those distresses, which that power has endeavoured to bring upon others, than the effectual prosecution of those successes, by a powerful invasion of its dominions on that side.

"With the utmost gratitude we acknowledge your Majesty's tender regard for your people, in shewing so sincere a disposition towards a general pacification, on safe and honourable terms. Your Majesty's arms, taken up only for the just defence of your own rights, and those of your kingdoms, and of the common liberty, will always be directed by that desirable end. And we beg leave, with great humility, to express our concurrence in that opinion which your Majesty has been pleased so wisely to declare to your parliament, that reason and prudence require our being early prepared for another campaign, in case the obstinacy of our enemies should render it necessary.

"On this account we should be inexcusable, if we did not return your Majesty our sincere thanks, for your timely care to enter into concert with your allies on the proper measures for that purpose; and for your gracious resolution to exert your naval strength in the most effectual manner, for the protection of the most valuable interests of your subjects, and for striking terror into your enemies.

"We beseech your Majesty to accept the strongest assurances of our zealous and hearty support in these your salutary views and intentions; and that we will cheerfully concur in all such measures as shall be requisite to strengthen your Majesty's hands, either for procuring such a peace as may be consistent with the honour of your crown, the true interest of your people, and your engagements to your allies, or for prosecuting the war with vigour: and we beg leave to renew to your Majesty the most unfeigned professions of our entire conviction, that the prosperity and well-being of these kingdoms do, under God, depend on our being secured against the ambitious designs of France, and on the preservation of your Majesty's government, and of the Protestant succession in your royal house."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The just sense you express of the present posture of affairs, and your assurances of supporting me and my allies, in procuring a good peace, or prosecuting the war with vigour, give me entire satisfaction.

faction. The confidence you repose in me shall always be used for the true interests of my people."

The humble Address of the House of Commons to the King, Nov. 19, 1746.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return our humble thanks for your Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

"We are truly sensible of your Majesty's particular attention to extinguish the remains of the late rebellion; and we beg leave to assure your Majesty, that we will not fail on our parts to answer your just expectations, by taking all such further measures, as shall appear conducive to re-establish, upon a lasting foundation, the security and tranquility of your Majesty's government.

"We most heartily congratulate your Majesty upon the signal success, with which it has pleased God to bless the arms of your allies in Italy. The wise and vigorous measures they are jointly pursuing to improve it, by the irruption now actually making into France, give us just ground to hope, that, by the happy consequence of that operation, the distresses of our enemies may be so increased, and such advantages gained over them, as may balance in a great measure the losses sustained in the other part of the continent.

"We acknowledge, with the deepest sense of gratitude, your Majesty's great care and paternal tenderness for your people, expressed in your Majesty's endeavours to procure a general pacification; and we do at the same time, with the greatest duty and affection, assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will grant such timely and adequate supplies as may, with the hearty concurrence and united efforts of your allies, enable your Majesty either to carry on the war in the most effectual manner both by sea and land, or to obtain such a peace as may be consistent with the honour of your crown, your engagements to your allies, and the true interest of your people.

"We do humbly assure your Majesty, that we will take into our consideration, and make good, whatever deficiencies shall appear to us to have arisen in the funds appropriated for the support of your Majesty's civil government; and in this, and all other matters recommended to us by your Majesty, we will proceed with that zeal,

dispatch, and unanimity, as shall manifest to the world our dutiful attachment to your Majesty's person and government, and our constant attention to the welfare and prosperity of your kingdoms."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate address. The firmness you shew on this occasion, will, I doubt not, produce good effects. Whatever provision you shall find necessary in the present exigencies, you may depend on my employing for the welfare of my kingdoms, and the prosperity of my people."

Nov. 18. The King was pleased to appoint the right honourable John earl of Sandwich, to be his Majesty's minister plenipotentiary to their high mightinesses the States General of the United Provinces.

Nov. 19. His Majesty went to the Parliament house, and gave the royal assent to an act for the further continuing an act to empower his Majesty to secure and detain such persons as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his person and government, commonly called, An act for further suspending the Habeas Corpus act.

This bill was sent down the first day from the upper house, where it was read three times successively, and passed; but not without notice taken, that the Habeas Corpus act was the great and sacred bulwark of our liberties, and ought not to be suspended but for a very short time, and for very urgent reasons.

In the lower house, the hurrying this bill was warmly opposed, objecting that there was no necessity now for it, and on this point they divided the house, having votes 35 to yeas 134.

Nov. 21. Charles Ratcliffe, esq. was brought under a strong guard in a coach from the Tower to the court of King's-bench in Westminster-hall, to be arraigned on his sentence in the year 1716, when he escaped out of Newgate. He pleaded that he was a subject to the king of France, in which country he had resided about thirty years, and had his commission, and that he was not Charles Ratcliffe, meaning that he was earl of Derwentwater: then a jury was ordered to be impanelled, proving him the identical person.

Nov. 22. Mr. Ratcliffe being brought up to the bar of the court of King's-bench, was again arraigned, but refused to hold up his hand, or acknowledge any jurisdiction but that of the king of France, insisting on

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a commission he had in his pocket from the French king, and appealing to his Sicilian majesty's minister, who was present in court, for the authenticity of that commission; but on hearing his former indictment and conviction, which were read to him in *English*, he said he was not the *Charles Ratcliffe* therein named, but that he was the earl of *Derwentwater*; and his counsel informed the court, that this was the plea he relied on; to which the attorney-general replied, with an averment of his being the same *Charles Ratcliffe*, and thereupon issue was joined. Then the counsel for the prisoner moved to put off his trial, upon his own affidavit (to which he had subscribed himself *The count de Derwentwater*) that two of his material witnesses, naming them, were abroad, without whose testimony he could not safely go to trial. To which affidavit the counsel for the crown objected, as not being entitled as in the cause before the court, nor the two witnesses sworn to be material, in the issue then joined between the King and the prisoner; and also, because the prisoner had not so much as undertaken to swear for himself, that he was not the person, which, as it was a fact entirely in his own knowledge, ought to be required of him, if he would entitle himself to this favour of the court, this being a proceeding very different from the trial upon a not-guilty, in an original prosecution on a charge of high-treason or other crime, the identity of the person being the single fact to be enquired of, and a case in which the crown had a right by law to proceed *in instantur*. Upon this, the prisoner amended his affidavit as to the witnesses, but refused to supply it so far as to swear he was not the same person. And the court said this was a new precedent, there being no instance of any application to put off the trial of a question of this sort before; and that this was like an inquest of office, in order to inform the conscience of the court, and what the public had a right to proceed *in instantur*. And therefore that the prisoner ought to give all reasonable satisfaction to induce them to grant such a favour as the prisoner desired, for they could not in conscience and justice to the public indulge him, without a reasonable satisfaction that his plea was true. But the prisoner still refusing to swear to the truth of his plea, the jury were called, and after two or three of the pannel had been sworn, Mr. Ratcliffe challenged the next that was called, as of right,

without assigning any reason; but upon debate of the question, how far he had right to challenge? the court said it had been determined before in all the later cases, and particularly in the case of one *Jordan*, that the prisoner in such a case as this had no peremptory challenge: upon which the rest of the jury were sworn, and after a clear evidence of the identity of the person on the part of the crown, the prisoner producing none on his part, the jury withdrew about ten minutes, and then found their verdict, that he was the same *Charles Ratcliffe* who was convicted of treason in the year 1715. Then the attorney-general moved to have execution awarded against the prisoner on his former judgment; to which the prisoner's counsel objected, tendering a plea of pardon by act of Parliament, in bar of execution: but the court said, as he had already pleaded such a plea as he chose to rely on, and as that was found against him, nothing more remained for them to do at present, but to award execution; and if his counsel had any thing to offer in his behalf, they would have time to do it before the day of execution; and ordered a rule to be made for the proper writs for his execution on the 8th of the next month, and remanded the prisoner to the Tower. He was about five feet ten inches high, upwards of fifty, was dressed in scarlet, faced with black velvet, and gold buttons, a gold laced waistcoat, bag wig, and had a hat with a white feather.

His design in styling himself earl of *Derwentwater* was, that he might pass for *Francis*, his younger brother, who went to France before 1715, but thought to be dead. He would not call the lord chief justice, Lord, because the title of earl was not given him. He refused to hold up his hand at the bar, and being told that as a gentleman he ought to comply, and that his own counsel would satisfy him, that it was only a form of the court, he said, "I know many things that I will not advise with my counsel upon." On hearing the rule for his execution, he desired time, because he and lord *Moreton* (in the Bastille at Paris) should take the same journey at the same time.

A company of soldiers marched over *Westminster* new bridge, with the drums beating all the way.

Nov. 28. The King was pleased to constitute the right hon. *William* earl of *Harlington*, his Majesty's lieutenant-general and governor-general of his Majesty's king-

dom of Ireland, in the room of the right hon. the earl of Cbeſterfield.

Robert Trevor, eſq. to be one of the commissioners of the revenue in the kingdom of Ireland, in the room of lord viſcount Dupplin.

Lord viſcount Dupplin and Francis Fane, eſq. in the room of Edward Aſhe, eſq. who reſigned, and James Brudenell, eſq. deceased, to be commissioners for trade and plantations.

Sir John Wedderburn, John Hamilton, eſq. James Bradshaw, Andrew Wood, and Alexander Leith, were executed at Kennington common; all, except the laſt, ſeemed very unconcerned, and Wood drank the Pretender's health. Col. Fergusson and Thomas Watſon, who were to have ſuffered with them, were reprieved in the morning, and James Linſday as he was going into the ſledge.

The Manchester rebels were reprieved for fix weeks longer; and ſeveral tried in the north were reprieved, particularly Forbes, Hutchinſon and Morriſon.

At a quarter ſeſſions of the peace, held at Taunton in Somerſetſhire, Mary Hamilton, otherwiſe Charles, otherwiſe George Hamilton, was tried for pretending herſelf a man, and marrying fourteen wives; the laſt of which, Mary Price, depoſed in court, that ſhe was married to the priſoner, and bedded and lived as man and wife a quarter of a year, during which time ſhe thought the priſoner a man, owing to the priſoner's vile and deceitful practices. After a debate of the nature of the crime, and what to call it, it was agreed that ſhe was an uncommon, notorious cheat, and ſentenced to be publickly whipt in Taunton, Glaſtonbury, Wells and Shipham Mallet, to be impriſoned for fix months, and to find ſecurity for her good behaviour for as long time as the juſtices at the next quarter ſeſſions ſhould think fit.

A proclamation was publiſhed for holding a general faſt on Wednesday, Jan. 7.

His Maſteſty, at the requeſt of, and in friendſhip to the king of Pruſſia, not only renewed in the moſt ſolemn manner his guaranty of the duchy of Sileſia and country of Glatz to that prince, but promiſed to make the ſtrongest inſtances to prevail on the Dutch alſo to guaranty the ſame.

Nov. 30. His royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland ſet out for the Hague, in order to concert the plan of operations for the next campaign, in which he acted as commander in chief of the allied forces.

Dec. 1. Forty thouſand men were voted

for the ſervice of the enſuing year, at 4*l.* per man, per month, ordnance for the ſame ſervice included.

Dec. 4. The rev. Mr. Orator Henley was, by order of the earl of Cbeſterfield, one of his Maſteſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, delivered into cuſtody of a meſſenger, in order to be examined on a charge of endeavouring to alienate the minds of his Maſteſty's ſubjects from their allegiance, by his Sunday's harangues at his Oratory-chapel.

Dec. 8. Charles Ratcliffe, eſq. condemned for high-treaſon, was beheaded on Tower-hill. About eight o'clock two troops of life-guards, and one troop of horſe-guards, marched through the city for Little Tower-hill, where they were joined by a battalion of foot-guards, to attend the execution of Charles Ratcliffe, eſq. About ten o'clock the block with a cuſhion, both covered with black, were brought up and fixed upon the ſtage, and ſoon after Mr. Ratcliffe's coffin, covered with black velvet, with eight handles, which with the nails were gilt with gold, but there was no plate or any inſcription upon it. At near eleven, the ſheriffs, Mr. alderman Waterbottom and Mr. alderman Aſſop, with their officers, came to ſee if the ſcaffold was finiſhed, (the carpenters, &c. who had very ſhort notice, having worked all day on Sunday and the enſuing night) and if every thing was prepared for Mr. Ratcliffe's reception; which being to their ſatisfaction, they went to the Tower and demanded the body of Mr. Ratcliffe of general Wiſſamſon, deputy-governor; upon being ſurrendered, he was firſt put into a landau, and carried over the wharf, at the end of which he was put into a mourning coach, and conveyed to a ſmall booth joining to the ſtairs of the ſcaffold, lined with black, where he ſpent about half an hour in devotion, and then preceded by the ſheriffs, the divine, and ſome gentlemen his friends; when he came upon the ſcaffold, he took leave of his friends with great ſerenity and calmneſs of mind, and having ſpoken a few words to the executioner, gave him a purſe of ten guineas, and put on a damask cap, knelt down to prayers, which laſted about ſeven minutes, all the ſpectators on the ſcaffold kneeling with him. Prayers being over, he pulled off his cloaths, and put his head to the block, from whence he ſoon got up, and having ſpoke a few words, he knelt down to it, and fixing his head, in about two minutes gave the ſignal to the executioner, who at three blows ſtruck it off, which was received in a ſcarlet

let cloth held for that purpose. He was dressed in scarlet, faced with black velvet, trimmed with gold, a gold laced waistcoat, and a white feather in his hat. He behaved with the greatest fortitude and coolness of temper, and was no ways shocked at the approach of death.

The House of Commons presented an humble address to his Majesty, (resolved *non. con.*) "To return his Majesty the grateful thanks of this house, for the generous and fresh instance he had given of his attention to the ease and welfare of his people, by lessening the expence of the army, in a manner so essential to the public; and to assure his Majesty, that as this great public benefit must be attended with some unavoidable hardships to particular persons, they would enable his Majesty to make such provision for them, and in such manner as his Majesty should think proper, until they could be otherwise provided for in his Majesty's service;" and received this most gracious answer, "that his Majesty was very glad that the regulation he had made in his troops was so agreeable to his faithful Commons; and assured them, that it should be always his desire to lessen the burthen of the public expence, as far as was consistent with the safety of his people.

Dec. 11. Lord Lovat was impeached.

Dec. 16. The articles of impeachment for high-treason against Lord Lovat were delivered to the House of Peers.—One of them was founded on a letter sent by his Lordship to Mr. Murray, the young Pretender's secretary, (and seized with his papers) containing profuse boasts of his great services, of large sums spent for his interests, and the entire disposition of his clan, consisting of 1500 stout men, to follow their chief. This letter, it seems, was not written by his Lordship, but dictated to his secretary, and signed only with his own hand.

Dec. 18. His Lordship was carried from the Tower to the House of Lords, where the articles of his impeachment by the Commons were read to him: after which he made a long speech at the bar, signifying the great esteem he had for his Majesty and the royal family, and enumerated diverse instances of the great service he did the government in extinguishing the rebellion in 1715, and for which he received favours from the late King and his ministry: he likewise took notice of his infirmities, particularly his deafness, and said he had not heard one word of the charge against

him. His Lordship was allowed till Jan. 13, to prepare for his trial, and had assigned him for counsel, Messrs. Ford, Starkey, Wilmet and Forrester, and for solicitors, Messrs. Ross, Grosbie and Fraser.

Dec. 19. James Heywood, esq. being elected alderman of Aldgate ward, paid 500*l.* to be discharged that office.

Estimate of the supplies necessary for next year.

Already voted	—	5,080,950
To be voted,		
Toward discharging the navy debt	—	1,000,000
Pay of foreign troops, subsidies, &c.	—	1,360,000
Services incurred and not provided for ordinary of the navy, victualling, transports, &c. about	—	276,552
Deficiency of the land-tax for 1746, estimated at	—	160,000
Deficiency of the malt for 1746	—	163,200
Deficiency of the last year's grants	—	563,696
Deficiency of the duties on wines, stamps, &c.	—	49,600
Deficiency of the last year's funds	—	96,000
		<i>£. 8,750,000</i>

Ways and means to furnish the same.

Land-tax	—	2,000,000
Malt, &c.	—	750,000
Out of the sinking fund	—	1,000,000
By annuities at 4 <i>l.</i> per cent, transferable, with an additional capital of 10 <i>l.</i> per cent, the 4 <i>l.</i> per cent, to commence at Michaelmas, 1747, and 5 <i>l.</i> per cent, to be allowed for all the money paid in before that time	—	4,000,000
By a lottery, with 4 <i>l.</i> per cent.	—	1,000,000
		<i>£. 8,750,000</i>

The subscription was opened for four millions, and in less than four hours, six millions were subscribed, and many more persons came after the subscription was closed.

Dec. 23. His Majesty gave the royal assent to an act for granting an aid to his Majesty, by a land-tax of 4*s.* in the pound, to be raised in Great Britain, for the service of the year 1747.

Dec. 24. The third and fourth troops of

of horse-guards were disbanded at their respective stables; forty private gentlemen were added to the first and second troop, twenty to each.

Dec. 31. Came advice that the French privateer had taken sixteen French ships in the Levant, worth 400,000l. sterling; also, that eighteen of our West India and other ships were carried into French ports.

A list of his Majesty's ships, boats, and armed vessels, which were lost, taken, sunk, burnt or destroyed, since the commencement of the war with Spain and France.

<i>Ships taken or lost.</i>	<i>Capt.</i>	<i>Time.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Victory, lost	100	Oct. 5,	1744.
Northumberland, taken	70	May 3,	1744.
Oxford, lost	70	Feb. 13,	1744.
Weymouth, lost	60	Feb. 15,	1744.
Tilbury, burnt	60	Sept. 22,	1743.
Colchester, lost	50	Oct. 21,	1744.
Glocester, burnt or sunk	50	Aug. 15,	1743.
Tyger, lost	50	Jan. 12,	1743.
St. Alban's, lost	50	Oct. 20,	1744.
Greenwich, lost	50	Oct. 20,	1744.
Anglesey, taken	44	Mar. 29,	1745.
Loo, lost	44	Feb. 5,	1743.
Bridgewater, lost	24	Sept. 18,	1743.
Rye, lost	24	Nov. 27,	1743.
Wager, lost	24	May —,	1743.
Fox, lost	24	Nov. 14,	1744.

Taken 4. Lost 22. Besides the following

SLOOPs.

Drake, lost	Nov. 22,	1742.
Grampus, lost	Oct. —,	1743.
Otter, lost	Jan. 13,	1743.
Sakath, lost	May —,	1742.
Tryal, sunk	Oct. 4,	1742.
Wolf, lost	Oct. 2,	1740.
Swallow, lost	Dec. 24,	1744.
Grampus, lost	Sept. 30,	1744.
Bonetta, lost	Oct. 20,	1744.
Mercury, taken	April 15,	1745.
Melagor, sunk	July 20,	1745.
Wolf, rebuilt, taken	Oct. 29,	1745.
Fame, foundered	Sept. —,	1745.
Saphire's prize, lost	Sept. —,	1745.
Sakath, rebuilt, lost	June 24,	1746.

FIRESHIPS.

Anne galley, burnt	Feb. 12,	1743.
Duke, burnt	June 14,	1742.
Mercury, lost	Dec. 22,	1744.

BOMBS.

Thunder, lost	Oct. 20,	1744.
Blaze, taken	Oct. —,	1745.
Lightning, lost	June 16,	1746.
Alfreda, lost	Jan. 16,	1743.
Lark hulk, lost	Oct. 22,	1744.

Vol. II.

Ships appointed for the ensuing year.

Berkshire, Daniel Bance, esq.
Bedfordshire, William Gery, esq.
Buckinghamshire, Thomas Kenzie, esq.
Cumberland, Thomas Whitefield, esq.
Cheshire, Charles Leigh, esq.
Cam. and Ham. John Godfrey, esq.
Devonshire, John Basset, esq.
Dorsetshire, Robert Goodden, esq.
Derbyshire, Thomas Richards, esq.
Essex, Nicholas Corbellin, esq.
Glocestershire, John Harding, esq.
Hertfordshire, Hale Wortham, esq.
Hertfordshire, Bensalem Edwards, esq.
Kent, William Quilter, esq.
Leicestershire, Jonathan Grundy, esq.
Lincolnshire, Gilbert Caldecoat, esq.
Monmouthshire, John Day, esq.
Northumberland, William Ord, esq.
Northamptonshire, Edward Price, esq.
Norfolk, Charles Cooper Morley, esq.
Nottinghamshire, Sir Charles Molyneux, bart.
Oxfordshire, Robert Nedham, esq.
Rutlandshire, James Morpot, esq.
Shropshire, Sir Hugh Brigges, bart.
Somersetshire, Timothy Coles, esq.
Staffordshire, George Hunt, esq.
Suffolk, Robert Edgar, esq.
Southampton, William Rickman, esq.
Surrey, Abraham Atkins, esq.
Sussex, Timothy Shelly, esq.
Warwickshire, John Addis, esq.
Wiltshire, Richard Tuck, esq.
Worcestershire, Richard Buckle, esq.
Yorkshire, Sir William Milner, bart.

For South Wales.

Brecon, Charles Harcourt, esq.
Carmarthenshire, David Pughe, esq.
Cardiganhire, William Lewis, esq.
Glamorganhire, Thomas Powell, esq.
Pembrokeshire, Rowland Edwards, esq.
Radnorshire, John Pattenhall, esq.

For North Wales.

Anglesey, William Thomas, esq.
Czernarvon, Robert Parry, esq.
Denbighshire, Robert Williams, esq.
Flintshire, Thomas Hughes, esq.
Merionethshire, Hugh Lloyd, esq.
Montgomeryshire, William Mostyn, esq.

Appointed by the prince of Wales.

Cornwall, Henry Peter, esq.

£. s. d.

Navy debt, Dec. 31,			
1746, (and increasing)	5,233,746	19	6½
National debt then	59,356,597	16	9½

III

A gr-

Anno 1746. G E O R G E II.

An ACCOUNT of the Produce of the SINKING FUND in the Year 1746, and to the Payment of what Debt was contracted before December 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.		£. s. d.		Per Contra Cr.	
The Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on December 31, 1745		107723 11 9		By money lifted between Dec. 31, 1745, and Dec. 31, 1746. £. s. d. 72616 9 8 1/2	
To the produce of the sinking fund, between December 31, 1745, and December 31, 1746, viz.				440589.10.3	
Surplus of the					
Aggregate fund	464305 3 8 1/2			85000 0 0	
General fund	469118 7 4	933931 12 6 1/2		90000 0 0	
S. Sea comp. fund.	508 1 6				
£. 1041655 4 3 1/2				95 15 11 1/2	
				To pay annuities at 3 per cent. on 800,000. granted anno 1742, for one year, due at Christmas 1746 — — 24450 0 0	
				To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt further continued 1745, for 12 months interest, due at Michaelmas 1746 — — 35000 0 0	
				To make good the deficiency of annuities granted 1720, on the plate-act at Lady-day 1746 — — 5461 15 9 1/2	
				To make good the deficiency of the lottery annuities, anno 1731, at Christmas 1745 — — 7978 8 4	
				To the bank of England, to make good the premiums or rewards for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duty on sweets, granted 1737, to July 24, 1746 — — 13910 0 5 1/2	
				To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on all wines imported at Midsummer 1746 — — 49693 17 9 1/2	
				876893 19 3 1/2	
				164761 5 0	
Balance in cash Dec. 31, 1746		£. 1041655 4 3 1/2			

*A general bill of Christenings and Burials, with-
in the bills of mortality, from December,
10, 1745, to December 11, 1746.*

<i>Christened.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males	7573	Males	13778
Females	7004	Females	14386
In all	14577	In all	28157

Increased in the burials this year 6861.

<i>Whereof have died</i>	
Under two years of age	9503
Between two and five	2611
Five and ten	1089
Ten and twenty	395
Twenty and thirty	2356
Thirty and forty	2728
Forty and fifty	2876
Fifty and sixty	2243
Sixty and seventy	1699
Seventy and eighty	1444
Eighty and ninety	625
Ninety and a hundred	78
A hundred	4
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and three	3
A hundred and five	1
A hundred and six	1

Bill of mortality for Vienna, 1746.

Died,
Males 2658. Females 2629. Total 5287.

<i>Amongst these these were,</i>	
Under two years of age	1853
Between two and five	629
Five and ten	293
Ten and twenty	207
Twenty and thirty	255
Thirty and forty	293
Forty and fifty	445
Fifty and sixty	400
Sixty and seventy	384
Seventy and eighty	329
Eighty and ninety	152
Ninety and a hundred	38
A hundred	6
A hundred and one	1
A hundred and four	1
A hundred and seven	1

1746-7. *Jan.* The margrave of *Baden Durlach* professed the Roman catholic religion, in order to marry the heiress of *Baden*; and the Catholics boasted of the speedy conversion of a much greater prince. His *Prussian* majesty gave leave for the Papists at *Berlin* to build a church as large as they pleased.

The total of the revenue of the excise in *Great Britain* was 3,847,000*l.*

Jan. 2. His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *St. James's* from *Holland*. He was conveyed from *Holland* in one of the royal yachts by the *Bridgewater*, and put to sea with a fair wind at east, but by the ignorance of the *Dutch* pilots, who steered a wrong course, got among the shoals and had hard banks that lie off *Dun- lirk* and *Gravelin*; the yacht was in fourteen feet water, and captain *Knowles* in the man of war, struck upon the *Polder*, eight miles from *Gravelin*, to the great surprise of the pilots, who said a little before, they expected to see the North Foreland light; so that had it blown hard, or been hazy weather, they had all been drowned, or in half an hour more running the same course, run ashore near *Gravelin*, and so have been made prisoners in *France*.

At the quarterly general meeting of the governors and guardians of the Foundling hospital, the treasurer received 1000*l.* the benefaction of an unknown person, and 270*l.* in gifts and subscriptions, besides several annual subscriptions.

Jan. 6. Being twelfth day, was observed at court as a high festival, according to the usual manner; but by reason of the ensuing fast, there was no playing at hazard, nor ball at night.

Jan. 7. Being a solemn fast, was religiously observed throughout *London* and *Westminster*.

Jan. 8. A reprieve to the 10th of *March* was granted for the following sixteen rebels, lately convicted of high-treason at *St. Margaret's-a-bill, vi.*

<i>Francis Farquharson</i>	<i>Walter Mitchell</i>
<i>Thomas Watson</i>	<i>George Ramsay</i>
<i>James Lindsay</i>	<i>Allen Cameron</i>
<i>Sir James Kinloch</i>	<i>Alex. Mac Lauchlan</i>
<i>George Abernethy</i>	<i>Heitor Mac Kenzie</i>
<i>John Burnet</i>	<i>Roderick Mac Cullock</i>
<i>Charles Gordon</i>	<i>John Farquharson</i>
<i>James Gordon</i>	<i>James Stewart</i>

Jan. 13. Lord *Lowat* was carried from the Tower, under a strong guard, to the House of Peers, where he delivered in his answer to his impeachment, in which he denied every article, and after making a long speech was ordered into custody again by the Lord Chancellor. He presented two petitions, one that he might have his strong box delivered to him, which was rejected; the other that one Mr. *Frazer* might attend him, which was granted.

Jan. 16. A replication to the answer of lord *Lowat* was made at the bar of the House of Lords by Sir *William Tonge*, in the name of

of the Commons of England, in the following terms:

"My Lords,

"The Commons have considered the answer of *Simon Lord Lovat*, to the articles exhibited against him by the knights, citizens and burgesses assembled in Parliament, and do ever their charge against the said *Simon Lord Lovat* for high treason to be true; and that the said *Simon Lord Lovat* is guilty in such manner as he stands impeached; and that the Commons will be ready to prove their charge against him at such convenient time as shall be appointed for that purpose."

Four ships, by 3000, were cleared from the port of London for foreign parts in the year 1746, than in 1745.

1,291,000 ounces of foreign silver coin were imported this month; for the service of the East-India company.

The House of Peers appointed *Robert* 23 for the trial of the *Lord Lovat* in Westminster-hall.

Jan. 23. At the court on St. *Mary's* Hill, *James Stornoway*, an ensign in *Lord Ogilby's* 8th, *hathings*, and *Charles Oliphant*, (who was several years in the service at *Aberdeen* and *Inverness*) a lieutenant in *Lord John Drummond's* regiment, were found guilty of high treason; than the lord chief justice *Willes* passed sentence of death on those two, *Alexander Mackenzie*, *Henry Blair*, and *Robert Blair*; the same fixed their execution for *February 23*, and adjourned to *February 26*.

Jan. 25. The young Dauphiness of France, daughter to the king of Poland, arrived at *Versailles*; and alighting at the chapel, the nuptial ceremony between her and the Dauphin, was performed, by the *abbé de Veneux*, coadjutor of *Strasbourg*, who officiated for the cardinal de *Rohan*, his eminence being indisposed. At six that evening the rejoicings on account of the marriage began at *Versailles*, and next day at *Paris*, where they continued till the Sunday following.

Feb. 1. His royal highness the duke of Cumberland, attended by the lord viscount *Bury*, lord *Cathcart*, colonel *Fitzwilliams*, &c. set out, about four this morning, from St. *James's* for *Harwich*; where he arrived the same day, set sail for *Holland* on Tuesday, landed the next day at *Helvoetsluis*, and soon after arrived at the *Hague*.

Feb. 3. The petition of the city of *London* against the naturalisation bill, was pre-

sented by the *Baron de de Mabergh* House of Commons.

Feb. 5. His Majesty went to the House of Peers; and gave the royal assent to the following bills, viz.

An act for repealing the several rates and duties upon houses, windows and lights; and for granting to his Majesty other rates and duties upon houses, windows, or lights; and for raising the sum of 4,400,000*l.* by annuities to be charged on the said rates or duties.

An act to continue, explain and amend, an act made in the last session of Parliament, entitled, an act to enable his Majesty to make rules, orders and regulations; more effectually to prevent the spreading of the distemper raging amongst the infected cattle.

And to one private bill.

By the first of these acts, every dwelling-house having 12, 13, 14, or 15 lights or windows, is to pay the yearly sum of 6*d.* each; 16, 17, 18, or 19 windows, 9*d.* each; and 20 windows and upwards, 1*s.* each, to be paid quarterly by the tenants. The said rates to be paid over and above the duty of 1*s.* upon houses. Commissioners of the land-tax are commissioners for putting this act in execution. Any refusal in houses being underrated, the persons, &c. to pay double rate. Surveors making wrong charges forfeit stock. Commissioners to determine appeals, which are to be final. No houses exempted unless under ten windows, or from the poverty of the occupier. Every edifice in the front of court to be charged as distinct houses. Joists between lights or windows, twelve inches broad, make them two windows, &c. and to be charged accordingly.

Feb. 9. Admiral *Anson* arrived at his house at the Admiralty office, and soon after waited on his Majesty at St. *James's*.

Feb. 11. A party of *Canadians* attacked a party of *English* near *Annapolis*, killed 140 men, colonel *Noble*, the commander, his brother, and three other officers. There were thirty wounded; seven officers, and forty-six private men were made prisoners; the remaining 350 capitulated, on condition not to bear arms for six months, and delivering up all their artillery, four colours, and two vessels, that carried their baggage. The *French* lost only two *Indians*, and five *Canadians*, and fourteen wounded.

Feb. 12. *John Murray*, esq. late secretary to the young Pretender, was brought to the bar of the King's bench; and the warrant

himself of his commitment and detainer, and all the other process and proceedings being removed by writs, were read in court, and with the act of attainder made in the last session of Parliament; whereby the several persons therein named (whereof Mr. Murray was one) were to stand attainted as high treason; unless they surrendered themselves on or before July 12; which being read, the Attorney General moved that Mr. Murray might be called upon, to know what he had to say, why execution should not be awarded against him upon that attainder; and thereupon Mr. Murray was attainted; and on his arraignment (confessing that he was the same John Murray named in the act of parliament) he pleaded that he surrendered himself to the lord justice Clerk on Jan 28, being a fortnight before the time limited was expired; and that immediately upon his surrender he was imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh, and had been ever since in custody, and therefore was not liable to the penalty of that law. To this Mr. Attorney General replied, that he had his Majesty's orders to confess this plea to be true. Whereupon the court directed, that Mr. Murray's plea, and the confession of the Attorney General thereon, should be recorded; and then remanded Mr. Murray to the Tower.

Feb. 13. A proclamation was issued, that henceforward the pilots serving on board all ships and vessels of war in our pay, shall receive an equal share of all prizes with the lieutenants and quarter-masters of marines, and lieutenants, ensigns, and quarter-masters of land forces, boatwains, gunners, purser, carpenters, surgeons, chaplains, &c. on board such ships.

Feb. 15. Was a collection at the French churches in Threadneedle-street and Spital-fields, for their poor; it amounted to just 1500*l*.

Feb. 17. The surveyors of the city of London began at Aldgate to take a general survey of all the windows in the city.

Feb. 18. The lord *Lowen* petitioned the honourable House of Peers, that his trial might be put off for a few days, because his witnesses could not arrive at the time prefixed, the 23d instant, by the inclemency of the weather; his trial was accordingly put off to March 5.

Feb. 20. Came on a hearing before the barons of the Exchequer, upon the question, Whether the commissioners of the land-tax, at their general meetings for the city

and liberty of Westminster, have power to alter the quotas in their several parishes; which was continued next day, when the barons declared, that they could not depart from the acts of William and Mary, and the Parliament only could rectify the aggravated abuses.

A bill was brought into the House of Peers, for taking away and abolishing the hereditary jurisdictions in Scotland; and for restoring such jurisdictions to the crown; and for making more effectual provision for the administration of justice throughout that part of the united kingdom, by the King's courts and judges there, and for rendering the Union more complete. But as a reasonable equivalent was to be made for the said jurisdictions, it became a money bill, and it was dropped in this House, in order to be brought into the House of Commons.

March 2. *Attender* *Lowen*, Patrick Campbell, Duncan Gordon, James Moody, Kenneth Macdonald, and William Macgibbon, six of the Scotch rebels, were discharged from the New Goal, by order of the duke of Newcastle.

The lord *Lowen's* trial was, on his petition to the House of Peers, deferred to the 9th instant.

March 9. Lord *Lowen's* trial began in Westminster-hall, the right honourable the lord Hardwicke, lord high chancellor, being lord high steward on the occasion. The managers for the House of Commons were Sir William Yonge, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, lord Barrington, lord Coke, Mr. Ligonier, Mr. Noel, Sir John Strange, Sir Richard Lloyd, Mr. Threlkeld, Mr. Grenville, and Mr. Ligonier.

A pardon passed the great seal for a great number of rebels, which were concerned in the late rebellion, to be transported unto his Majesty's colonies in America.

March 11. This night there was a meeting of the merchants of London, at the Crown tavern behind the Royal Exchange, when Thomas Godfrey, esq. was chosen chairman; and it was resolved to petition the honourable House of Commons for the better protection of the trade; and a committee was appointed to draw up a petition accordingly.

The following rebels, under sentence of death in the New Goal, Southwark, and who had been reprieved to the 10th instant, obtained a further reprieve during his Majesty's pleasure, viz. John Barnes, Charles Deacon, John Sanderson, Sir James Kn-

Kinloch, Charles Gordon, James Gordon, Walter Mitchell, James Wilding, Christopher Taylor, William Batteragh, Thomas Watson, George Ramsay, James Lindsay, and James Gadd.

March 10. O. S. A courier arrived at Paris with the news of the death of the queen consort of king Stanislaus, mother to the queen of France.

March 11. O. S. The transports, with the troops from England, as also those from Scotland, arrived at *Williamshurst*, whereupon the duke of Cumberland set out next day from the Hague to review them, and returned on the 16th, to settle every thing relating to the operations of the next campaign in *Flanders*, where were by computation an army of 140,000 men.

March 17. Captain *Stafford*, who had been confined in Newgate for several months, on suspicion of high treason against his Majesty's person and government, was, by an order from the principal Secretary of State's office, discharged from that prison.

March 18. Lord *Levett's* trial being over, the lord high steward put the question: Whether or no he was guilty of high treason? beginning with the junior lord, *Arthur lord Herbert of Chesham*, who (according to custom) stood up uncovered, and laying his right hand upon his left breast, said, "Guilty upon my honour;" as did all the rest of the lords.

March 19. The lord *Levett* had sentence of death passed upon him in the usual form: after which the lord high steward stood up and broke his staff, and dissolved his commission.

March 24. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the royal assent to

An act for continuing the duties upon malt, mum, cyder and perry, in that part of Great-Britain called *England*; and for granting to his Majesty certain duties upon malt, mum, cyder, and perry, in that part of Great-Britain called *Scotland*; and for applying a certain sum of money therein mentioned towards the supply for the year 1747.

An act for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon coaches and carriages therein mentioned, and for raising the sum of one million by way of a lottery, to be charged on the said rates and duties.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters,

An act for repairing the Haven of Southwold in the county of *Suffolk*.

And to fix acts for repairing the roads in *Northumberland*, *Durham*, *Berks*, *Lincolnshire*, *Essex*, and *Suffolk*.

To three acts for making marriage settlements. 1. On the marriage of *Edward* lord Coke with lady *Mary Campbell*, one of the daughters of the late duke of *Argyle*.

2. On the marriage of lord *Byron* and *Elizabeth Shaw*, spinster, an infant. 3. Of Sir *Thomas Parkyn* and *Jane Parkyn*, minors.

And to seven other private bills.

March 25. This day the act took place for laying an additional duty on window-lights. The above act for the duty on coaches, &c. took place on the same day. By this act, for every coach, chaise, &c. with four wheels, kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to be let out to hire, (except hackney-coaches, and stage-coaches not let out to hire by way of bye jobb, and coaches, &c. kept for sale) there is to be annually paid *4l.* provided no person be obliged to pay for above five such carriages, except such as keep them for hire, who are to pay *4l.* for every such carriage. For every chaise, chair, &c. with two wheels, *40s.* except such post-chaises as are kept for hire by the post-master-general, which are to be entered at the next excise office, and marked, within thirty days after March 25, &c. The persons keeping such coaches, chaises, &c. within the bills of mortality, to give notice to the excise office in London, within thirty days after March 25; or twenty, after they begin to keep them; and then to pay the duty as above; and those out of the said bills, within sixty days after March 25; or twenty, after beginning to keep them, to the next office of excise.

A List of French and Spanish men of war, and privateers, taken between Lady-day 1746 and Lady-day 1747, by his Majesty's ships or sloops, cruising at or near home.

Revenge, of Havre de grace.

Hazard, of Pointe Charles.

Cbarmante, of Bologne.

Cheffeur, of Broyenne.

Pesillon.

Ambascade, French barge of war.

Spanish privateer.

A frigate from Bilbao.

Le Quersou, of Cherborg.

A privateer from Vigo.

Barnabe, of Morlaix.

French

French privateer.

La Maduse, of Dieppe.

Duc d'Harcourt, of Havre de grace.

No name mentioned.

Dragons, of St. Malo's.

Ferret.

Resource, of Bourdeaux.

French privateer, of Haute de grace.

Esperance, Spanish privateer.

French privateer.

Little St. Bernard, of Calais.

Alert, of Dieppe.

Mary, of Boulogne.

Le Poute Quatre.

French privateer.

French Shallop, of Dieppe.

De l'Angle, of Marins.

La Francois, of St. Malo's.

Commiss de la Mark.

La Herminie, of Nantes.

L'Oiseau, of Calais.

Fantique, of Boulogne.

Fortuna, of Havre.

La Harminie, of Boulogne.

Maria, French man of war.

St. Nicholas, of Calais.

L'Ardeur, French man of war; her men, which were 900, escaped ashore.

La Saicron, of Dieppe.

Intrepide, of St. Malo's.

Soreham, of Nantes.

Leopard, of Bayonne.

Standard, of Calais.

St. Peter, of Bayonne.

Furet, of Boulogne.

Mercury, hospital ship.

Subtile, French man of war.

La Lorraine, of Dieppe.

Notre Dame de Boulogne.

Bacquecour, of Cherbourg.

Dumouchy, of Morlaix.

Success, of Nantes.

Comte de Tresau, of Boulogne.

L'Heureux Retour, of Havre.

Fendroyan, of Calais.

La Marie Anne, of Calais.

Tavignon, of St. Malo's.

Brave, of Bayonne.

Bellone, of Nantes.

Amiable du Ray, of Boulogne.

Tyger, of St. Malo's.

Loop, of St. Malo's, late the Wolf Hoop.

Prudent Catherine, of Dieppe.

Comte de Lowendahl, of Dunkirk.

French Dogger.

In all 65 ships, and 6723 men; 818 carriage, and 419 swivel guns.

March 28. The new window tax created sixty new offices, in the gift of the lords of

the treasury, nine of them in *Middlesex*, the rest in other counties.

March 30. A voluntary subscription for one million at four per cent. appointed by the lords of the treasury to be taken on this day and the 31st, was over filled this day, and each subscriber was proportionably abated.

March 31. New commissions were ordered to pass for the receivers of the land-tax throughout England, as also to the surveyors of windows, whose number was augmented from 97 to 157, on account of the late window act. The officers in London and Westminster, had their salaries augmented from 40 to 50*l*.

A proclamation, with a reward of 100*l*. was issued, for apprehending one *William Lowland* for undertaking to influence the burgesses of *Calais*, at the next general election, by promising them 1500*l*. to elect a member, and for not attending the House of Commons according to the Speaker's order.

The earl of *Traguir*, who it was said was to be next tried, had been twice brought from the Tower to Whitehall, and examined before the Secretaries of State.

A bill was ordered into Parliament for the relief of such of his Majesty's subjects in Scotland, whose title deeds and writings were destroyed or embzzled by the rebels.

Another bill was ordered for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Another for preventing unnecessary delays and expences in condemning of prizes.

And another to permit distillers to sell spirituous liquors by retail.

The Pretender lately published a manifesto in the Highlands of Scotland, by his friends lately released there, in which, among many other things, he declared that his last expedition was only on the invitation of a few private friends, but that the next time he should come with a powerful foreign force.

April 2. The Sheriff of London received a warrant, in a letter from the duke of Newcastle, for the execution of lord Lovat on the 9th, intimating that it was expected they would expose the head at the four corners of the scaffold, as usual. The sheriffs immediately returned an answer to his Grace, that, as it had not been practised lately, they desired it might be inserted in the body of the warrant.

April 5. The court went into mourning for the late queen of Poland and dutchess of Lorraine.

April

April 9. The coffee-man, and part of the futting house at the Tilt Yard, Whitehall, were blown up by the accidental firing of some gunpowder in an under room; four or five soldiers were miserably burnt, and sent to the hospital; others disking in the coffee room leaped out of the window, who with several passing by were much hurt, but the fire was prevented from spreading.

April 9. The day fixed for the execution of lord Lovat, he waked about three in the morning, and was heard to pray with great devotion; at five the rose, called for a glass of wine and water as usual, appeared cheerful, sat and read till seven, and then drank another glass of wine and water; at eight he desired his wig might be sent, that the barber might have time to comb it gently, and provided himself with a purse to hold the money which he intended for the executioner.

At about half an hour after nine his Lordship sat very heartily of minced veal, ordering coffee and chocolate for his friends, where he drank in wine and water.

About eleven the sheriffs sent to demand his body, upon which he desired the gentlemen to retire for a few moments, while he said a prayer, and this being immediately complied with, he presently called for them again, saying "I am ready."

At the bottom of the first pair of stairs general Williamson invited him into his rooms to rest himself, which he accepted, and on his entrance paid his respects to the company politely, and talked freely: he desired of the General, in French, that he might take leave of his lady, and thank her for her civilities: but the General told his Lordship in the same language, that she was too much affected with his Lordship's misfortunes to bear the shock of seeing him, and therefore hoped his Lordship would excuse her. He then took his leave, and proceeded; at the door he bowed to the spectators, and was conveyed from thence to the outward gate, in the Governor's coach, where he was delivered to the sheriffs, who conducted him in another coach to the house (hired for the two former lords) near the scaffold, in which was a room lined with black cloth, and hung with sconces for his reception.

His friends were at first denied entrance, but upon application made by his Lordship to the sheriffs for their admittance, it was granted. Soon after his Lordship addressing himself to the sheriffs, thanked them for the favour, and taking a paper out of his

pocket delivered it to one of them, saying he should make no speech; and that they might give the word of command when they pleased.

A gentleman present beginning to read a prayer to his Lordship while he was sitting, he called one of the wardens to help him up, that he might kneel: he then prayed silently a short time, and was afterwards set again in his chair; being asked by one of the sheriffs, if he would refresh himself with a glass of wine, he declined it, because no warm water could be had to mix with it, and took a little burnt brandy and bitters in its stead.

He desired that his cloaths might be delivered to his friends with his corpse, and said that for that reason he should give the executioner ten guineas.

He also desired of the sheriffs that his head might be received in a cloth, and put into the coffin, which the sheriffs after conferring with some gentlemen present, promised should be done; and that the holding up the head at the corners of the scaffold should be dispensed with, as it had been of late years at the execution of lords, as they had no written order to the contrary, in the warrant, and without it might be liable to censure.

When his Lordship was going up the steps to the scaffold assisted by two wardens, he looked round, and seeing to greet a concourse of people, "God save us" (says he) why should there be such a bustle about taking off an old grey head, that cannot go up three steps without three bodies to support it."

Turning about and observing one of his friends much dejected, he clapped him on the shoulder, saying, "Chear up thy heart, man, I am not afraid, why should you?"

As soon as he came upon the scaffold, he asked for the executioner, and presented him with ten guineas in a purse; then desiring to see the ax, he felt the edge, and said he believed it would do.

Soon after he rose from the chair, which was placed for him, and looked at his coffin, on which was written, *Simon Dominus Fraser de Lovat, decollat. April 9, 1747, ætat sue 80.*

He then sat down again and repeated from Horace.

Dulce et decorum pro patria mori
and afterwards from *Uvid.*
Nam genus et proceros, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostro voco—

He then desired all the people to stand off, except

except his two warders, who supported his Lordship while he said a prayer; after which he called his solicitor and agent in Scotland, Mr. William Fraser, and presenting his gold-headed cane, said, "I deliver you this case, in token of my sense of your faithful services, and of my committing to you all the power I have upon earth," and then embraced him. He also called Mr. James Fraser, and said, "My dear James, I am going to heaven, but you must continue to sorrow a little longer in this evil world." And taking leave of both, he delivered his hat, wig and cloaths to Mr. William Fraser, and desired him to see that the executioners did not touch them; he ordered his cap to be put on, and unloosening his neckcloth and the collar of his shirt, he kneeled down at the block, and pulled the cloth which was to receive his head close to him.

But being placed too near the block, the executioner desired him to remove a little further back, which with the warders assistance was immediately done, and his neck being properly placed, he told the executioner he would say a short prayer, and then give the signal by dropping his handkerchief. In this posture he remained about half a minute, and then, throwing his handkerchief on the floor, the executioner at one blow severed his head from his body, which was received in the cloth, and together with his body put into the coffin, and carried in a hearse back to the Tower, where it remained till four o'clock, and was then taken away by an undertaker, in order to be sent to Scotland, and deposited in his own tomb in the church of Kirkhill; but leave not being given as was expected, it was again brought back to the Tower, and interred near the bodies of the other lords.

His Lordship professed himself a papist, and at his request was attended by Mr. Baker, belonging to the Sardinian ambassador; and though he insisted much on the services he had done the present royal family, in 1715, yet he declared but a few days before his death, that he had been concerned in all the schemes formed for restoring the house of Stuart, since he was fifteen years old.

Just before he came from the Tower, a scaffolding by the Ship alehouse near Barkin Alley, built from that house in many stories, with near 1000 persons on it, fell down all at once, by which about eight or ten persons were killed on the spot, and many had their arms and legs broke. Ten

persons died the next day of their bruises, in the London Infirmary and St. Thomas's Hospital, as did the master carpenter of the scaffold, and his wife, who were selling beer underneath when it fell.

Came an account of an engagement in the East Indies, between capt. Peyton in the *Medway*, 66 guns, the *Prætor*, 50 guns, lord Northesk; the *Harwich*, 50 guns, capt. Carteret; the *Wharfedale*, 30 guns, lord Bertie; the *Medway's* Prize, 40 guns, capt. Griffith; and the *Lively*, 20 guns, capt. Stevens, and the French squadron under M. Labouderie, in the *Achille*, 70 guns and 700 men, with eight merchant ships fitted out as men of war, six of them from 40 to 60 guns, and two of 20 guns. The French put back to Pondicherry, having suffered much in men and rigging. The English men of war also were much damaged, and the *Medway* got into *Crankalla* to refit, being very leaky.

Admirals Anson and Warren were joined by some men of war at Plymouth, and proceeded westward.

April 12. The men of war, sloops and transports, with forces from England, arrived at Flushing in Holland.

April 9. This day the admirals Anson and Warren, with eleven sail of men of war from Spithead, were off Plymouth, and were joined by the fleet which lay in the Sound, and proceeded immediately to sea.

April 14. A great body of the most eminent merchants in London waited on the right honourable the lords of the Admiralty, with a petition, praying for a further protection of their trade, &c. Their lordships received them in a most obliging and polite manner, and assured them, that nothing should be wanting on their parts.

About this time a French privateer fell in with the Lisbon fleet, and took several of them.

Count Tabernaci, a Spanish nobleman, who resided here many years, arrived from Portugal, (where he had been for some time to bring about an accommodation between us and Spain) and waited on his grace the duke of Newcastle, with affairs of great importance to both nations.

April 15. The birth-day of his royal highness the duke of Cumberland was celebrated with great rejoicings, when his Royal Highness entered into the twenty-seventh year of his age.

April 16. This being the anniversary of the glorious victory gained by his Majesty's forces under the command of his royal high-

nefs the duke of Cumberland, over the rebels near *Culloden-House*, in *Scotland*, the same was observed in *London* and *Westminster*, and all parts of the kingdom, with great demonstrations of joy. And there was a numerous and splendid appearance of the nobility, gentry, and foreign ministers, at *St. James's*, to compliment his Majesty on the joyful occasion.

The bill for naturalizing foreign protestants was laid aside for this session of Parliament.

April 17. A dreadful fire happened at *Bow* near *Stratford*, opposite to the church, which in a short time consumed several Houses; and, what is more melancholly, five persons perished in the flames.

April 20. The hon. the *East-India* company received advice of *Fort St. George* being taken by the *French*.

April 24. On the arrival of a messenger at *St. James's*, with the confirmation of the news of the prince of *Orange* being proclaimed Stadtholder of all the Seven Provinces, a grand council was held, at which were present the Lord High Chancellor, and other great officers of state, after which was a numerous and splendid court, to congratulate his majesty on the good news.

April 26. This day there was a numerous and splendid court at *St. James's*, to congratulate his Majesty on the confirmation of the news of his serene highness the prince of *Orange* being proclaimed Stadtholder of all the Seven United Provinces.

April 30. An express from *Flushing* advised, that the *Dutch* forces, and three *English* regiments under general *Fuller*, had made a sally from *Hulst* upon the *French*, attacked and drove them back to *Sluys*, with the loss of 3000 killed, and of 1000 taken prisoners. The allies lost 1100 or 1200 men, about half of them *English*; col. *Abercromby* being among the wounded.

Lord viscount *Donetayle*, was appointed a lord of the bedchamber to the Prince of *Wales*, in room of

Lord *Baltimore*,—cofferer and surveyor general to his Royal Highness, in room of lord *Archibald Hamilton*.

Capt. *Smith Calis*, commander of the *Oxford* man of war.

George Luxford of *Suffex*, esq. collector of the customs at *Antigua*.

Robert Thompson, esq. an auditor of excise in room of *John Temple*, esq. deceased.

Mr. *Lewis*, general surveyor of windows for *Wales*.

Mr. *Underwood*, general surveyor of win-

dows for *Staffordshire*, and some adjacent counties.

The *French* completed the conquest of *Dutch Flanders*, by taking *Hulst* and *Axel*; the fort of *Sandberg* which covered *Hulst* was defended with great resolution, particularly by the royal *Scotch* regiment, who lost their major Sir *Charles Erskine*, and many others. This fort being lost, the *English* under lord *John Murray*, in the absence of general *Fuller*, retreated to *Wesstboorden*, where the next day they embarked, by order of the duke of *Cumberland*, who arrived too late to succour *Hulst*, which surrendered the same day, the Governor being allowed to march out with three pieces of cannon, and 400 men, the rest remaining prisoners of war. The *French* then took possession of *Axel* and *Ternuse*, and had got ready a vast number of flat bottomed boats for a descent on the islands of *Zealand*; but the Prince Stadtholder having prepared for their reception, and commodore *Mitchel* with the *English* squadron being stationed to intercept them, their enterprize was frustrated, and the forces designed for it, and those under the duke de *Clermont*, with part of the garrison of *Antwerp*, were ordered by count *Saxe* to the grand army, under his command, for fear of an attack from the duke of *Cumberland*, who was advanced between the two *Nethes* and had made a general forage quite to the pickets of the *French* camp. The king of *France* arrived soon after to give battle.

Count *Saxe* having been pleased to say, that he thought the duke of *Cumberland* the greatest general of the age; for that he had maintained 100,000 men on a spot of ground where he should not have thought of feeding so many rabbits; the Duke hearing of it, replied, that his men were well enough fed to fight the *French* on any ground.

May 1. The foundation stone for a chapel to the Foundling-hospital in *Lamb's-Conduit-fields*, was laid by *Theodore Jacobsen*, esq. on which was a plate with the following inscription:

"The foundation of this chapel was laid the 1st day of *May*, anno dom. 1747, and in the 20th year of the reign of his most sacred Majesty *George II.*"

A great concourse of the nobility and ladies of distinction attended, and were at the breakfasting given by the governors; after which a collection was made, which amounted to upwards of 100*l*.

May 5. At the rehearsal of the music

For the feast of the sons of the clergy, were present their royal highnesses prince *George* and prince *Edward* in a coach of state and six horses richly dressed in orange coloured ribbons, escorted by a party of horse grenadiers and life-guards. There was a grand appearance of nobility, and the collection amounted to 480*l.* (120*l.* more than the last year) of which 100*l.* in a bank note was given by the princes. The next day the Stewards waited on the prince of *Wales* with an address of thanks for the honour done them.

Mr. baron *Reynolds* and Mr. baron *Clive*, went to the court-house at *St. Margaret's-hill, Southwark*; *Peter Tseobald*, and *Henry Hall*, esqrs. two others in the King's commission for the trial of the rebel prisoners, were also present, and the court adjourned to the 28th; when they met, and farther adjourned to *July 3*.

The same day, Sir *James Kinlock*, bart. and his two brothers, *Charles* and *Alexander*, who were under sentence of death in the New-goal, *Southwark*, for high treason, were discharged from that prison by an order from his grace the duke of *Newcastle*, and delivered into the custody of one of his Majesty's messengers.

May 7. At the anniversary feast of the sons of the clergy, the collection at *St. Paul's* and the hall amounted to 2050*l.* the greatest ever known.

May 16. Came the news of taking the French fleet off *Cape Finister*, for which the Park and Tower guns were fired, and the evening concluded with bonfires, illuminations, ringing of bells, and all other demonstrations of joy.

A perpetuity passed the great seal about this time, incorporating the bishop of *London*, the archdeacon of *Essex*, the archdeacon of *St. Albans*, and many others, into one body politic, for the relief of poor clergymen's widows and children, within the diocese of *London*, and to hold in mortmain lands of 1500*l.* per ann.

M. Boffon, lately made an extraordinary discovery in *France* of a speculum, which set objects on fire at the distance of one hundred and twenty yards, had also written a dissertation, to prove, that there is nothing either false or absurd in the account we have of the burning of the *Roman* ships at the siege of *Syracuse*, by *Archimedes*; which discourse of his was highly applauded in the academy of sciences. There were already at *Paris* seven mirrors esteemed the finest in *Europe*. First, That made by the *Sieur*

Villette at *Lyons*, which is kept at the Royal library, is of metal, and burns by reflexion. Second, Another by the same hand, forty-three inches in diameter. Third, That of the *Sieur de la Garouffe*, a gentleman of *Quercy*, sixty-one inches in diameter, and is kept at the Observatory. Fourth, The *Saxon* mirror, made by the famous *M. Tschernhaus*, is of copper, and bigger than any of those above-mentioned. Fifth, Another of glass by the same hand, which burns by refraction. Sixth, The mirror of *Orleans*, made for the late duke Regent, by the same *Tschernhaus*, the focus of which is at twelve feet distance, and has been hitherto esteemed inimitable. Seventh, That of the celebrated *Haerfscher*, which is of glass, and was made in the year 1704.

From *New England* we learnt, that 700 of the *North American* troops who marched from *Boston* in the winter, in order to awe the French inhabitants about *Maine*, a fort between *Annapolis Royal* and *Canada*, had been surprized by the French, and all killed or taken.

One of the coalpits belonging to Sir *James Lowther* near *Whitehaven* in *Cumberland*, being set on fire by the carelessness of a boy, burnt with great fury, and communicating itself to six pits, became a very shocking scene, prodigious quantities of siveak, earth, pieces of timber, and materials used in the work, being continually thrown out, with an inconceivable noise, and shaking of the earth, so that the inhabitants were in fear for their houses.

Admiral *Anson* waited on the King, when his Majesty was pleased to say, "Sir, you have done me great service; I thank you; and desire you to thank, in my name, all the officers and private men, for their bravery and conduct, with which I am well pleased." His Majesty conversed with him in his closet, and in public, a long time.

May 21. At a court of common-council held at Guildhall, an order was made for discharging those gentlemen that had been hitherto named by former Lord Mayors to the office of sheriffs of this city and county of *Middlesex*, from being put up at the common-hall, by virtue of that nomination. The present Lord Mayor nominated none.

May 23. The statue of Sir *John Barnard*, knight and alderman, and one of the representatives of the city of *London*, was set up in the south-west corner of the Royal Exchange.

George Grenville, esq. was appointed a lord of the treasury.

Wilbore Ellis, a lord of the Admiralty.

Sir Francis Byles, bart. a commissioner of the victualling office.

John Selwyn, esq. senior paymaster of marines.

Sir Philip Meadows, and lord *Ilchester*, comptrollers of the accounts of the navy.

May 25. The Pretender's eldest son, accompanied by several Scotch lords and gentlemen, arrived at Rome.

A fire happened in *Rope-makers fields*, *Limaboufe*, which consumed eleven houses.

A bill for taking away the tenure of ward-holding in Scotland, and for converting the same into blanch and feu holdings, and for regulating the casualty of non-entry in certain cases; and for taking away the casualties of single and life-rent esccheats incurred there by homing and denunciation for civil causes; and for giving to heirs and successors there a summary process against superiors; and for discharging the attendance of vassals at head courts there; and for ascertaining the service of tenants there; and for allowing heirs of tailzie there to sell lands to the crown for erecting buildings and making settlements in the Highlands, passed in the House of Commons, and was sent to the Lords.

May 26. The *Vigilant* and *Modeste*, French East-India ships, of twenty-two guns each, being part of the convoy (and the only East-India ships) which escaped from vice-admiral *Anson*, during the engagement on the 3d instant, were taken by his Majesty's ships the *Monmouth*, *Nattingham*, and *Tarmouth*, which were sent by the admiral to chase them, and were brought into *Portsmouth*. The *Monmouth* had also taken the *King David* from *Bourdeaux*, and the *Charming Susan* from *Rochelle*, bound to *Cayenne*, with provisions and merchandize, and the *Orient* for *Rochelle*, bound to *Martinica*; the two former were brought into *Plymouth*.

The French computed their loss by this defeat, at a million and a half sterling. Four thousand men were made prisoners; and by this one blow of our brave admirals, we quite demolished two French expeditions, one to the East Indies, and the other to America; either of which, had it succeeded, must have been very prejudicial to this country.

May 27. This day between one and two o'clock, the money taken off board the French fleet, by the admirals *Anson* and

Warren, was brought through the city in twenty waggons, guarded by detachments from the several regiments of marines: on the first waggon was hoisted vice admiral *Anson*'s blue flag; on the sixth was the French admiral's flag; on the twelfth was a union jack; and on the seventeenth was rear admiral *Warren*'s white flag. They passed by the Royal-exchange, to *Bishopsgate-street*, and came through *Threadneedle-street* to the Bank, where the money was lodged.

Princess *Amelia* obtained a grant of the office of keeper and paler of the house and park at *Hampton-Court*.

June 2. A violent storm of thunder and lightning, attended with a shower of rain, which lasted three hours, at *Middlebury*, in *Suffex*; it filled the river to such a degree, that it carried away the bridge, overflowed the church and church yard some feet deep; did incredible damage to the corn; drowned several sheep; and the lightning struck two men dead.

June 6. *James* lord *Tyravley* was appointed governor of *Minorca*, &c.

Stratford Eyre, esq. governor of *Galway* in *Ireland*.

June 15. Being the anniversary of the proclamation of his Majesty's accession, it was observed as a high festival at *Kensington*.

Came an account that 555 Highlanders had surrendered with their arms to the governor of *Fort William*, and had voluntarily taken the oaths to his Majesty.

June 17. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and made the following most gracious speech to both Houses of Parliament.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" Nothing could have been more acceptable to me, than the zeal and dispatch with which you have gone through the public business during the course of this session. The care and attention you have shewn to extinguish any remains of the late rebellion, and to strengthen the foundations of our future tranquility by new provisions, as well for restoring the proper authority of the government in *North-Britain*, as for better securing the liberties of the people there, cannot fail to have the most beneficial consequences.

" The great efforts you have made for carrying on the war in a vigorous manner, have shewn you not to be less attentive to our foreign than to our domestic interests. They have given spirit to my allies; and enabled me, in conjunction with them, to bring

Bring a numerous and powerful army early into the field; and to maintain strong squadrons at sea, for the protection and defence of our trade and possessions, the annoyance of our enemies, and for supporting and enforcing the operations of my allies in Italy. The invasion made by France upon the territories of the States General of the United Provinces, has had a different effect from what our enemies promised themselves from it. The voluntary and speedy succour which I sent on that occasion was received with the utmost joy, and has been of great use; and the States have thereupon not only resolved on a great augmentation of their forces, which is actually making, but have taken such steps as must convince our enemies, how determined they are vigorously to support their own independency, and the interests of the common cause. I have the peculiar satisfaction to acquaint you, that the union between Great-Britain and the republic, so necessary for both nations, was never more cordial, or better established, than it is at present.

"The signal success which, by the blessing of God, has already attended my fleet, has happily disappointed some very pernicious projects of our enemies; and given a considerable blow to their naval strength, as well as to their commerce; which will be the most probable means of reducing them to reason. This is the great object which I have at heart; the sole view of all my measures being to put an end to the calamities of war, by a safe and honourable peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I must acknowledge in a particular manner the zeal and application, with which you have raised the necessary supplies for the service of the current year; and your readiness in making good the deficiency of the civil list funds, arising from the unavoidable consequences of war, is a fresh instance of that regard and affection, which I have always experienced from you. To be able to effectuate all this immediately, after the suppressing of an unnatural and expensive rebellion, and under the burdens of war, must set the strength and credit of the nation in the highest light; and secure to the crown of Great Britain that weight and respect, both with its friends and enemies, which justly belong to it.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"After the examples of justice, which have been found necessary, I have with pleasure taken the very first opportunity of

doing what is more agreeable to my own inclination, the passing an act of grace. The good effect I promise myself from hence is, to heal in some measure those wounds which have been made, and re-establish the quiet of the kingdom; since by this act the generality of those who have been deluded from their duty, will find themselves restored to security, and to the protection of those laws, which they had endeavoured to subvert. A just sense of this early mercy will, I hope, induce them to make such returns of loyalty and gratitude, as so strong an obligation requires.

"As this Parliament would necessarily determine in a short time, and as nothing will give so much weight and credit to our affairs abroad in the present conjuncture, as to shew the dependance I have upon the affections of my people; I have judged it expedient speedily to call a new Parliament. But I should think myself inexcusable, if I parted with this, without publicly returning you my thanks for the many eminent instances you have given me, of your inviolable fidelity and attachment to my person and government, and your unshaken adherence to the true interest of your country, and the Protestant succession in my family. By the Divine blessing, and your vigorous assistance, I have been enabled to crush and defeat the most audacious attempt that ever has been made to overturn the present establishment; and at the same time to furnish that support to our ancient and natural allies, which has already disappointed some of the most dangerous views of ambition, with which our enemies began the war. Such extraordinary merit, as it will always be gratefully remembered by me, must endear the memory of this Parliament to posterity. From such demonstrations of the loyalty and affection of my faithful subjects, I do with the utmost satisfaction repose myself upon them: and do not in the least doubt of receiving new proofs of the same good disposition, in the choice of their representatives.

"I have nothing so much at heart as the preservation of the civil and religious rights of my people, and the maintenance of the true greatness and prosperity of this nation. From these principles I will never deviate, and in these principles every true Briton will concur. Let this appear by your conduct in the present conjuncture; and let no false arts or misrepresentations take place, to interrupt or weaken that confidence and harmony between me and my people, which have

have been, and ever will be, productive of such happy effects."

His Majesty, at the same time, gave the royal assent to the following acts.

An act for granting to his Majesty a certain sum of money out of the sinking fund, for the service of the year 1747; and for enabling his Majesty to raise a further sum of money for the uses and purposes therein mentioned; and for the further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of Parliament; and for applying a certain sum of money, for defraying the charge of the allowances to several officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horse guards, and three regiments of horse, lately reduced, for the year 1747; and for continuing the bounties on the exportation of *British* and *Irish* coarse linens.

An act for vesting in his Majesty the estates of certain traitors, &c.

An act for granting a duty to his Majesty, to be paid by distillers upon licences taken out by them, for retailing spirituous liquors.

An act to continue several laws relating to the manufactures of sail cloth and silk; to give further time for the payment of duties omitted to be paid for the indentures or contracts of clerks and apprentices, and for better securing the payment of the said duties; and declaring, that prize ships, lawfully condemned, shall be deemed *British* built ships; and for allowing prize goods to be landed and secured in proper warehouses, without payment of any duty, until it can be determined whether they are fit for exportation or home consumption.

An act to enable his Majesty to allow to the residuary legatees of Sir *Joseph Jekyll*, knight, late master of the rolls, deceased, part of the legacy given by his will to the use of the sinking fund.

An act for allowing persons impeached of high treason, &c. to make their full defence by counsel.

An act for relief of his Majesty's loyal subjects in *Scotland*, whose title-deeds and writings were destroyed or carried off by the rebels in the late rebellion.

An act to prevent the return of rebels and traitors concerned in the late rebellion, and pardoned on condition of transportation, and to hinder their going into the enemies country.

An act for the better adjusting, and more easy recovery of the wages of certain servants, and for their better regulation, and that of certain apprentices,

An act for the relief and support of maimed and disabled seamen, and the widows and children of those killed, slain, or drowned in the merchant's service.

An act for the better securing the payment of shares of prizes to *Greenwich* hospital; and for preventing the embezzlement of its goods and stores.

An act for the ease of sheriffs, with regard to the return of process.

An act to continue several laws for prohibiting the importation of books reprinted abroad, and first composed, or written, or printed in *Great-Britain*; for preventing exactions of the occupiers of locks and wares upon the *Thames* westward, and for ascertaining the rates of water carriage upon the said river: and for better securing the lawful trade of his Majesty's subjects to and from the *East-Indies*, and for the more effectual preventing all his Majesty's subjects trading thither under foreign commissions; and relating to rice, to frauds in the customs, to the clandestine running of goods, and to copper ore of the *British* plantations; and for the free importation of cochineal and indigo; and for punishment of persons destroying turnpikes, or locks, or other works erected by authority of Parliament.

An act for taking away and abolishing the heretable jurisdiction in that part of *Great-Britain* called *Scotland*, &c. and for making satisfaction to the proprietors thereof.

An act for taking away the tenure of wardholding in *Scotland*, &c.

An act to enlarge the time limited by an act of the last session of Parliament, for restraining the use of the Highland dress; and to enable heirs of tailzie, guardians, tutors, curators, and trustees in *Scotland* to sell lands to the crown.

An act to enforce the execution of an act of this session of Parliament, for granting to his Majesty several rates and duties upon houses, windows, or lights.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and promotions, within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose.

An act declaring valid acts done by *Thomas Paulin*, as one of the principal land coal meters of *Westminster*, between *September 29* and *November 8*.

An act to extend the provisions of act 13 *Geo. II.* for naturalizing such foreign Protestants and others therein mentioned, settling

settling in the *American* colonies, to other foreign Protestants, who conscientiously scruple an oath.

An act to revive, continue, and amend an act 9 *Geo. I.* for clearing, deepening, repairing, extending, maintaining, and improving the haven and piers of *Great Yarmouth*; and for deepening and making more navigable the several rivers there emptying themselves; and for preserving ships, wintering in that haven, from accidents of fire.

An act to indemnify persons who have omitted to register their letters of attorney, appointing them agents for prizes within the time limited by law, and for allowing further time for that purpose.

An act for building a bridge cross the *Thames*, from *Walton* to *Steepperton*.

An act for repairing, improving, and maintaining the public conduits, and other water works in *Southampton*.

An act for enlarging the term and powers granted by several acts of parliament passed for repairing the highways from *Wymandham* to *Attleborough* and *Heberstet*, and from *Wigmore Lane* to *Hall Walk Gate* in *Attleborough, Norfolk*.

An act for holding the summer assizes and sessions of the peace for *Norfolk*, in *Norwich*, until a new shire-house can be built for the county; and for building a new shire-house on the *Cattle-hill, Norwich*, and for raising money on the county for that purpose.

An act for repairing the high road *Stockton* upon *Tees* to *Darlington*, and thence through *Winston* to *Barnard Castle*.

An act for the better preservation and

improvement of the river *Wear*, and port of *Sunderland*.

An act for repairing the road from *Catberick Bridge* to *Yarm*, thence to *Stockton*, and thence through *Sedgefield* to *Durham*.

An act for continuing the term and enlarging the powers granted by an act 12 *Geo. I.* for repairing and widening the roads from *Glocester* to *Hereford*, and for repairing other roads in *Glocestershire*.

An act for repairing the road from *Cirencester* to *Birdlip's Hill*.

An act for building a chapel in *Wednesfield*, in the parish of *Wolverhampton, Staffordshire*.

An act to enable the parish of *St. Andrew Holborn* to purchase a convenient piece of ground, for an additional burying ground.

An act to confirm an agreement made by the rector and vestrymen of *St. James's, Westminster*, for enlarging their churchyard.

An act for uniting the two colleges of *St. Salvator* and *St. Leonard* in the university of *St. Andrews*.

An act for enlarging the term and powers, granted by two acts of parliament for laying a duty of two pennies *Scotch* upon every pint of ale and beer, brewed and vended within *Dundee*.

An act for reviving and continuing an act 9 *Geo. I.* for laying a duty of two penny *Scotch*, or one sixth part of a penny sterling, upon every *Scotch* pint of beer or ale, sold within the town of *Bruntisland*.

An act for the King's most gracious, general, and free pardon;

And to twenty-one private bills.

SUPPLIES granted last Session of Parliament.

	£.	s.	d.
<i>Nov. 28, 1746.</i> For maintaining 40,000 seamen for thirteen lunar months, at 4 <i>l.</i> a man per month	2,080,000	0	0
<i>Dec. 5.</i> For maintaining 33030 men for guards, &c. in <i>Great Britain</i> , for 1747	856,066	19	2
— For 15196 men in <i>Flanders</i> , for 1747	372,788	11	0
— For the forces in the <i>Plantations, Minorca</i> and <i>Gibraltar</i> , &c. for 1747	343,112	8	1½
<i>Dec. 12.</i> To make good the deficiency of the duties applicable to the civil list in the seven years ending Midsummer 1746	456,733	16	3½
— For discharging a like sum raised in pursuance of an act passed the preceding session	500,000	0	0
— For the ordnance for land service	284,004	12	11
— For the extraordinary expence of ditto	193,208	15	3
Carry over	5,085,915	10	9½
	Brought		

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over	5,085,915	10	9½
Jan. 14, 1746-7. For the ordinary of the navy	196,259	18	8
For Greenwich hospital	10,000	0	0
For Gosport hospital	16,000	0	0
For the deficiency of the additional stamp duties	7,978	8	4
For the deficiency of the general fund	10,211	5	3½
For the deficiency of the duties on sweets	13,910	0	5½
For one year's interest on a million raised on the salt duties	35,000	0	0
For the deficiency of the additional duties on wines	49,693	17	9½
Jan. 16. For freight of transports in 1745	205,728	9	9
For victuals for land forces in 1745	66,668	7	10
For the deficiency of the duty on licences for retailing spirituous liquors	16,670	11	1½
For the deficiency of the additional duties on wines imported	1,421	11	2½
For the deficiency of the duties on glass and spirituous liquors	58,233	1	1
For the deficiency of the half subsidies of tonnage and poundage	85,968	12	3½
For the deficiency of the surplus of the fund for lottery, 1714	38,648	5	2½
For the deficiency of the grants for the year 1746	135,378	4	7
Jan. 21. Towards paying off the debt of the navy	1,000,000	0	0
Jan. 26. To the queen of Hungary	433,333	6	8
To the king of Sardinia	300,000	0	0
For 18000 Hanoverian troops	400,000	0	0
For Hanoverian artillery	10,000	0	0
Feb. 6. To the elector of Cologne	24,299	1	4
To the elector of Mentz	8,620	0	0
To the elector of Bavaria	26,846	11	9
For general officers and officers of hospitals	48,575	17	10
For extraordinary expences on account of the rebellion, &c.	166,198	18	4½
To the landgrave of Hesse-Cassel	161,607	17	1½
To reduced officers	29,914	15	10
To widows of reduced officers	3,948	0	0
To replace 408 horses lost in Flanders, &c.	6,120	0	0
For maintaining 11550 marines for the year 1747	206,253	15	0
For Westminster-bridge	30,000	0	0
March 23. To his Majesty, upon account, to enable him to carry on the war	500,000	0	0
March 27, 1747. Allowances to the the reduced horse and horse-guards	22,267	0	5½
May 20. To Sir Joseph Jekyll's executors	13,582	9	2
Total	£. 9,325,253	9	10½

WAYS and MEANS resolved on by the last Session for raising these Supplies.

	£.	s.	d.
Dec. 3, 1746. A land-tax of four shillings in the pound, computed at near	2,000,000	0	0
Dec. 17. Four millions to be raised by transferrable annuities, at 4l. per cent. per ann. with a premium of 10l. per cent.	4,000,000	0	0
Jan. 19. 1746-7. The new tax on houses and windows was resolved on as a fund for these annuities			
Jan. 23. The tax on coaches, &c. was resolved on, and to be charged with one million, to be raised by way of lottery	1,000,000	0	0
Carry over	£. 7,000,000	0	0
Brought			

£. s. d.

	Brought over	7,000,000	0	0
Jan. 28. What remained in the Exchequer of the additional duties on spirituous liquors	—	112,508	19	2
— The malt-tax computed about	—	900,000	0	0
March 25, 1747. A million to be taken from the surplusses of the sinking fund	—	1,000,000	0	0
— His Majesty enabled to raise by loans or Exchequer bills, to be charged on the supplies of next session	—	500,000	0	0
April 6. A tax of 5 <i>l.</i> per ann. on every distiller within the bills of mortality, who shall take out a licence to retail spirituous liquors, no computation as yet made of the amount.				

Total £. 9,312,508 19 2

The following is a copy of an authentic manuscript, found among the papers of M. St. George, late captain of the *Invincible*, and contained an account of the number and force of the ships under his command, bound to the *East-Indies*, at his first sailing from France.

<i>Vaisseaux à Roy.</i>				<i>Vaisseaux.</i>	<i>Commandants.</i>	<i>Can.</i>	<i>Hom.</i>
<i>Vaisseaux.</i>	<i>Commandants.</i>	<i>Can.</i>	<i>Hom.</i>	Philibert,	Cillie,	292	2047
Invincible,	St. George,	78	700	L'Amiable,	Surville,	30	170
Lis,	Bouvet,	64	500	Futoy,	Pallifade,	30	123
Jafon,	Beccard,	52	355	Legere,	D'Huart,	22	80
L'Auguste,	Bedan,	34	180	Corvette } Chasseur }		12	45
<i>Vaisseaux de la Compagnie.</i>				<i>Vaisseaux de Nantes pour les Indes.</i>			
Prince	Chancelier,	34	180	Vigilant,	Vaumulen,	22	100
L'Apollon,	Dafantons,	30	132	Lyon,	Nouillier,	20	200
				Thetis,	Maffon,	20	100
				Modeste,	Thiercelin,	22	98
				Dartmouth,	Pennoche,	18	50
				St. Antoine,		20	20
				L'Aigle,			
Carry over		292	2047			534	3173

CLAIMANTS, upon the act for abolishing heretable jurisdictions, with the sums demanded, shewing by numeral letters how many jurisdictions each had.

Note, These jurisdictions were either regalties, justiciaries, sheriffalties, stewartries, bailiaries, office of forester, and water bailiey, coroner, or clerkships.

D U K E S.		E A R L S, &c.			
Hamilton III.	18000	Crawfurd's creditors	4000	Strathmore II.	1500
Buccleugh V.	17000	Countess Erroll	5000	Galloway III.	6000
Gordon IX.	22300	Sutherland V.	10800	Lauderdale II.	8000
Queenberry III.	14500	Roths	10000	Lowdown III.	11000
Argyle III.	25000	Morton III.	18500	Dumfries II.	7000
Dowglas IX.	34000	Eglinton III.	12000	Airly III.	5000
Athole VI.	17433	Cassils VI.	13100	Findlater III.	3500
Montrose V.	15000	Caitness	5000	Selkirk II.	3500
Roxburgh	4000	Murray III.	14000	Dundonald	5000
M A R Q U I S E S.		Nithsdale VI.	6600	Kintore	1200
Tweddale II.	8000	Home II.	8000	Breadalbine	6000
Lothian VI.	1000	Mr. Ja. Veilch, br.		March II.	5500
Annandale III.	11000	D. Perth. Earl		Marchmont	1500
Vol. II.		Perth II.	8400	Mas Leod of Cad-	
		L I I		boll, adjudger of	

the

The amount of the claims, according to another account, was 598,527*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* sterling, which heretabte jurisdictions for the future were vested in the crown.

Persons excepted by name out of the King's general pardon.

Earl of Traquair.
Earl of Kellie.
Earl of Clancarty.
Sir James Stewart, Bart.
Sir John Douglas, Bart.
Sir James Harrington, Bart.
Sir James Campbell, Bart.
Sir William Dunbar, Bart.
Sir Alexander Bannerman, Bart.
Archibald Stewart, late Provost of Edinburgh.
Peter Barry, M. D.
Thomas Blair of Glasclune.
Alexander Blair, writer in Edinburgh.
Peter Byers of Tonlay.
Ja. Carnegie of Boysack.
Charles Cumming of Kinnimond.
William Cumming, jun. of Pitulry.
Roderick Sibbald.
Alexander Cameron of Dungallon.
William Drummond of Babaldie.
William Drummond of Callenders.
James Frazer of Foyes.
Simon Frazer of Avonchnacloy.
John Frazer.
McGillispick.
Hugh Frazer, son to Alexander Frazer of Leat Clan.
James Farguharson of Balmurral.
John Fullerton, jun. of Dudwick.
John Dow Frazer.
John Frazer of Browick, steward to Lord Lovat.
Thomas Frazer of Gortuley.
Al. Garioch of Margie.
Ar. Gordon of Carnoustie.
George Gordon of Hawbed.
John Gordon of Abachie.
James Gordon of Gobardie.
Francis Gordon of Mill of Kileardine.
Robert Gordon, jun. of Logie.
James Gordon of Glasterum.
Robert Graham of Garrick.
Patrick Grant of Glenmorison.
John Graham of Kilmardiny.
David Hunter of Burntside.
John Halden of Lanrick.
Alexander Halden, his son.
Andrew Hay, jun. of Raas.
Alexander Irewis of Drum.
George Kelly.
James Lewisone, late postmaster of Falkirk.
John McDonald of Barisdale.

Gregor McGregot.
Malcolm McLeod of Rafe.
Archibald Menzies of Seyan.
Gilbert Menzies, jun. of Pitfoddles.
Thomas Mercer, merchant in Aberdeen.
William Mair of Lomney.
James Mair of Stonywood.
Oeneas McDonald, late banker at Paris.
James McDonald, brother to McDonald of Kinloch Moidart.
John Murray, late clerk of the customs at Alloa.
Donald McDonald of Inveroy.
John McDonald, sen. of Glengary.
Alexander McDonald of Glenco.
Robert Murray of Glencarnock.
Thomas Ogilvie of East Mill.
Alexander Ogilvie of Aberries.
Thomas Ogilvie of Coul, merchant in Dundee.
John Riddle of Grange.
David Robertson of Easter Bleaton.
George Robertson of Faskelly.
James Robertson of Blairferry.
Alexander Robertson of Stronan.
Duncan Robertson of Drummacbean.
Donald Smith, merchant in Aberdeen.
David Smith of Inverarmay.
Daniel Spalding of Asbentually.
James Stirling of Craig Barnett.
Charles Stuart of Ballachallan.
David Stuart of Kynnacbin.
Robert Stewart of Killibarry.
John Turner, jun. of Turner-bail.
Alexander Thomson of Feshfield.
David Tulloch of Burtown.
William Vaughan, jun. of Courtfield, in the county of Monmouth.
Andrew Wauchope of Nidre, esq.
Alexander White, jun. of Ardlehill.

Jan. 18. By the King, A PROCLAMATION for dissolving this present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

“GEORGE R.

“Whereas we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy-council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which now stands prorogued to Thursday the ninth day of July next, we do for that end publish this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly; and the Lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Thursday the said ninth day of July next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may

be, to meet our people, and have their advice in parliament, do hereby make known to all our loving subjects, our royal will and pleasure to call a new parliament; and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have this day given order to our chancellor of Great Britain, to issue out writs in due form, for calling a new parliament; which writs are to bear teste on *Monday* the 22d day of this instant *June*, and to be returnable on *Thursday* the 19th day of *August* next.

Given at our court at *Kensington*, the 18th day of *June*, 1747, in the 21st year of our reign.

GOD save the KING."

His Majesty in council was pleased to order the convocation of the clergy to be dissolved, and new writs to be issued for electing another, to bear date *June* 26, and to be returned *Aug.* 19.

June 21. The left wing, with a few Dutch of the allied army, engaged the French army about four hours at *Kiffels*, near *Masftricht*, but were obliged to retire, which was effected in good order, after Sir *John Ligonier* and count *Iffenbourg* were taken prisoners; they lost three standards, 375 killed, 180 wounded, 534 missing, and

82 of the royal artillery killed, wounded, and missing. The French army consisted of 45,000 men; the allies only 20,000. The enemy lost about 9800 killed, 900 prisoners, four standards and seven colours. The British and Electoral troops behaved gallantly, and *Masftricht* was reinforced by two English, three Austrian, and five Dutch battalions.

His royal highness the duke of *Cumberland*, with his broad sword, cut off the hand of a French dragoon, who attempted to shoot him.

June 24. At a court of hustings held for election of sheriffs for *London* and *Middlesex*, *Crisp Gascoyne* and *Edward Davis*, esqrs. and aldermen, were chosen by a great majority.

June 25. The Pope gave the Pretender's son benefices worth 20,000 crowns, and made him a cardinal, by the title of *Henry Benedict*, cardinal duke of *Tork*.

June 27. His Majesty's ship the *Kent* brought into *Portsmouth* fourteen sail of French ships, being part of 100 sail from *St. Domingo*. Since which one more of the said fleet was brought into port by the *Lion* man of war. Commodores *Moffyn* and *Fox* took these ships 140 leagues S. W. of cape *Ortugal*.

The following is an exact list of the French ships, homeward bound, from *St. Domingo*, &c. taken by his Majesty's ships and brought into Port.

Ships Names.	Tonnage.	Men.	Lading.	By what ships taken.
<i>La Marie Suzanne</i>	—	120	15 Sugar, indigo, cotton and coffee	Kent.
<i>La Fortune</i>	—	150	27 Sugar, indigo, coffee and hides	
<i>L'Esperance</i>	—	400	66 Sugar and indigo	
<i>Le Jeune Isaac</i>	—	300	27 Sugar, indigo, coffee and hides	
<i>L'Industrie</i>	—	200	17 Sugar, indigo and hides	Admiral.
<i>La Flora</i>	—	320	28 Sugar, coffee, indigo and hides	
<i>Le Vainqueur</i>	—	200	23 Sugar and coffee	
<i>Le St. Esprit</i>	—	500	130 Sugar, indigo, cotton and coffee	
<i>L'Atlas</i>	—	380	44 Sugar, indigo and coffee	Lion.
<i>Verge de la Garde</i>	—	300	27 Sugar, coffee, indigo and hides	
<i>Le Pontcaru</i>	—	350	29 Sugar, coffee and indigo	
<i>Le Magnifique</i>	—	300	12 Sugar, coffee and indigo	
<i>La Perle de Famille</i>	—	260	13 Sugar, indigo and cotton	Oxford.
<i>La St. Anne</i>	—	96	7 Sugar and coffee	
<i>Le San</i>	—	150	8 Sugar	
<i>La Notre Dame de Grace</i>	—	400	44 Sugar, indigo and coffee	
<i>St. Michel</i>	—	370	36 Sugar, coffee and indigo	Eagle.
<i>Europa</i>	—	350	12 dead in the passage 30 Sugar, coffee and indigo	
<i>Charlotte</i>	—	150	10 dead in the passage 24 Sugar, coffee, indigo, cotton and hides	
<i>St. Clare</i>	—	100	20 Sugar, coffee and indigo	
<i>Marshall de Baux</i>	—	120	22 Sugar and indigo	Necessaire
<i>L'Esperance</i>	—	120	20 Sugar, coffee and indigo	

<i>Ships Names.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Lading.</i>	<i>By what ships taken.</i>
<i>Necessaire</i>	—	450	65 Sugar and coffee	} <i>Hector</i> and <i>Dolphin</i> fire- ship.
<i>St. Matbieu</i>	—	380	34 Sugar, coffee and indigo	
<i>Famille</i>	—	190	13 Sugar, coffee and indigo	} One was taken by the <i>Kent</i> ,
<i>La Reine d'Auges</i>	—	175	21 Sugar, coffee, indigo and leather	
<i>La Belle Judub</i>	—	160	24 Sugar	} 5 by the <i>Lion</i> ,
<i>Duc de Villeroy</i>	—	150	26 Sugar	
<i>Perseus</i>	—	350	40 Sugar	} 4 by the <i>Gloc.</i>
<i>Justice</i>	—	270	25 Sugar and indigo	
<i>Two Sisters</i>	—	150	22 Sugar and indigo	} 1 by the <i>Falc.</i>
<i>St. Joseph</i>	—	120	13 Sugar and hides	
<i>Marbaricde</i>	—	260	26 Sugar	} One by lieut. <i>Storack</i> , of the
<i>Society</i>	—	230	Men left her. Sugar and indigo	
<i>Vigilant</i>	—	320	29 Sugar and coffee	} <i>Glocester</i> , as he was bringing
<i>Louisbourg</i>	—	135	13 Sugar, cochineal, indigo and coffee	
<i>L'Amiable Mariba</i>	—	300	Men left her. Sugar and indigo	} the <i>St. Clair</i> privateer (ta-
<i>Neptune</i>	—	150	18 Sugar	
<i>Classar</i>	—	130	20 Sugar	} ken by the <i>Fal-</i> <i>con</i> sloop) in-
<i>Launrette</i>	—	130	20 Sugar	
<i>Carberine</i>	—	135	Men left her. Indigo and sugar	} to <i>Plymouth</i> .
<i>Printemps (from Lezanne)</i>	—	300	Men left her. Sugar and indigo	
<i>Le Petit Fond</i>	—	100	19 Sugar and hides	} 4 by <i>Sir Peter</i> <i>Warren's</i> squ.
<i>Reine Marie</i>	—	180	21 Sugar	
<i>Paix</i>	—	250	23 Sugar	} <i>Hampton-court</i> .
<i>Triumphant</i>	—	300	35 Sugar, indigo and coffee	
<i>Le Charles Auguste</i>	—	350	37 Sugar, coffee, indigo and hides	} <i>Advice.</i>
<i>S. Reins</i>	—	180	17 Sugar	

June 28. There were 4300 French prisoners at *Plymouth*.

The ancient city of *Herculanum*, related by *Pliny* to be buried in the ashes which issued from mount *Vesuvius* about 1700 years since, was discovered near about this time, at *Portici*, near *Naples*, through a passage 150 feet deep. The following account of it is extracted from a letter of a knight of *Maha*: "I have seen," says he, "what may be esteemed a singularity in history; the city of *Hercules*, of which *Pliny* speaks in his letters, that by an eruption of mount *Vesuvius*, was covered may feet deep under cinders, and has been by degrees discovered at a place called *Portici*, a country palace of the king of the *Two Sicilies*. The city is entire, the houses have been found perfectly furnished, and the furniture well preserved. I have seen every thing prepared for dinner at the time the eruption happened, as bread, meal, wine, &c. all very fresh; utensils, earthen vessels, tools, fishing nets of silk, not very different from those now in use. They have found there an entire theatre, with its statues in metal, and marble relics of the finest antiquity, with paintings in *fresco*, extremely well preserved, but with this singularity, that they have only two colours. This will not appear very wonderful to those who are

acquainted with the origin of painting, because it is agreed, that the first painters used in their works only a single colour, which was nothing but a simple crayon; afterwards they used two, and by degrees they came to intermix all kind of colours, to make their pictures more agreeable, and to give the better expression to their drapery, and to their carnation. This shews how precious those pieces are for their antiquity."

July 1. The French king being obliged to take up with a bed of straw in the house of the Curé of *St. Fren*, which had been thoroughly gutted by the *Austrian* hussars and marodeurs, the *King* took fire, God knows how, while the King was asleep, and had he not immediately been roused, and carried out in his shirt, he must have lost his life, for the house was burnt down in an instant.

July 7. The right hon. the earl of *Ansrum*, one of the lords of the bedchamber to his royal highness the Duke, arrived from the allied army with the standards and colours taken from the French in the action of *Kal*.

July 3. At *Brissel* was a violent storm of rain, attended with thunder and lightning, and a fall of hailstones, several inches round, one in particular measured above five

five inches round, which put into a basin and dissolved, produced near a quarter of a pint of water. Several shocks of an earthquake, attended with a considerable noise, and succeeded by claps of thunder, were felt in different parts of the county of *Devon*.

A special free pardon passed the great seal to upwards of 100 rebels, provided they would transport themselves to his Majesty's plantations abroad.

A victory was gained over the *French* in *Italy*, under *M. Belleisle*, in which the *French* lost at least 6800 men, among whom were 300 officers, and *lieut. gen. chevalier de Belleisle*, with many cannon, standards, colours, &c. The allies lost not more than 500.

July 13. Came on before the high court of judicary the trial of *Archibald Stuart*, esq. late lord provost of *Edinburgh*, when, after learned pleadings on both sides for about five hours, the court ordered informations to be given in; those for the prosecutor on *Monday* next, and for the pannel on the *Friday* following; and the trial was adjourned to *Friday* the 31st instant.

July 13. The *French* invested *Bergen-op-zoom* with 25,000 men, and met with great resistance.

An old lady, whose family had made an immense fortune in the *East Indies*, sent the garrison of *Bergen-op-zoom* the value of 1000*l.* in provision and money, and promised to repeat the said present every week during the time they defended the town. The King of *Great Britain* sent 5000 barrels, or 500,000*lb.* weight of gun-powder to *Bergen-op-zoom*. Notwithstanding which, it fell into the hands of the *French* the 16th of *Sept.* following.

July 14. The prince of *Orange* was installed Stadtholder with great ceremony and rejoicing.

July 14. Sir *Hector McLean* and *Laughlan McLean* (his servant) who had been confined for some time in *Newgate*, and had been lately in custody of a messenger, were discharged, pursuant to the act of grace for a general pardon.

July 15. An order was sent from the secretary of state's office to discharge out of the prison of *Lancaster* all the rebel prisoners in custody, agreeable to his Majesty's act of grace. Orders were also sent to other places for the same purpose.

July 17. The following flag officers were promoted, viz.

Sir Chaloner Ogle, *knt.* *James Stewart*, esq. and the hon. *George Clinton*, to be admirals of the white.

William Rowley, *William Martin*, and *Isaac Townsend*, esqrs. admirals of the blue.

Henry Medley, esq. lord *Vere Beaucherk*, and lord *Anson*, vice-admirals of the red.

Perry Mayne, esq. and *Sir Peter Warren*, knight of the Bath, vice-admirals of the white.

The hon. *John Byng*, esq. vice-admiral of the blue.

And the following gentlemen were also appointed flag officers, viz.

Henry Osborne, *Thomas Smith*, and *Thomas Griffen*, esqrs. to be rear-admirals of the red.

Edward Hawke, *William Chambers*, and *Charles Knowles*, esqrs. rear-admirals of the white.

The hon. *John Forbes* and the hon. *Edward Boscawen*, rear-admirals of the blue.

July 19. A dreadful fire broke out at *Honiton* in *Devonshire*, in the afternoon, while the people were in church, which continued till four the next morning, whereby near three quarters of the town was burnt.

July 20. The earl of *Sandwich* embarked for *Holland*.

Above twenty large porpoises came up with tide almost to *London* bridge, and after continuing near an hour, playing on the water, returned in a body.

William Levinz, esq. was made a commissioner of the customs.

Thomas Trefusis, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

The earl of *Marchmont*, lord register, in the room of

The marquis of *Lothian*, president of the police in *Scotland*.

Lord viscount *Bateman*, lord lieutenant and custos rotularum for *Herefordshire*, in the room of *Sir Charles Hanbury Williams*, minister to *Berlin*.

Charles Hamilton, esq. receiver-general and collector of all his Majesty's royal patrimony, rents, revenues, &c. in the island of *Minorca*.

Mr. Thomas Riley Blanckley, clerk of the survey at *Portsmouth*, a commissioner of the victualling office, in the room of

John Russel, esq. a commissioner of the navy, in the room of *James Oswald*, esq. resigned.

Mr. Blanckley, brother to the above, clerk of the cheque at *Gibraltar*, in the room of

Mr.

Mr. *Ruffel*, clerk of the survey at *Chatham*, in the room of

Daniel Dewert, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

Anthony Ryan, of *Clement's-inn*, esq. solicitor to the admiralty, in the room of *Francis Winnington*, esq.

Mr. *Place*, a page of the presence to his Majesty.

July 29. Was beheaded at *Stockholm*, Dr. *Blackwell* the physician. He confessed some secrets to Dr. *Felshadius*, a Protestant clergyman, which the torture could not extort. 'Tis said he prayed with great devotion, but that having laid his head wrong, he remarked jocosely, that being his first experiment, no wonder that he should want a little instruction. He was a *Scotchman*, and had been corrector of the press to Mr. *Wilkins* in London.

Aug. 1. The king of Spain declared the duke of *Calabria* Infant of Spain, with an annual pension of 400,000 piasters.

The king of Spain ordered it to be signified to the Queen Dowager, that the cities of *Toledo*, *Valladolid*, *Burgos*, or *Saragossa*, would be more convenient for her than *Madrid*; and her son, the cardinal archbishop of *Toledo*, was ordered to retire immediately to his diocese.

Aug. 7. His Majesty in council was pleased to order the right hon. the Lord High Chancellor to issue writs for proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on Thursday the 13th instant, to Thursday the 10th of September.

Aug. 9. Admiral *Hawke*; with eight men of war, sailed from *Plymouth*, to cruise for the Spanish galleons.

Aug. 11. The *Genoise* peasants at night surprised and killed in his own palace, the marquis de *Spinola*, and all his domestics, and plundered and destroyed the palace, under a pretence of his having favoured the *Austrians*.

Aug. 12. His Majesty's sloop the *Viper* fell in with the *Hector*, a *South Sea* ship, of 600 tons, twenty-eight guns and fifty-six men, in lat. 46° 30' N. *Uphant*, being N. by E. distant thirty-four leagues. The *Viper* engaged her from four in the afternoon till half past five, when she struck, and was brought into *Moun's-bay*. There was only about six or 7000*l.* found on board, she having put on shore 200,000*l.* at the *Canaries*.

Aug. 13. The right hon. the Lord Chancellor, and some Lords met in the House of Peers, where some of the Com-

mons, who were met in their House (being sent for) attended with their serjeant and clerk, the return of the sixteen peers of Scotland was read, and then the Lord Chancellor by commission prorogued the Parliament to September 10.

Dr. *Barry* being ill, was admitted to bail, and went under care of a messenger into the country. Also *James Stuart*, commonly called *Roy Stuart*, and *John Sanderford*, first captain of the rebel *Manchester* regiment were moved out of the new goal, *Southwark*, into the custody of messengers. The master of *Lowat's* imprisonment was also enlarged from the castle of *Edinburgh* to the confines of *Glasgow*.

Aug. 15. The King was pleased to appoint *Henry Cavendish* and *William Champneys*, esqrs. to be commissioners of his Majesty's revenues in *Ireland*, in the room of *William Glanville*, esq. and Sir *William Corbet*, bart.

Aug. 19. Some *English* men of war fell in with a convoy of 100 vessels laden with provisions for *Genoa*, escorted by two gallees, and some armed vessels from *Leghorn*, and took or drove on shore all of them but nine, and the two gallees, which were very much shattered.

Aug. 23. An accidental fire broke out at *Roxton* in *Cambridgeshire*, which consumed thirty-six houses, and great quantities of grain, implements of husbandry, and household goods, to a great value.

Peace was concluded between the two *Mahometan* empires, and the principal article was, that their limits should be settled as they were regulated under the reign of sultan *Amurat* IV. (about 110 years before) by which *Bagdad* was confirmed to the *Turks*. Letters mentioned that *Kouli Kan* had been killed by his second son; his first had attempted his life, for which his eyes were put out.

The Great Mogul notified to the *French* at *Pondicherry*, that unless they immediately restored fort *St. George* and its dependencies to the *English*, he would immediately make reprisals, prohibit all intercourse between them and his subjects, and drive them out of his dominions.

Dr. *Thomas* was promoted to the see of *Peterborough*, and Dr. *Osbaldston*, from the deanry of *Tork*, to the see of *Carlisle*; capt. *Hildesley* to be an admiral; and Mr. *Cotterell* to the same rank.

Aug. 27. The *Kingson*, *Cumberland*, and *Harwich* privateers took three *Dutch* ships, one of which, bound from the *Canaries* to *Cadix*,

Cadix, was computed worth 400,000*l*. The *Bellona* man of war, capt. *Barrington* commander, took the *Duke de Chartres*, a French East-India ship, outward bound, laden with bale goods, and mounting thirty-two guns. The French had thirty-five killed; but the *Bellona* lost no more than three, besides eleven wounded.

Sept. 1. The assembly of *Barbadoes* settled 3000*l*. per ann. on the new governor, Mr. *Granville*. The yellow fever carried off hundreds in a day at *New-York*. Three French men of war landed, at bay *Vest*, cannon and necessaries for the attack of *Annapolis*. A large silver montieith of curious workmanship was presented to Sir *Peter Warren* by the inhabitants of *Barbadoes*, in acknowledgement for his services in the *West-Indies*.

The commissioners for building *Westminster-Bridge*, viewed the sixth pier from the *Westminster* shore, which had settled sixteen inches, and ordered workmen to clear the two adjoining arches that were cracked, of all the stone-work down to the sinking pier, and piles were driven to prevent the passage of boats, also wood centres erected for rebuilding the arches.

Sept. 2. The Parliament was farther adjourned to the 8th of October next.

Sept. 4. Their Danish Majesties were crowned with all imaginable splendor, by the bishops of *Zealand* and *Christiani*.

Sept. 5. In *Winderton* fields in *Lincolnshire*, was found a most curious tiled pavement, twelve feet wide, and about thirty long, wrought in elegant knots, circles, &c. with a busto in the centre, representing a man, of the same mosaic work, as the pavement, and several other pieces of antiquity.

The earl of *Harrington*, lieutenant general and general governor of *Ireland*, set out for that kingdom.

Orders were given for paying the messengers the charges they had disbursed for the maintenance of the rebel prisoners, and the evidence against them; which amounted to above 10,000*l*.

The distemper having increased among the horned cattle, his Majesty was pleased to issue his royal proclamation for prohibiting, throughout *England*, the removing any cattle from one town to another, except such as were fatted and fit for immediate slaughter. And for the greater certainty that the fatted cattle were not infected, no person was to buy, sell, or offer to sale, any such fatted cattle, without delivering a

certificate, under the hand and seal of one, or more justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty or town corporate, that the said cattle, and the hard or herds out of which the same were taken, were at that time, and had been for the space of two months before the date of such certificate, entirely free from the said distemper, and in the possession of the person selling the same. And for the better preventing the spreading of the said distemper, by the sale of lean cattle, under the pretence of their being fatted and ready for slaughter, his Majesty ordered that all butchers, or others, who bought the said cattle, should cause them to be killed within the space of ten days from their being so bought. Which order was to continue in force for the space of three calendar months.

Sept. 13. General *Blakeney* was appointed governor of *Minorca*.

Sept. 16. *Bergen-op-Zoom*, after a close siege of several weeks by the French troops, surrendered.

In the surprize the French killed all they found in arms, and in four hours plunder, stripped not only man, woman, and child, but carried off all moveables belonging to the miserable townspeople, that would not profess themselves catholicks or papists, and broke to pieces what they were not able to move. The garrison lost all their equipages, cloaths, plate, and the military chest, which arrived but a few days before. And the army in the lines retired with that precipitation, that they did not save so much as a single tent, and left their arms in the places where they were deposited. This misfortune was further augmented by the loss of the forts *Rover*, *Pinsen*, and *Moremont*, and of fifteen ships in the river, 235 cannons, 1400 barrels of powder, a large quantity of bomb-shells, mortars, and other warlike stores, and above 30,000*l*. In the church demolished by the French, there was a fine painted window, which *Lewis XIV.* once offered eighty millions of florins for, which is now shattered in pieces. A French florin is 1*l*. 6*d*.

Sept. 21. The fair annually held this day at *Guildford*, *Surrey*, called *Katherine-bill* fair, was laid aside for this year, as several others had been, on account of the distemper among the horned cattle, and the weekly markets for cattle were prohibited till the 1st of November next. There died in *Lincolnshire* and *Nottinghamshire*, above 40,000 cattle.

Saturday 26. Three men were committed

ted to *Wood-street* compter, and the sexton and grave-digger of *St. Andrew's, Holborn*, to *Newgate*, for stealing 150 leaden coffins out of that church, among them those of *Dr. Sacheverel* and *Sally Salisbury*.

Sept. 28. *Crispin Gascoigne* and *Edward Davis*, esq. sheriffs elect, were sworn.

Sept. 29. *Sir Robert Ladbroke*, knt. was unanimously chosen Lord Mayor.

His Majesty gave 500*l.* to the sufferers by fire at *Honiton*.

Though the Empress Queen consented to the holding a congress at *Aix la Chapelle*, she declared that she would hearken to no terms of pacification, unless the *Neiderlands* were restored to her entire, and all demands of an establishment in *Italy*, for the Infant don *Philip*, to the damage of her family, relinquished.

Oct. 2. A proclamation was issued for the Parliament's meeting, and sitting for the dispatch of business, on *Nov. 10*.

Oct. 7. Sixty men or more, armed with muskets, pistols and swords, with about thirty horses, between twelve and one o'clock in the morning, went to the custom-house at *Pool* in *Dorsetshire*, and placing a guard on the watchmen, and all others they found in the street, broke it open, with the collector's office, and the King's warehouse, saying they were come for their tea, and accordingly took all the tea lately seized by the *Swift* privateer, being upwards 4200*lb.* weight, and loaded their horses, obliging the watchmen to attend them. A reward of 200*l.* was promised in the *Gazette* for taking each of the offenders, and his Majesty's pardon to any who would discover one or more accomplices.

Address of the Irish Lords to the King.

Most Gracious Sovereign.

"We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords spiritual and temporal in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to congratulate your Majesty on the entire suppression of the late unnatural rebellion, raised in favour of a popish Pretender, and supported by a neighbouring prince, the constant enemy of the liberties of *Europe*.

"Our just indignation cannot be sufficiently expressed against those who have endeavoured to subvert our happy constitution, and introduce popery, with its necessary attendant arbitrary power, instead of that true religion, and those liberties, which we enjoy under a King, whose distinguished glory it is ever to have kept united the freedom of the subject with the royalty of

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the sovereign; the peculiar happiness of these kingdoms.

"We should be as much wanting to our interest, as to our most indispensable duty, if we omitted any opportunity of giving your Majesty the strongest assurances, that we consider the support of your sacred person and government, and the succession in your royal house, as the lasting security, under God, of our civil and religious rights: which inestimable blessings we are unanimously resolved, as far as in us lies, to transmit to our latest posterity.

"We must ever with gratitude acknowledge the royal bounty and protection given to the protestant charter-schools of this kingdom: and we cannot but hope, that this wise institution, by rescuing many from the miseries of sloth and idleness, will be an effectual means of promoting among us the blessings of labour and industry; and by careful education of the youth in the true principles of the protestant religion, and just notions of their civil liberties, must utterly defeat the vain hopes of an abjured Pretender, bred up in the maxims of popery and tyranny.

"As we are firmly persuaded, that promoting the prosperity of your people is a part of our duty the most acceptable to your Majesty, we shall continue our utmost endeavours to improve and extend the linen manufacture, the great importance of which has been long experienced in this kingdom.

"We are truly sensible of your Majesty's great attention to the welfare of this nation, in committing the government thereof to his excellency the earl of *Harrington*; whose eminent virtues and abilities have distinguished him in stations of the highest trust, and whose firm attachment to your royal person and family must strongly induce us to render his administration easy, by our unanimity and dispatch in all our deliberations."

The Lords address to his excellency the earl of *Harrington*, was to the same effect as the Commons.

Oct. 8. The money brought from *Jamaica* on board the *Wager* man of war, amounting to about 300,000*l.* was lodged in the Bank.

Oct. 13. Being the anniversary of king *Edward* the Confessor, the tombs in *Westminster-Abbey* were shut up, by order of the Dean and Chapter, to prevent the great concourse of Roman catholics, who always repair thither on that day. Notwithstanding which, several of them were kneeling

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ing all day at the gates, and paying their devotions to that saint.

Oct. 14. This day admiral *Hawke* met with the *Brift* fleet off the isle of *Aix*, which he attacked, and took as follows:

	Men.	Guns.
<i>Le Terrible</i> —	686	74
<i>Le Monarque</i> —	686	74
<i>Le Neptune</i> —	686	70
<i>Le Trident</i> —	650	64
<i>Le Fougueux</i> —	650	64
<i>Le Severne</i> —	550	50

Oct. 15. Came advice from admiral *Chambers* at *Plymouth*, to the Lords of the Admiralty, that the *Barbadoes* and *Leeward* Island fleet, consisting of eighty-six ships, on Sept. 15, met with a violent storm in north latitude 38, 150 leagues from *Bermudas*, in which his Majesty's ship *Lynce* of 20 guns was overfet, and all the crew except four perished; that the *William* and *Anne*, *Wratton*; the *Catherine*, *Debuke*; the *Unicorn*, *Armstrong*; the *John* and *Mariba*, *Boswell*; the *Scroop*, *Rasbury*, for *London*; and the *Polly*, *Glegg*, for *Liverpool*, all from *St. Kitts*, foundered, but their crews were saved; that the *Hornet*, *Gardiner*, from *Barbadoes* for *Liverpool*, and a ship of *Falmouth*, foundered; and that only one man, which belonged to the latter, was saved.

Oct. 16. The duke of *Newcastle* waited on the Prince of *Wales* at *Leicester house* with a message from his Majesty, and stayed some time with his Royal Highness.

Oct. 19. Was paid at *Spithead* the prize money due to the officers and company of the *Namur* and *Pembroke*, for their share of the bullion, taken in the *French* fleet by admiral *Anson*, each foremast man and boy was paid 7*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; petty officers, 38*l.* 4*s.* each; officers, 133*l.* each; and lieutenants, 293*l.*

Oct. 24. A high spring tide did much damage at *Westminster*. and at *Blackwall*, it overflowed Mr. *Sael's* copperas house and beds, and spoiled the copperas liquor in the cistern.

Oct. 28. The King and the royal family removed from *Kenington* to *St. James's* for the winter.

Oct. 29. Sir *Robert Ladbrooke*, the new Lord Mayor, went with the usual state to *Westminster*, and having walked round the hall, and solemnly saluted all the courts, was sworn at the Exchequer bar, and having recorded warrants of attorney in the proper courts, returned to a magnificent entertainment at *Guildhall*, at which were present the Lord Chancellor, duke of *New-*

castle, the right hon. *Henry Pelham*, and other officers of state.

Oct. 30. Being his Majesty's birth day, who then entered the sixty-fifth year of his age, the fane was observed in a loyal manner.

Oct. 31. The *East-India* company received advice, by an express over land, with an account that the *French* had been twice repulsed in their siege of fort *St. David*, and that, as they were preparing for a third attack, commodore *Griffin* appeared before the place with some men of war, and landed 1000 men, which obliged the *French* to retire with the loss of their cannon and baggage; after which the Commodore being joined by two ships of war, had blocked up *Pendicberry*, and as the Nabob with his *Indians* had done the same by land, the place, which was the only settlement of importance that the *French* possessed in the *East-Indies*, surrendered for want of provisions.

Earl of *Granville*, was appointed ambassador extraordinary to the king of *Prussia*.

Earl of *Middlesex*, master of the horse to the Prince of *Wales*.

Lieutenant general *Cherchill*, brigadier, on the establishment for *North Britain* under lieutenant general *Bland*, commander of the new fort at *Inverness*, and the troops in the neighbourhood.

Dr. *Herring*, archbishop of *York*, to be archbishop of *Canterbury*.

Loss of men of war destroyed, or taken from the *French*.

Taken by admiral *Anson* and *Warren's* squadron.

	Guns.	Men.
<i>L'Invincible</i> —	74	700
By admiral <i>Hawke's</i> squadron.		
<i>Le Terrible</i> —	74	686
<i>Le Monarque</i> —	74	686
<i>Le Neptune</i> —	70	686
<i>Le Trident</i> —	64	650
<i>Le Fougueux</i> —	64	650

By the *Nottingham*, captain *Sau-*
marex,

<i>Le Mars</i> —	64	500
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By admiral *Warren* at *Cape-Breton*,
Le Vigilant —

	64	500
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Burnt on the coast of *France*,

<i>L'Ardent</i> —	64	
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By admiral *Anson* and *Warren's*

squadron,		
<i>Le Serieux</i> —	66	556
<i>Le Diamant</i> —	56	450

	Guns.	Men.
<i>Le Jason</i> ——— ———	52	355
<i>Le Rubis</i> ——— ———	52	328
By captain <i>Stevens</i> , <i>Auguste</i> ——— ———	50	470
By admiral <i>Hawke's</i> Squadron, <i>Severne</i> ——— ———	50	550
Burnt by admiral <i>Warren's</i> Squadron, <i>L'Etoile</i> ——— ———	46	400
By admiral <i>Anson</i> and <i>Warren's</i> Squadron, <i>La Gloire</i> ——— ———	44	330
By the <i>Salisbury</i> , <i>Ambuscade</i> ——— ———	40	365
By the <i>Dover</i> , <i>La Renomé</i> ——— ———	32	300
<i>Mercury</i> hospital ship, formerly a man of war of 64 guns.		
By the <i>Dreadnought</i> , <i>Medea</i> ——— ———	26	240
By captain <i>Stevens</i> , <i>Subtile</i> ——— ———	26	
By the <i>Monmouth</i> , <i>La Panthere</i> ——— ———	26	240
By the <i>Alexander</i> privateer, captain <i>Philips</i> , <i>Solebay</i> ——— ———	22	230

Nov. 2. *Archibald Stewart*, esq. late lord provost of *Edinburgh*, was, after a long hearing of four days and four nights, unanimously acquitted by the jury, and dismissed.

Nov. 10. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and the Commons being sent for up, and attending, his Majesty's pleasure was signified to them by the lord chancellor, that they should return to their house, and chuse a Speaker. They accordingly returned, and unanimously chose the right honourable *Arthur Onslow*, esq. who had been Speaker to the three preceding Parliaments, in all, twenty years.

Nov. 12. His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and opened the session of Parliament with the following speech.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" As one of my principal views, in calling this Parliament, was, that I might receive the most clear and certain information of the sense of my people, on the posture of affairs; I was desirous to meet you as early as your own convenience, as well as that of the public, would admit.

" By the advice of my Parliament, I entered into the war against *Spain*, in order to vindicate and secure the trade and commerce of my subjects. By their advice also, and in conformity to my engagements, I undertook the support of the empress queen of *Hungary*, and of the just rights of the house of *Austria*. In resentment of this conduct, so necessary for the interests of my own kingdoms and of the ancient allies of my crown, *France* not only declared war against me, but fomented and supported an unnatural rebellion within this kingdom. In carrying on this just and necessary war, I have found the most chearful and vigorous support from my Parliament; and though the success has not been answerable to our wishes, and just expectations, in the Low Countries; yet it must be allowed, to the honour of this nation, that no part of the misfortunes can be imputed to us.

The signal successes, which it has pleased God to grant us at sea, have made the enemy feel the weight of our naval strength, to their great loss, and the real and solid advantage of this nation. This has appeared most remarkably in the operations of my fleet this last year; which have tended no less to the honour of the *British* flag, than to the reduction of the maritime force and commerce of *France*. The government of the United Provinces has, once more, resumed that consistency, which will give great strength to the common cause; cement more firmly the friendship between this kingdom and that republic; and be a lasting security to our inseparable interests. One great effect of this happy alteration in *Holland* has already appeared, in the vigorous declaration lately made by the States General to the court of *France*; and the orders given by them, for committing hostilities every where against the *French* king and his subjects.

" Some overtures for a general pacification have lately been made to me, on the part of *France*; and though some of the terms proposed were such as could not be approved, yet as I have had, no other aim, but to bring about a safe and honourable peace, I have shewn the utmost inclination to facilitate it, in conjunction with my allies; and a congress is actually agreed to be held at *Aix la Chapelle*, whither the several ministers will soon repair. I hope all the powers concerned will bring with them the same dispositions to effectuate this great work, on just and reasonable conditions, which I sincerely have.

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" In this situation, I am confident you will agree in opinion with me, that it is necessary to be vigilant and attentive to every event; and that there can be no reason to expect a good peace, but by being timely prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual war. I therefore rely on your hearty and powerful support, to enable me to prosecute the war, in case the obstinacy of our enemies, in not agreeing to just and and reasonable terms of accommodation, should render it unavoidable. For this purpose, I am now actually concerting the necessary measures with my allies; whose interests I am determined to adhere to and support. Let us be in readiness, in case the negotiations should fail of the desired effect, to convince our enemies how much they are mistaken, if they vainly imagine that *Great-Britain*, and her allies, will submit to receive the law from any power whatsoever; and demonstrate to the world, that we will decline no difficulty or hazard for the preservation of the common liberty, and our own independency, and essential interests.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" The necessity of adequate supplies appears from what has been already mentioned. The proper estimates for the services of the ensuing year shall be laid before you; and I desire you to grant me such supplies, as your own security and lasting welfare, and the present critical and important situation of affairs, require. You may depend on their being applied only to the purposes for which they shall be given; and if, by the falling out of events, any saving can be made, it shall be duly accounted for.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" If any further provisions shall be found expedient, to render more effectual the good laws lately made for the security of the present establishment, extinguishing the spirit of rebellion, and for the better civilizing, improving, and reducing into order, any part of the united kingdom, I depend on your known affection to me, and to your country, seriously and early to set about so good a work. I will only add, that there never was a conjuncture, in which unanimity, firmness, and dispatch, were more necessary for the safety, honour, and true interest of *Great-Britain*.

The address of the right honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, November 12, 1747.

" *Most gracious Sovereign,*

" We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne.

" The generous and public-spirited views, with which your Majesty entered into this just and necessary war, are evident to the whole world; and your people have been the more strongly animated to support it, by the part your enemies have taken, not only to overturn the liberties of *Europe* in general, but to disturb your Majesty's government, the solid foundation of our happiness. The events of war are always uncertain; but at the same time that we see, with the greatest concern, the misfortunes which have happened in the Low Countries, we gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's goodness and justice, in vindicating the honour of this nation, from any imputation arising from thence.

" With unfeigned joy we congratulate your Majesty on the signal successes, with which it has pleased God to bless your arms by sea. No loss can be more sensibly felt by your enemies, and no advantage tend more to the glory and real benefit of your kingdoms, whose commerce and naval strength must be increased, in proportion as that of *France* is diminished.

" We cannot approach your royal person on this occasion, without expressing our highest satisfaction in those events, which have happened in *Holland*, in favour of a prince allied to your Majesty by the nearest ties; descended from an illustrious house, in which the defence of public liberty has been hereditary, and which has produced deliverers of this country, as well as of that Protestant republic. From this happy alteration, we cannot but promise ourselves the strictest union of councils between your Majesty and the States General, and an additional strength in pursuing such measures, as shall be most conducive to the common good of both nations; of which we consider the seasonable declaration lately made by the States to the court of *France*, and the orders given thereupon, as a strong indication.

" Your Majesty's paternal concern for your people appears in nothing more, than in your sincere desire to bring about, in conjunction with your allies, an honourable peace, on just and reasonable terms. At the same time that we offer our humble thanks

thanks to your Majesty, for this gracious disposition to procure ease and repose to your subjects, by effectuating this great work, permit us to assure you, that we are convinced by past experience, as well as by your Majesty's prudent declaration, that the only way to procure a good peace, is to be prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual war. For this reason, we cannot but gratefully acknowledge your Majesty's vigilance and care to enter into a timely concert with your allies, in order to be in readiness for that event.

"We beg leave, from the bottom of our hearts, to give your Majesty the strongest assurances of our inviolable fidelity and affection to your sacred person, family, and government; and that we will heartily and cheerfully concur to enable your Majesty to prosecute the war with vigour, in case the obstinacy of your enemies should render it necessary; no difficulty or hazard being capable of lessening our zeal and steadiness for the maintenance of the honour of your crown, the independency and essential interests of your kingdoms, and for the defence of your allies.

"We will not fail to take into our serious consideration, what further provisions may be expedient for better securing the present happy establishment, extinguishing the spirit of rebellion, and for reforming and reducing into order such parts of the united kingdom, where the want of improvement, knowledge, and due obedience to the laws, has remarkably furnished opportunities to seduce the people from their loyalty. The stability of your Majesty's throne, the glory and tranquility of your reign, and the prosperity of our fellow subjects, we have entirely at heart; and our utmost firmness, resolution, and dispatch, shall be exerted to attain those desirable ends, which your Majesty has so wisely and graciously recommended to us."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"My Lords,

"Nothing could give me greater satisfaction than this dutiful and affectionate address. I heartily thank you for it; and do not doubt, but the becoming zeal you have unanimously expressed, and your ready concurrence in my sentiments, will have a very good effect, both with our friends and enemies, and strengthen my hands to pursue such measures, either of peace or war, as shall be most conducive to the interests of

my kingdom, and the support of my allies."

The address of the House of Commons.

"Most gracious Sovereign,

"We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Majesty our unfeigned thanks, for your Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

"With hearts full of the sincerest joy, we congratulate your Majesty on the great and important successes, which it has pleased Almighty God to bestow on your Majesty's arms at sea, and which not only redound highly to the honour of the British nation, but, by reducing the maritime force of France, manifestly tend to the security of your Majesty's government, and the prosperity and trade of these kingdoms.

"We beg leave to express to your Majesty the great and just satisfaction we have received from the happy settlement of the government of the United Provinces, in which a prince so nearly allied to your Majesty has so great a share. Nor can we doubt, but that the good effect resulting from that settlement will be a thorough union of counsels between your Majesty and the republic; more especially, as the vigorous declaration, lately made by the States General to the court of France, gives us the strongest presumption, that, in all measures, whether of peace or war, which shall be deemed for the honour, interest, and security of these kingdoms and that republic, they will co-operate zealously and firmly with your Majesty.

"With the deepest sense of gratitude we acknowledge your Majesty's paternal care for the welfare of your subjects, in the sincere disposition your Majesty has shewn for a general pacification, by hearkening to the overtures lately made for that purpose, and endeavouring, on your Majesty's part, to bring about a speedy, safe, and honourable conclusion to this burthenome and expensive, though just and necessary, war.

"But if, contrary to our wishes and expectations, the enemies of Great-Britain, by insisting on unreasonable and inadmissible terms, make the continuance of the war unavoidable, we beg leave to give your Majesty our most determined assurances that we will support your Majesty to the utmost; and, in order to convince our enemies of this our steadfast resolution, we will immediately grant such supplies, as may, in conjunction with your Majesty's allies, enable your

your Majesty to carry on the war with vigour, maintain the honour and dignity of the crown of Great-Britain, and support the mutual interest of your Majesty and your allies.

"At the same time, permit us to assure your Majesty, that we shall be ready to contribute our assistance towards perfecting and rendering more effectual those provisions which have been already made for securing the interior peace of these kingdoms, and establishing your Majesty's throne upon the most firm and lasting foundations."

His Majesty's most gracious answer.

"Gentlemen,

"The early marks of trust and confidence, which you repose in me by this address, give me the greatest satisfaction.

"You may be assured, that I have nothing more at heart, than to put, as soon as possible, such an end to the present troubles, as may be consistent with the good of my people, the security of my allies, and the honour and true interests of my kingdoms."

Nov. 18. As a farmer of *Rainon*, in the county of *York*, was digging a hole to preserve potatoes in from the frost, about two yards in the ground, he found the back bone of a large fish, petrified, also a bunch of leaves, both very hard; and among other things, a wisp of straw, each straw turned to a very hard stone, much like the bones in the neighbouring grounds. The straws were united together, but not very close, with a kind of sand which crumbles between the fingers. The whole mass was very near as heavy as its bulk of lead would be.

Capt. *Morre*, who brought the news of the late victory, was an hour in the King's presence, who expressed great satisfaction at his narrative of the affair, and sent an order to the Treasury for 500*l.* clear of all fees, to be paid him for bringing the good news.

Nov. 26. Three priests were seized in a *Holland* sloop, with commissions from the Pretender about them, and two brought from *Turkibire*, in custody, under a file of musketeers.

Nov. 27. A bill was ordered into Parliament to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests. A clause was to be added to prevent vexatious law-suits, and removing causes under 10*l.* from the inferior courts.

Also for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

An account of money voted for the ensuing year.

For 40,000 seamen	2,080,000
Towards the navy debt	1,000,000
For the ordinary of the navy	208,827
For <i>Greenwich</i> hospital	10,000
For <i>Gosport</i> hospital	10,000
For transport service, 1747	91,496
For victualing land forces, 1747	43,937
Interest of one million lent on the salt duties, 1745	35,000
Deficiency of additional stamp duties	7,118
— of the duty on licenses to retail spirituous liquors	16,362
— of the additional duties on wines	29,765
— of the duty on sweets	13,660
— of the duty on glass and spirituous liquors	34,177
Ordnance office expence, land service not provided for	159,565
For ordnance for land service, 1748	342,064

Ways and means in part.

The malt bill, &c. brought in	750,000
Loan by subscription	6,000,000
Dr. <i>Pearce</i> , dean of <i>Winchester</i> , and rector of <i>St. Martin</i> in the Fields, elected bishop of <i>Bangor</i> , in the room of Right rev. Dr. <i>Hutton</i> , translated to the archbishoprick of <i>York</i> .	

Robert Nugent of *Gosfield-hall*, *Essex*, esq. and member for *St. Maw's*, comptroller of the prince of *Wales's* household, in the room of

Viscount *Donerayle*, lord of the bed-chamber, in the room of the earl of *Darnley*, deceased.

William Stanhope, esq. receiver general of the window-tax in *Kent*, in the room of *Wilkinson*, esq. deceased.

Dec. 1. A violent storm happened, which blew down trees in *St. James's* park, upset boats in the *Thames*, by which several persons were drowned, and did a great deal of damage to the shipping on the coasts of *England* and *Holland*; nine *English* ships were lost, and many forced on shore, among them the *Nymphæa*, a very rich prize, taken by the *Royal Family* privateers, at *Beachy-head*; but the gold on board her, with other valuable effects, were saved. Multitudes having flocked thither for plunder, several perished with the cold on the shore, and in their way homeward, many more were taken up as dead, but recovered by warm beds; a woman was found dead with two children crying by her: but the plundering

was soon stopped; Mr. *Belchier*, member for *Southwark*, part owner, on the first news of this shipwreck, going down with a warrant from the Secretary at War, for all soldiers on the coast to assist him, they met about twelve smugglers, with their loading, which they abandoned at sight of the soldiers; but next day returned in great numbers to retake it, on which the soldiers fired, killed two, and dispersed the rest. The *Portsmouth* storeship, laden with naval stores for the fleet in the *Mediterranean*, to a very great value, was sunk in eighteen feet water, she had on board also rear-admiral *Forbes*'s baggage. Many ships were also cast away on the coasts of *Zealand*, and in the *Texel*; among them were lost two *Dutch* privateers, just fitted, with all their men; vast damage was also done on land, and the sea ran so high at *Rotterdam*, as to top two stories of many houses; the hurricane extended to *Brussels*, where it blew down the palisadoes, and tumbled the centres with their boxes into the ditch. The *Rhine* carried away the bridge at *Cologne*, with carts, waggons, and 100 people upon it.

The right hon. *John* lord *Delaware*, lieutenant general of his Majesty's forces, appointed governor of *Tilbury* fort.

Dec. 2. Were apprehended at *Scarborough*, by a warrant from the earl of *Chesterfield*, *Thomas Nandich* and *Edward Hunderbil*; the messengers waited two days for the ship that brought them from *Amsterdam*.

Dec. 10. At the court-house, *Southwark*, was tried before lord chief justice *Lee*, Mr. justice *Wright*, and Mr. justice *Foster*, *Aeneas*, alias *Angus Macdonald*, late a banker at *Paris*, (commonly called the Pretender's banker). Eight witnesses in behalf of crown were examined, several of them saw him in the rebel army at several places in *Scotland*, and in *Carlisle*, armed, and in an Highland dress. His witnesses proved him to be in *France* at the age of nine or ten, and that he went to school at one of the *French* king's colleges, and was in *France* most part of his life. He surrendered to lieutenant general *Campbell* in the N. W. of *Scotland*, May 13, after the battle of *Culloden*. The *French* king's commission was produced, appointing him commissary in *England* and *Scotland*. The jury, after withdrawing a few minutes, found him guilty of the indictment. He delivered a paper to the jury, on which they recommended him to his Majesty's mercy.

Lord *Robert Manners* and *John Moflyn*,

esq. were made aids-de-camp to his Majesty.

John Follitt, esq. lieutenant governor of *Kinsale* and *Charles* fort, in that kingdom.

Charles Rainsford, esq. major of the garrison in the Tower of *London*, in room of

Richard White, esq. deputy to the lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, in the room of general *Williamson*, deceased.

Dec. 16. A petition was presented by the sheriffs of *London*, in behalf of themselves, and the court of Lord Mayor, aldermen, &c. to the House of Commons, against the bill for a general naturalization of foreign Protestants; which represents, "That it will occasion the decrease, if not total loss of the duties of package, salvage, portage, and balliage of the goods of foreign merchants: that it is more likely to increase the poverty, than add to the wealth of this nation; for that neither the rich nor the industrious foreigners need such inducement, as the latter never want encouragement, not the former the very privilege in question, when they apply for it to Parliament: that a like law was attempted in the reign of the late king *William*, but was rejected, on such national considerations as it is presumed can never escape the attention, nor lose the regard of the House: that the experiment being made, by passing a law for that purpose, in the reign of the late queen *Anne*, it was found so detrimental to the public interest, that it was shortly after repealed, and not without some reflections on the mischief it had produced: and that as a naturalization cannot convey to foreigners a true knowledge of our happy constitution in church and state, or give them such zeal and affection for it as may be requisite for maintaining and defending it; and as those who have grown up under arbitrary government, may be fittest to answer arbitrary purposes, too much caution cannot be used in a matter of so great importance; and therefore pray the bill may not pass into a law."

Dec. 18. *Aeneas Macdonald* was brought to the bar at the court-house, *Southwark*, and the Attorney General having moved that sentence might be pronounced against him, he delivered a paper into court, desiring it might be read, (which was done) declaring that he had used no subterfuge on his trial; that his witnesses were men of credit, who proved him to be in *France* many years; that he was sent out of this country without his knowledge; and if he had acted against the laws of it, it was through

five inches round, which put into a basin and dissolved, produced near a quarter of a pint of water. Several shocks of an earthquake, attended with a considerable noise, and succeeded by claps of thunder, were felt in different parts of the county of *Devon*.

A special free pardon passed the great seal to upwards of 100 rebels, provided they would transport themselves to his Majesty's plantations abroad.

A victory was gained over the *French* in *Italy*, under *M. Belleisle*, in which the *French* lost at least 6800 men, among whom were 300 officers, and lieutenant general *chevalier de Belleisle*, with many cannon, standards, colours, &c. The allies lost not more than 500.

July 13. Came on before the high court of judicature the trial of *Archibald Stuart*, esq. late lord provost of *Edinburgh*, when, after learned pleadings on both sides for about five hours, the court ordered informations to be given in; those for the prosecutor on *Monday* next, and for the pannel on the *Friday* following; and the trial was adjourned to *Friday* the 31st instant.

July 13. The *French* invested *Bergen-op-zoom* with 25,000 men, and met with great resistance.

An old lady, whose family had made an immense fortune in the *East Indies*, sent the garrison of *Bergen-op-zoom* the value of 1000*l.* in provision and money, and promised to repeat the said present every week during the time they defended the town. The King of *Great Britain* sent 5000 barrels, or 500,000*lb.* weight of gun-powder to *Bergen-op-zoom*. Notwithstanding which, it fell into the hands of the *French* the 16th of *Sept.* following.

July 14. The prince of *Orange* was installed Stadtholder with great ceremony and rejoicing.

July 14. Sir *Hector McLean* and *Laughlan McLean* (his servant) who had been confined for some time in *Newgate*, and had been lately in custody of a messenger, were discharged, pursuant to the act of grace for a general pardon.

July 15. An order was sent from the secretary of state's office to discharge out of the prison of *Lancaster* all the rebel prisoners in custody, agreeable to his Majesty's act of grace. Orders were also sent to other places for the same purpose.

July 17. The following flag officers were promoted, viz.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, knight. *James Stewart*, esq. and the hon. *George Clinton*, to be admirals of the white.

William Rowley, *William Martin*, and *Isaac Townshend*, esqrs. admirals of the blue.

Henry Medley, esq. lord *Vers Beaulieu*, and lord *Anson*, vice-admirals of the red.

Perry Mayne, esq. and Sir *Peter Warren*, knight of the Bath, vice-admirals of the white.

The hon. *John Byng*, esq. vice-admiral of the blue.

And the following gentlemen were also appointed flag officers, viz.

Henry Osborne, *Thomas Smith*, and *Thomas Griffin*, esqrs. to be rear-admirals of the red.

Edward Hawke, *William Chambers*, and *Charles Knowles*, esqrs. rear-admirals of the white.

The hon. *John Forbes* and the hon. *Edward Boscawen*, rear-admirals of the blue.

July 19. A dreadful fire broke out at *Honiton* in *Devonshire*, in the afternoon, while the people were in church, which continued till four the next morning, whereby near three quarters of the town was burnt.

July 20. The earl of *Sandwich* embarked for *Holland*.

Above twenty large porpoises came up with tide almost to *London* bridge, and after continuing near an hour, playing on the water, returned in a body.

William Lewins, esq. was made a commissioner of the customs.

Thomas Trefusis, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

The earl of *Marchmont*, lord register, in the room of

The marquis of *Lothian*, president of the police in *Scotland*.

Lord viscount *Bateman*, lord lieutenant and custos rotulorum for *Heresfordshire*, in the room of Sir *Charles Hanbury Williams*, minister to *Berlin*.

Charles Hamilton, esq. receiver-general and collector of all his Majesty's royal patrimony, rents, revenues, &c. in the island of *Minorca*.

Mr. *Thomas Riley Blanckley*, clerk of the survey at *Portsmouth*, a commissioner of the victualling office, in the room of

John Russell, esq. a commissioner of the navy, in the room of *James Oswald*, esq. resigned.

Mr. *Blanckley*, brother to the above, clerk of the cheque at *Gibraltar*, in the room of

Mr.

Mr. *Ruffel*, clerk of the survey at *Chatham*, in the room of

Daniel Devert, esq. a commissioner of the navy.

Anthony Ryan, of *Clement's-inn*, esq. solicitor to the admiralty, in the room of *Francis Winnington*, esq.

Mr. *Place*, a page of the presence to his Majesty.

July 29. Was beheaded at *Stockholm*, Dr. *Blackwell* the physician. He confessed some secrets to Dr. *Felstadius*, a Protestant clergyman, which the torture could not extort. 'Tis said he prayed with great devotion, but that having laid his head wrong, he remarked jocosely, that being his first experiment, no wonder that he should want a little instruction. He was a *Scotchman*, and had been corrector of the press to Mr. *Wilkins* in London.

Aug. 1. The king of *Spain* declared the duke of *Calabria* Infant of *Spain*, with an annual pension of 400,000 piasters.

The king of *Spain* ordered it to be signified to the Queen Dowager, that the cities of *Toledo*, *Valladolid*, *Burgos*, or *Saragossa*, would be more convenient for her than *Madrid*; and her son, the cardinal archbishop of *Toledo*, was ordered to retire immediately to his diocese.

Aug. 7. His Majesty in council was pleased to order the right hon. the Lord High Chancellor to issue writs for proroguing the Parliament, which was appointed to meet on *Thursday* the 13th instant, to *Thursday* the 10th of *September*.

Aug. 9. Admiral *Howke*, with eight men of war, sailed from *Plymouth*, to cruise for the *Spanish* galleons.

Aug. 11. The *Genoese* peasants at night surprised and killed in his own palace, the marquis de *Spinola*, and all his domestics, and plundered and destroyed the palace, under a pretence of his having favoured the *Austrians*.

Aug. 12. His Majesty's sloop the *Viper* fell in with the *Hector*, a *South Sea* ship, of 600 tons, twenty-eight guns and fifty-six men, in lat. 46° 30' N. *Uphant*, being N. by E. distant thirty-four leagues. The *Viper* engaged her from four in the afternoon till half past five, when she struck, and was brought into *Mount's-bay*. There was only about six or 7000l. found on board, she having put on shore 200,000l. at the *Canaries*.

Aug. 13. The right hon. the Lord Chancellor, and some Lords met in the House of Peers, where some of the Com-

mons, who were met in their House (being sent for) attended with their serjeant and clerk, the return of the sixteen peers of *Scotland* was read, and then the Lord Chancellor by commission prorogued the Parliament to *September* 10.

Dr. *Barry* being ill, was admitted to bail, and went under care of a messenger into the country. Also *James Stuart*, commonly called *Roy Stuart*, and *John Saundersen*, first captain of the rebel *Manchester* regiment were moved out of the new goal, *Southwark*, into the custody of messengers. The master of *Lowat's* imprisonment was also enlarged from the castle of *Edinburgh* to the confines of *Glasgow*.

Aug. 15. The King was pleased to appoint *Henry Cavendish* and *William Champneys*, esqrs. to be commissioners of his Majesty's revenues in *Ireland*, in the room of *William Glanville*, esq and Sir *William Corbet*, bart.

Aug. 19. Some *English* men of war fell in with a convoy of 100 vessels laden with provisions for *Genoa*, escorted by two gallees, and some armed vessels from *Leyburn*, and took or drove on shore all of them but nine, and the two gallees, which were very much shattered.

Aug. 23. An accidental fire broke out at *Royston* in *Cambridgeshire*, which consumed thirty-six houses, and great quantities of grain, implements of husbandry, and household goods, to a great value.

Peace was concluded between the two *Mahometan* empires, and the principal article was, that their limits should be settled as they were regulated under the reign of sultan *Amurath* IV. (about 110 years before) by which *Bagdad* was confirmed to the *Turks*. Letters mentioned that *Kouli Kan* had been killed by his second son; his first had attempted his life, for which his eyes were put out.

The Great Mogul notified to the *French* at *Pondicherry*, that unless they immediately restored fort *St. George* and its dependencies to the *English*, he would immediately make reprisals, prohibit all intercourse between them and his subjects, and drive them out of his dominions.

Dr. *Thomas* was promoted to the see of *Peterborough*, and Dr. *Osbaldiston*, from the deanry of *York*, to the see of *Carlisle*; capt. *Hildesley* to be an admiral; and Mr. *Cottrell* to the same rank.

Aug. 27. The *Kingsfon*, *Cumberland*, and *Harwich* privateers took three *Dutch* ships, one of which, bound from the *Canaries* to *Cadin*,

Cadix, was computed worth 400,000*l*. The *Bellona* men of war, capt. *Harrington* commander, took the *Duke de Chartres*, a French East-India ship, outward bound, laden with bale goods, and mounting thirty-two guns. The French had thirty-five killed; but the *Bellona* lost no more than three, besides eleven wounded.

Sept. 2. The assembly of *Barbadoes* settled 3000*l*. per ann. on the new governor, Mr. *Greenville*. The yellow fever carried off hundreds in a day at *New-York*. Three French men of war landed, at bay *Yegh*, cannon and necessaries for the attack of *Annapolis*. A large silver montieith of curious workmanship was presented to Sir *Peter Warren* by the inhabitants of *Barbadoes*, in acknowledgement for his services in the *West-Indies*.

The commissioners for building *Westminster-Bridge*, viewed the sixth pier from the *Westminster* shore, which had settled sixteen inches, and ordered workmen to clear the two adjoining arches that were cracked, of all the stone-work down to the sinking pier, and piles were driven to prevent the passage of boats, also wood centres erected for rebuilding the arches.

Sept. 2. The Parliament was farther adjourned to the 8th of October next.

Sept. 4. Their Danish Majesties were crowned with all imaginable splendor, by the bishops of *Zealand* and *Cbristiani*.

Sept. 5. In *Windsor* fields in *Lincolnshire*, was found a most curious teiolated pavement, twelve feet wide, and about thirty long, wrought in elegant knots, circles, &c. with a busto in the centre, representing a man, of the same mosaic work, as the pavement, and several other pieces of antiquity.

The earl of *Harrington*, lieutenant general and general governor of *Ireland*, set out for that kingdom.

Orders were given for paying the messengers the charges they had disbursed for the maintenance of the rebel prisoners, and the evidence against them; which amounted to above 10,000*l*.

The distemper having increased among the horned cattle, his Majesty was pleased to issue his royal proclamation for prohibiting, throughout *England*, the removing any cattle from one town to another, except such as were fattened and fit for immediate slaughter. And for the greater certainty that the fatted cattle were not infected, no person was to buy, sell, or offer to sale, any such fatted cattle, without delivering a

certificate, under the hand and seal of one or more justices of the peace for the county, riding, division, city, liberty or town corporate, that the said cattle, and the hard or herds out of which the same were taken, were at that time, and had been for the space of two months before the date of such certificate, entirely free from the said distemper, and in the possession of the person selling the same. And for the better preventing the spreading of the said distemper, by the sale of lean cattle, under the pretence of their being fattened and ready for slaughter, his Majesty ordered that all butchers, or others, who bought the said cattle, should cause them to be killed within the space of ten days from their being so bought. Which order was to continue in force for the space of three calendar months.

Sept. 13. General *Blakeney* was appointed governor of *Minorca*.

Sept. 16. *Bergen-op-Zoom*, after a close siege of several weeks by the French troops, surrendered.

In the surprize the French killed all they found in arms, and in four hours plunder, stripped not only man, woman, and child, but carried off all moveables belonging to the miserable townpeople, that would not profess themselves catholics or papists, and broke to pieces what they were not able to move. The garrison lost all their equipages, cloaths, plate, and the military chest, which arrived but a few days before. And the army in the lines retired with that precipitation, that they did not save so much as a single tent, and left their arms in the places where they were deposited. This misfortune was further augmented by the loss of the forts *Rover*, *Pinsfen*, and *Moremont*, and of fifteen ships in the river, 235 cannons, 1400 barrels of powder, a large quantity of bomb-shells, mortars, and other warlike stores, and above 30,000*l*. In the church demolished by the French, there was a fine painted window, which *Louis XIV.* once offered eighty millions of florins for, which is now shattered to pieces. A French florin is 11. 6*d*.

Sept. 21. The fair annually held this day at *Guildford*, *Surrey*, called *Katherine-bill* fair, was laid aside for this year, as several others had been, on account of the distemper among the horned cattle, and the weekly markets for cattle were prohibited till the 1st of November next. There died in *Lincolnshire* and *Nottinghamshire*, above 40,000 cattle.

Saturday 26. Three men were committed

